The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WONDERFUL

BARGAINS IN JERSEYS.

NO LADY

Can Afford to Purchase a Jersey Before Having Inspected Our Styles.

150 dozen All-Wool Jerseys, summer weight, perfect fit, all sizes, at 79 cts. each; others charge $1.50.

Medium-Weight Worsted Jerseys, silk finish, worth $2.00, at $1.29.

Those of the best styles of Braided and Beaded Jerseys, none worth less than $4.00, at $2.95 each.

Extra Long Plain Black Jersey, very fine quality, at $2.50 each.

Do. with Satin Bow and Plaited Back, at $2.75 each.

25 dozen Fine Imported Jerseys, worth $8.00, at $4.50 each.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

BEE- HIVE,

174 & 176 State-st.,

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance),

LEADING Millinery Establishment OF THE NORTHWEST.

It Is Notorious

That the Chicago market is flooded with so-called "Mineral" Waters and "Ginger Ales" made from

LAKE WATER,

Red pepper, salt, and other delightful ingredients. Many hotels and saloons impose this bogus stuff upon their customers, because it is "cheap" (and nasty). Gentlemen who desire a genuine article should ask for

BETHESDA Mineral Water AND Bethesda Ginger Ale

AND SHOULD ASK TO SEE THE LABELS. These goods are bottled in Waukesha, and every bottle is guaranteed to be made from the water of the WORLD-FAMOUS

BETHESDA SPRING.

Hundreds of first-class business houses, clubs, and private families are using these goods with the greatest satisfaction.

BETHESDA is also sold by the gallon in quantities to suit, and is everywhere indorsed as the great cure for every form of kidney and bladder complaint, diabetes, etc. Send for pamphlet and price-list.

CHAS. H. BAKER,
AGENT,
175 Wabash-av. Telephone, 5,298.

SELECT MODES.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,
ACKNOWLEDGED
AUTHORITY
IN
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS,
Ladies' Riding Habits and Overgarments,
AND SERVANTS' STYLISH LIVERY.
Monroe-st., corner of Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 2442 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.

Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

"THIS IS THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

Coutant's

Probably never before in the history of Merchandising were there to be found so many

MILLINERY GOODS

In the hands of Importers and Manufacturers at this season of the year as at the present time, and to enable us to infuse more life in our advertising, and add, if possible, more life to our Millinery Department, we decided to purchase the entire

Hat Stock

Of two Eastern Manufacturers.

We have been successful in obtaining positively the best lot of Hats that were ever brought to this market. The public do not care to read clap-trap announcements, which when tested fail in fulfillment of all but promises.

Chicago people have learned that what we advertise we do.

NOW FOR IT.

95c

Is the price at which we will offer

Fine White Milan Hats,
Fine Ecru Milan Hats,
Fine Beige Milan Hats,

Green, Drab, Havana, Seal, and every desirable color and black. Every shape will be found in this sale.

At 45c

The finest quality and best shapes in Union Milan, Rough and Ready, and Fancy Straws.

200 dozen Cream White, Ecru, Brown, Navy, Gray, and Natural Real Ostrich Plumes at $1.24.

Black Ostrich Tips, 25c a bunch.

300 Cartons of

Fine French Flowers

That would sell ordinarily at from $2.50 to $3.50 a Monture will be sold at 95c.

And at 45c 200 Cartons of Flowers that would be good value at $1.50. We bought them cheap, and propose to give our customers the benefit.

COUTANT'S,
145 State-st.

ISLES OF SHOALS.

Appledore and Oceanic Hotels.

These famous Islands, 10 miles off the coast of New Hampshire, are a most delightful resort for the summer tourist and all those seeking the quiet and refreshment of the sea.

The most eminent physicians recommend a sojourn at the Islands as possessing all the sanitary influence of a sea voyage.

The Hotels accommodate 1,000 people, and are first-class in all appointments. The temperature is remarkably even; no dust; no flies; most perfect drainage; electric bells; lighted with gas; music halls; immense piazzas; good beds; excellent tables; band of music; fleets of good boats manned by careful skippers; and the best fishing on the coast.

The new and beautiful steamer "City of Portsmouth" commences June 16, running two trips each way daily between the Islands and Portsmouth, N.H., connecting with the 9 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. trains from Boston on Eastern R. R. Returning, connects with 8:20 a. m. and 5 p. m. trains for Boston. Baggage checked through both ways and delivered free. Write to

LAIGHTON BROTHERS,
Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, N. H.

THE FISHING-LINE.

—TAKE THE—

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad,

The Direct Route to TRAVERSE CITY, PETOSKY, MACKINAC, MARQUETTE, and other Delightful Health and Summer Resorts of

NORTHERN MICHIGAN,

And the Celebrated Trout and Grayling Streams, Beautiful Lakes, and Grand Forests of this Famous Country.

Tourist Tickets at low rates on sale at all principal Ticket Offices. Through Parlor Sleeping-Cars on night trains.

For Tourists' Guide, Time Cards, and Folders, giving full information, address (mentioning Tribune)

C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HOPE HOUSE,

Hope, Steele Co., Dakota.

Terminus of Hope Branch St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. Pleasantest and best-furnished Hotel in Dakota. In heart of famed Red River Valley, No. 1 hard-wheat district.

The undersigned cordially invites his old friends and the public generally when arranging for the summer jaunt to weigh the advantages of a stay in this fine atmosphere, free from malaria or dampness, possessing most ozone and exhilarating element. The cool nights and appetizing climate are certain invigorators of the system. Enterprising people; plenty game in their seasons; excellent roads. Special inducements to the speculative. Interesting excursions Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountains, etc.

Can promise an entertaining experience, and last, not least, hotel-living which will satisfy and not deplete the purse very rapidly. Correspondence solicited.

SIDNEY W. SEA.

WEST END HOTEL
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Cottages and Restaurant Now Open.

Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.

Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (120x80 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD-ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of RYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Co.

D. M. HILDRETH.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Opens for the season the last week in June.

Applications may be made to J. G. WEAVER & SONS, Newport, R. I., or to W. M. BATES, Everett House New York City.

Test Your Baking Powder!

PLACE A CAN OF THE ROYAL AMMONIA [redacted] Baking Powder top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and Smell—*Ammonia.

THE TRUTH FROM GREAT MEN.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER does not contain and does not contaminate food articles in which it is used with the poisonous *Ammonia which enters into the composition of the "Royal" and "Pearl."—Prof. R. W. WITTHAUS, A. M., M. D., University of Buffalo, N. Y., University of City of New York, and University of Vermont, June 11, 1884.

"I fine the Royal contains *Ammonia. The use of this drug is wrong.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER does not contain *Ammonia.—CURTIS C. HOWARD, M. SC., Professor of Chemistry, Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, June 6, 1884.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is pure and wholesome, and superior to the Royal in every respect. "The Royal when heated yields sufficient *Ammonia to be plainly discovered in biscuits made therefrom.—R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL.D., Prof. of Chemistry, "New York Bellevue Hospital Medical College," and in the College of the City of New York, May 24, 1884.

"DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is a pure, clean, and wholesome preparation." "I have used it for years in my family." "It is the best."—Prof. R. C. KEDZIE, Michigan State College, Lansing, June 3, 1884.

"DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is scientifically compounded from pure materials. Yields the largest amount of carbonic acid gas." "The addition of *Ammonia would endanger its excellence."—Prof. H. W. SCHEFFER, St. Louis, May 22, 1884.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER does not contain *Ammonia. "The Royal is found to contain *Ammonia. The addition of *Ammonia to baking powders is useless and may prove injurious."—Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY, Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston, May 24, 1884.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER does not contain *Ammonia. It is a scientific combination of wholesome materials. "The Royal and 'Andrews' Pearl Baking powders' contain *Ammonia." "It is a drug." "Bread baked with these powders retain the *Ammonia." "The less medicated bread we have the better for public health."—CHAS. S. BOYNTON, M. D., Consulting Chemist, Brandon, Vt., June 2, 1884.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is superior to the "Royal Baking Powder." Dr. Price's is scientifically proportioned, from the purest and best materials known. It is free from Alum, *Ammonia, or any substance of objectionable character. The Royal contains *Ammonia, which I regard as a disgusting constituent in a Baking Powder.—JAMES E. BABCOCK, State Assayer; late Professor of Chemistry in Boston University and Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.

DR. PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER is superior to the "Royal." It contains no *Ammonia. The Royal contains *Ammonia. The use of *Ammonia in articles of food I believe to be injurious.—ELIAS H. BARTLEY, B. S., M. D., Chemist of the Department of Health, Brooklyn (N. Y.) May 20, 1884.

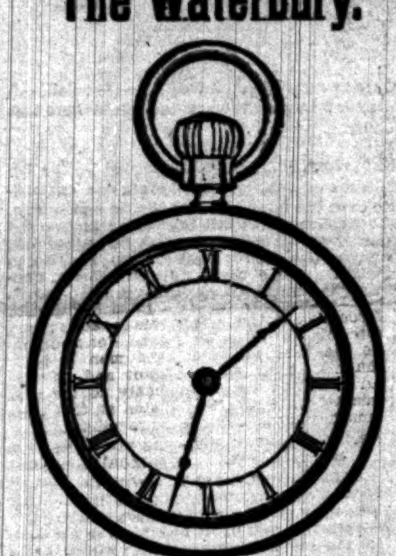
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER leads the entire list of Baking Powders for purity and strength.—In the National Board of Health Bulletin. Supplement No. 6, page 33, Washington, D. C.

There is no Government Chemist as advertised by the Royal. Price Baking Powder Co.: "I know nothing about such an office as Government Chemist."—Prof. PETER COLLIER, Ph. D., Washington, D. C., May 28, 1884.

*NOTE.—ORIGIN OF AMMONIA: "It was probably originally prepared from putrid urine."—United States Dispensatory, page 197.

PUTNAM Clothing House.

"The Waterbury."



SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

100 Boys' School Suits, 9 to 13 years, made from a Plaid Cassimere, very stylish. This Suit has been a good seller through the season at $8.50. Our price today is

$5.00,

Which is a bargain.

125 School Suits, very pretty Striped Cassimere, 9 to 13 years, strong and durable, at the same low price,

$5.00.

Large lot Boys' Blue Flannel Suits, 9 to 13 years, full indigo, our own make, at the extreme low price of

$7.00.

Children's Short Pant Suits, 3 to 12 years, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00. Extra fine Suits, same sizes, $6.00 to $12.00.

Children's Sailor Suits, 2 to 10 years, in Blue and Gray, at $1.25.

Our entire stock of Children's Short Pants marked down this day. We offer Children's Short Pants at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50.

One large lot of Boys' Suits, 13 to 17 years, strong and durable, at the low price of $3.50, which is less than the material cost to make them.

Large lot of Boys' Blue Flannel Suit Pants, long, warranted full indigo, at $2.00.

Young Men's All-Wool Cassimere Suits, in two colors, at $5.00.

We offer this day Men's Fine Blue Serge Suits at $12.00, which is much under price.

Thousands of Special Bargains in our stock today which we can't advertise.

Polite and attentive salesmen will take great pleasure in showing.

We are still giving the Stem-Winding Waterbury Watch with every full suit, either men's or boys', costing $12 and upwards.

Putnam Clothing House,
N. E. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.
MINER, BEAL & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
W. H. FURLONG, - - - Manager.

EAST INDIA INSECT POWDER.

If you have been disappointed with other powders try 'East India,' the strongest in use. The way it kills bugs, roaches, ants, &c., will surprise you. Not only drives them out, they die. A thorough use in spring insures relief for the summer. Only in air-tight tins at the following druggists:

DALE, Clark and Madison, and 75 State-st.
GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st. (Museum entrance), 44 Monroe, Palmer House, and North Clark and Ohio.
H. SCHROEDER, 453 Milwaukee-av., cor. Chicago-av

H. A. HURLBUT.
MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
123 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
REED & HURLBUT, 11 Pine-st., New York.

FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS

and insured against all loss or damage. Leave address or send postal, and Furs will be called for. Receipts given. Charges low.

BARNES & CO., Furriers,
86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

SPECIAL BARGAINS AT E. J. LEHMANN'S "The Fair."

Gents' Furnishing Department.

1,000 dozen of Gents' Unlaundried Dress Shirts (the Lone Star make), only 75c, worth $1.50.

1,000 dozen of Gents' Laundried Dress Shirts, extra fine quality, only 95c, worth $2.00.

8c for a Gent's 4-ply Linen Collar, new styles.

15c for a pair of Gents' 3-ply Linen Cuffs, the latest.

48c for a Gent's Bicycle Shirt, the workingmen's favorite, worth $1.

75c for a Gent's Blue Flannel Overshirt, well made, good quality, worth $1.50.

350 dozen Gents' Silk-End Suspenders, handsome designs, only 25c, cheap at 50c.

25c for Gents' Underwear, worth 50c.

35c for Gents' Underwear, worth 75c.

45c for Gents' Underwear, worth $1.00.

JUST RECEIVED.

400 dozen Gents' Silk and Satin Scarfs, Ties, or Bows, in all the new styles, choice 25c, worth from 50c to $1.00.

HATS and CAPS.

500 doz Children's, Boys', and Gents' Straw Hats, in all new styles, choice 25c, worth from 50c to $1.

300 doz of extra fine Straw Hats, choice 50c, worth from $1 to $2.

20 cases of Straw Hats, for Fishing, Picnics, etc., good quality, choice 10c.

$1.95 for a Gent's extra fine Fur Hat, all new styles, either soft or stiff shapes, sold elsewhere for $3.50.

$1.25 for a Boy's or Gent's fine Fur, Stiff, or Soft Hat, worth $2.50.

25c for a Gent's Summer Cassimere Cap, new styles, worth 50c.

50c for an extra fine Cassimere Cap, worth triple.

"The Fair" OF E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

NOTICE.

From and after this date we shall make prices for our goods the lowest possible consistent with the article furnished, which shall in all cases be "par excellence" in style, finish, and quality.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,
Chicago, May, 1884. TAILORS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

Morgan Park.

Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 13 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations: 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.,
Agents for the B. I. Land and Building Co.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Mr. Blaine's Mail-Bag Crowded with Letters of Congratulation and Praise.

The Irish-Americans Enthusiastic for the Maine Statesman—The Southern States.

Gen. Logan's Speech of Welcome to Illinois Republicans—"Disciplining" Roosevelt.

AT BLAINE'S HOME.

A HEAVY MAIL—PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN—GEN. LOGAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 13.—[Special.]—A short time ago it was announced that a new building would not be needed for a post-office, as the business for which extra room was required was declining and the present postal accommodations would soon be sufficient. At that time no one thought the Presidential nominee of the Republican party would have his home in this city. Since Mr. Blaine was nominated his mail has assumed enormous proportions. Over 500 letters were carried to his house this forenoon, and the afternoon mails were fully as heavy. A special messenger has been detailed to deliver his mail and it is carried to the house in one of the United States mail pouches. The flood of telegrams has ceased. Mr. Blaine is prepared to take care of such a correspondence, and on the return of Walker Blaine from Washington he will act as his father's secretary, in company with Tom Sherman, who has served Mr. Blaine in that capacity for several years. A corps of stenographers will also be employed for a time. Mr. Blaine's mansion and grounds show the effect of the crowds that have visited there since his nomination. On the lawn the grass is so trodden down that it almost looks winter-killed, and the probability is that it will not again this summer look as well as it did the day the convention declared Blaine the choice of the Republican delegates.

There have been many curious things about these visits of Mr. Blaine's friends. Democrats as well as Republicans have united to do him honor, but the proper details of arrangements have been sadly wanting. Outside of Augusta there is some feeling among the Democrats at the course their brethren have taken, but it avails nothing. Mr. Blaine's friendships are more than skin deep, and the election this fall will show him to have a larger following than the Republican party of the State alone could command. Already the Republican majority is set down at 20,000, an increase of 15,000 over anything that has been recorded for about eight years. Gen. Chamberlain, of Brunswick, was invited by telegraph to accompany the California delegation to Augusta and join in the congratulations, and, it is said, he paid no attention to the invitation. He will, however, support Mr. Blaine. Bar Harbor is considerably exercised because Mr. Blaine will not spend the summer there, as he contemplated before the nomination was made; but it is understood that Gen. Logan will go there with his family, and this will, in part, compensate for Mr. Blaine's absence. A portion of Mr. Blaine's family will be there, and probably Mr. Blaine will spend an occasional day or two at the Newport of Maine. Gen. Logan, being so near Blaine's residence, will probably be a frequent visitor to this city during the summer. One of Mr. Blaine's most efficient workers during the coming campaign will be Postmaster Manley, of this city. He in large part was the organizer of the Blaine forces in Chicago, and in this capacity is a man after Mr. Blaine's own heart. For many years he has been his right-hand man in political matters, as well as a confidant and adviser at all times, and there is probably no one better adapted to assist Mr. Blaine at this present time than he is, and one more willing.

MR. BLAINE BUSY WITH HIS BOOK—THE BIOGRAPHERS—THE OLD EDITORIAL DESK.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 11.—With the departure of the Californian visitors quiet is restored in the vicinity of Mr. Blaine's residence. A lawn-tennis netting was put up this forenoon for the amusement of the younger members of his family, affording a pastime greatly enjoyed. Ex-Gov. Perham made a brief call today on Mr. Blaine. A Blaine and Logan Club will be organized here Tuesday, and will be shortly equipped for active service. Many of Mr. Blaine's supporters talk of organizing themselves into what they will call "Tattooed Clubs." *Puck's* cartoon of Mr. Blaine, his friends here say, will be made to do good service, and will have an opposit effect to what was intended by its designer.

"Mr. Blaine is good for 10,000 young Irish-American Democratic voters in Massachusetts."

"This," said Mr. Manley, "will more than offset any disaffection that may possibly exist in the Republican party in that State."

Mr. Haskell, the manager of the publishing house which issues Mr. Blaine's book, has been conferring with him concerning it. Over 150,000 of the first volume have been sold, and the demand for it is as lively as ever. A man who has figured it up says that when the work is completed Mr. Blaine will realize nearly $300,000 as his share of the profits.

Several men who propose writing a life of Mr. Blaine have been here in quest of material. Three more are expected daily with the same object in view. Various views of Mr. Blaine's residence are being taken by special artists for the pictorial papers and for the biographies to be published. The old desk in the office of the Kennebec *Journal* which Mr. Blaine used when he was an editor has been sketched. It has now in its antiquity become an object of curiosity to relic-hunters.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS FOR BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Democrats are becoming alarmed at the report which comes to them from many quarters that both Blaine and Logan are very popular with the Irish. A prominent Democrat who occupies very close relations to the Irish-Americans, said today: "I tell you we are in danger of losing a considerable portion of the Irish vote, and we will lose it unless we nominate a man whom they feel to be friendly to Ireland. Blaine is popular with the Irish, and there are over 200,000 Irish voters in New York. They are all organized, too, and, while they say but little, the time has come when they will not aid to put in power men suspected of friendship for England and the English."

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

CHANCES OF CARRYING WEST VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Elkins in his visit here yesterday insisted that Mr. Blaine would certainly carry West Virginia. The Baltimore *Sun*, in view of the repeated claims of the Republicans of their ability to carry the State, has analyzed the vote of West Virginia for a number of years, and comes to this conclusion: The Democratic majorities in recent years have been growing less, and by the last elections do not now exceed 3,000 votes; there is a strong protectionist sentiment in the State; the Republican Presidential candidate is identified with large and influential local corporations; the Republicans have plenty of money and will spare no effort to get out the Republican portion of the 40,000 voters, who, as a rule, do not come to the polls. On the other hand, the decrease in Democratic majorities, while to some extent due to the influx of newcomers, has been principally the outcome of local issues, which will not have much weight in a Presidential battle. The opposition is made up of two parties which cannot easily be united, and the larger part of the stay-at-home vote is probably Democratic. In short, the State is so situated that if the Democracy think that it will take care of itself they stand a fair chance of losing it, but if they contest it, as they will Ohio and New York, they will without much doubt come out victorious.

PLANS.

Among the other plans considered by the Republican managers is that of making a thorough canvass of West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina, and of sending prominent speakers there. It has been suggested that Blaine and Logan may both take the stump in those States. Mr. Elkins while here reiterated the assurance that the Republicans would have an abundant campaign fund. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, sneers at the claim of the Republicans that they can carry the State, and says that they could not do it with $3,000,000.

GEN. LOGAN.

HE TALKS TO THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CLUB.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—The Illinois Republican Association, numbering about 150, called on Gen. Logan this evening. The members of the association were presented in a short address by Theodore L. Deland, President of the association. Gen. Logan replied as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS: I welcome you heartily and tender you my sincere thanks for the expression of good will manifested tonight in this voluntary visit. It is pleasant at all times to meet one's co-workers, and it is especially so to meet those with whom our labors have been most immediately cast. Born and reared in the State of Illinois, a flood of personal and agreeable recollections rushes upon me as I behold your familiar faces. Some of you stood with me as boys upon the shore of life's great ocean, panting with eagerness to explore the inviting but untried expanse before you. Some of you were side by side with me when our young manhood, full of vigor and latent possibilities, began the struggle with forbidding fortune, and in the face of obstacles which magnified and ennobled your subsequent successes. With some of you I have rejoiced in the accomplishment of objects for which we have striven; and with some of you I have grieved over the non-fruition of your best grounded hopes. With all of you I have been closely associated during some portion of our respective careers, and can dwell with gratification over the retrospect of our personal acquaintance, a retrospect which, while full of pleasures, should not fail to remind us that, though we have passed the heydey of youth and are standing under the more subdued light of middle age, we are still in the prime of usefulness and with life's full mission still unfulfilled. Some of you that are here have come upon the field of labor at a more recent period, but are no less my friends and fellow-laborers. To one and all of you, gentlemen, I desire to manifest my deep appreciation of the spirit which prompts your visit at this time, and to extend the hand of fellowship and of hearty greeting to my friends of Illinois here assembled.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A COMBINATION TO KEEP HIM OUT OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Young Theodore Roosevelt has been retaliated upon for his course in the Chicago Convention. The vengeful foes are Arthur men. During the last week faint and fitful rumors of what could, should, and would be done to him have been in circulation. It was said that Roosevelt could never be permitted to advance another inch in New York politics; that not only should his Congressional, Mayoralty, and Gubernatorial aspirations be brought to naught, but he should not even be allowed to return to the State Legislature. The first realization of these vague threats occurred last evening. The name of Roosevelt had been posted in requisit time for membership at the Union League Club, and a vote was then to have been taken in a regular meeting. A plan was laid by Arthur members to blackball him. The requisit number of conspirators were present. Roosevelt's absence in the West was favorable to their success. The secrecy of the intention was maintained until after the meeting began, but at the last moment it was divulged to the friend who had proposed Roosevelt for admission, and he promptly withdrew the name, thus barely saving it from insult.

CABOT LODGE FOR BLAINE.

A STRAW IN OLD SALEM—DEMOCRATS TO BE WON OVER.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—The *Journal* says that Henry Cabot Lodge will run for Congress in the Sixth District this fall and the prospect is excellent for his success, for the indications are that the Republicans will be more united than ever before, and especially the young men, who have already wheeled solidly into line for Blaine and Logan and Lodge. Mr. Lodge is of the same hearty, loyal spirit as his associate in the Chicago Convention, Mr. Roosevelt, of New York. Although a stanch supporter of Mr. Edmunds upon his going to Chicago, his coming home finds him as heartily for Mr. Blaine.

"As a delegate elected on the understanding that I should support the nominee," he said, "I am in honor bound to support the nomination, which was probable beforehand and which was fairly made, and I shall do so." Mr. Lodge thought that Mr. Blaine was the man for every State in the West. He was the man for the South, and was favored by the Middle States, with the exception of New York, and also by New England, with the exception of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. A positive opinion was hardly to be formed, for the campaign had not begun. That Mr. Blaine had, however, a strong following was certain. He had thousands of friends in the anti-Blaine States. Even here at home, in old Massachusetts, and of the West and South he is comparatively sure. Mr. Lodge felt that Mr. Blaine would also draw many Democratic votes.

There was not a possible chance in the Chicago Convention for anybody but Blaine. He had two-thirds of all the delegates, and there was no question that he was the choice of a great majority of the party. The opposing delegates did all in their power, but to defeat Mr. Blaine was not to be. It could not be. As a straw in old Salem today, at the leading news agency ten regular subscribers for one of the newspapers which has bolted the nomination discontinued their subscriptions and withdrew their patronage. The nomination of Blaine and Logan would restore a large number of voters in Danvers, Beverly, and Marblehead to the Republican party who have not voted its ticket, some of them, since 1876. The push, energy, and pluck in the standard-bearer for this campaign struck a responsive chord in the hearts of these men which had long lain dormant and unthrilled.

BLAINE'S COLLEGE CHUM.

SOME PLEASANT REMINISCENCES OF STUDENT-LIFE—THIRTY YEARS AFTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The *Evening Leader* publishes a very interesting interview with the Hon. Robert E. Williams, a prominent lawyer of the State, who years ago was the bosom friend and college chum of Blaine. He remarked that he was a Democrat, but his political belief would not prevent him expressing his intense admiration for the famous man whose name was now upon everybody's lips. Mr. Williams said that Blaine was a big-hearted, whole-souled, good-natured fellow in his college days. "We both attended Washington College in Pennsylvania, and were intimate friends. Blaine was a good companion in his schoolboy days. Strong in physical strength, fond of outdoor sports, yet in a certain sense loving seclusion and his books. He was a faithful student, and was regarded by his college-mates as a brilliant and progressive scholar. He was an aggressive fellow whenever there was anything to be accomplished which he thought would be productive of good results. From his earliest college days he seemed to have but one ambition, and that was to make his mark as a journalist. He was an industrious writer, and wrote perhaps during his college course a greater number and greater variety of essays and other articles than any member of his class. He used to remark that a school-teacher or an editor could accomplish more good in the world than any one else, and he thought after leaving college he would surely enter the journalistic walks of life. I left Washington College in 1845, and one day, I think it was in 1848, while walking in the streets of Lexington, Ky., I ran across Jim Blaine. He was at that time teaching school at Georgetown, Ky., and had come with thousands of others to hear Henry Clay deliver his great and memorable speech in that city. We sat down and had a long talk, and he gave me, in a brief manner, his future plans. He had married, or was about to marry, a Maine girl, and they were going after marriage from Georgetown to Philadelphia, where a position had been offered him in some educational institute of that city. I lost track of Blaine after that until I heard that he was publishing a newspaper in the City of Portland, Me. His political history, which is so well known, is an evidence of his vaulting ambition, for in my opinion Blaine was always ambitious. In his student life this cropped out and he never was at any time regarded in any other way. I am inclined to think that if Blaine had kept out of politics altogether and pursued the journalistic profession his star would have been just as bright. He would have made his influence felt, and in time been regarded, like Horace Greeley, as one of the greatest newspaper writers of his time. I remember the last time I met Mr. Blaine. After meeting him in 1848 in Lexington, Ky., upon the occasion of Henry Clay's great speech, I did not see him again until thirty years after. I happened to be in Chicago in 1878, and while a guest of the Grand Pacific Hotel I learned that Blaine was also stopping at the hotel. Jim Root, the well-known lawyer and Republican politician of Illinois, was sitting in a seat with me, and I told him that I had been Blaine's college chum years before. I had not seen him for thirty years and wondered if he would know me.

"'Well,' remarked Root, 'let's try it. Blaine is up in the dining-room eating his dinner, and we will go up and meet him.' We then went up-stairs, and just as we arrived at the door of the gentlemen's parlor Blaine and one or two others were coming out of the dining-room. Mr. Root, who was personally acquainted with the man now so famous, said: 'Mr. Blaine, here is an old friend of yours whom you have not seen for years.' He came up to us and I extended my hand. He shook it in a cordial manner. He did not seem to know me. He was in a deep study, and looked at me for several moments. I remarked: 'Mr. Blaine, you are a good-looking man, but not as handsome a man as your father was' (who was a very fine specimen of physical manhood and culture). Almost instantly Blaine raised his hand to my head, and, raising my hat, he looked again. 'Oh, it is "Bobby" Williams. I know you, Bobby, by your voice. But I think you have changed considerably.' We had a pleasant afternoon together, reviving old memories, and in a few days afterwards he made a three-hours' speech in Bloomington, addressing several thousand people in Dimmitt's Grove, southeast of the city a short distance. He was my guest part of the afternoon, and in talking over matters what surprised him the most was to hear that I was a Democrat. (I used to be a Whig in my younger days.) This, of course, I cannot help," said Mr. Williams.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

MR. ELKINS' CLAIMS FOR THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—Mr. J. S. Clarkson, editor of the *Iowa State Register*, whose valuable services in the Blaine campaign are now a matter of history, has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the National Committee. The place is one of such prominence that it would naturally cause the ambitious to strive to reach it, and Mr. Clarkson, with the warm assurances of support which had been tendered him, stands at least a reasonable show of success if he should become a candidate. This, however, he refuses to do. Speaking editorially of the organization of the National Committee, the *State Register* says:

There will be no controversy in the organization, as many papers are saying, and we do not believe there will be more than one candidate for Chairman. Mr. Elkins, the chief manager of Mr. Blaine's campaign just closed at Chicago, and ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, have been widely discussed for the position. The name of Mr. Clarkson, of Iowa, has also been mentioned in the press, and quite a number of the members of the committee have volunteered to him their support. But it is a position which he has never thought of being qualified to fill, and that he could not accept, even if there were not much better men for it. He has no ambition outside of Iowa, or at least outside of his own profession, and would accept of nothing which would call him out of either. He believes, as does the majority of the committee, that Mr. Elkins is the fit and proper leader for this campaign. His masterly ability in organization, his inspiring enthusiasm in leadership, and his coolness and prudence, withal; his very wide acquaintance, his general devotion to the party, and his special devotion to Mr. Blaine; his high standing with the business men and financiers of the country, all suggest him as the man for the position. The preliminary meeting of the committee held the day after the convention adjourned pretty plainly developed the fact, we think, that Mr. Elkins will be the man chosen, and we have not the least doubt that he is not only the best man for the place who is on the committee, but that he is the best man for it who could be found in the country at large.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT.

WILL CAST HIS FIRST VOTE FOR BLAINE.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A few days ago I noticed an offer made by you for THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. Since that time I have concluded to take it. I expect to cast my first Presidential vote for Mr. Blaine. (I am only 21 years old this spring). JOHN V. MORRIS.

AT BLAINE'S BIRTHPLACE.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Here, at the birthplace of Blaine, everyone is elated at his nomination, and the ticket will receive the support of many Democrats. W. C. STEELE.

THE ORANGEMEN.

WARSAW, Ind., June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There appeared an article relative to the action of the Orangemen of Pittsburg, Pa., declaring they would not support Mr. Blaine because of his relatives' Catholicity. This is simply the veriest bosh. Suppose this kind of action were to govern American citizens in their political affiliations, would there be any principles worth contending? It's a poor rule that will not work both ways. What if the Irish Catholic Democrats were to say: "We will not support a Protestant man for President." How long would the Democratic party last? Let Orangemen rant. If they are true to their oaths as Orangemen they are not citizens of the United States. Irishmen are citizens of the Republic, and when the ides of November come they will be found on the side of "America's Gallant Knight" contending for American principles. C. CROWLEY.

[This report has since been contradicted.]

THE INVINCIBLE TICKET.

REMINGTON, Ind., June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Republicans of this part of the State are very enthusiastic in their support of the invincible ticket put in the field by Convention No. 1, and nothing short of a miracle can defeat it is the belief of nine-tenths of the thinking and working Republicans of this (Jasper) and adjoining counties. No man could have been placed in nomination whose name would arouse such enthusiasm and command such universal admiration and hearty support as that of James G. Blaine, of Maine. And the gallant John A. Logan gives the ticket strength at both ends. The old soldiers are unanimously in favor of "Black Jack." The Republicans here feel that THE TRIBUNE has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this most desirable result, and to it the Republican masses look for assistance, and particularly for the exposition of sound Republican doctrine, as well as the showing up of the many deceptive arguments of the opposition. W. H. C.

THE IOWA FARMERS.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In trying to question the farmers about crops I was somewhat amused at the people I met. My business was to find out something about the crop prospects, and naturally I made inquiries at the farm-houses, but my questions were universally answered Yankee-fashion by their asking me: "How about Blaine?" "What do you think of him?" "Everybody's choice," "He is sure to be elected," etc. It was about all I could do to get them to talk crops or anything else except Blaine. The women are as excited as the men about Blaine. The people in Iowa are an intelligent, reading people, and are red-hot for the "Plumed Knight." I remember when, after an election, we used to congregate in the corridors of the Grand Pacific in Chicago to listen to the reading of dispatches telling us how the different States had gone, that after hearing news not very favorable for awhile some one would sing out, "Now give us something from Iowa," and you could always count on something good. My observation in traveling somewhat over the State leads me to believe that when the news is read this fall in the Grand Pacific from Iowa it will make the Republicans rejoice and cheer for the old-time majorities. With any other candidate the Democrats would blow their horn and do some loud talking, but now they are silenced and as dumb as though they knew the fact that they have been dead for twenty-four years. When the news came to Sioux City that Blaine had received the nomination at Chicago people went wild. The Republicans were wild with delight; the Democrats wild with anger. This State, after the Democrats make their nomination, will be one grand torchlight procession from one end to the other, and you can look for any majority from 50,000 upwards for James G. Blaine. J. F. H.

A GROWL AT PLUMS.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You call attention to Senator Sabin's voting and working for Arthur when his State

was for Blaine by a very large majority. Senator Plumb, of our State, did the same thing. The convention that nominated Mr. Plumb was overwhelmingly for Blaine and so expressed itself by a vote. Yet Mr. Plumb voted and worked for Mr. Arthur on some of the ballots. Yours truly, WILLIAM WOODWARD.

THE BOYS FOR BLAINE.

RANCHE NEAR LONGWORTH, Colo., June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We are three little Chicago boys spending the summer in the Rocky Mountains. The oldest of us is 10, the youngest 6. We think we have raised the first Blaine and Logan pole and flag in the country. Colorado is sure for Blaine and our papa's old Commander, Gen. Logan.

RAY SEILZER,
GEORGE B. MCGRATH,
MAURICE K. MCGRATH,
No. 3239 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

A RECENT VISITOR.

SOME GLIMPSES AT THE HOME LIFE OF A VERY BUSY STATESMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry J. Ramsdell, Register of Wills at Washington, who is engaged in writing a life of the Hon. James G. Blaine, passed through Philadelphia today on his way home from Augusta. He left Washington immediately after the convention had put Mr. Blaine forward as the choice of the party, and has been with him, holding frequent friendly conversations, ever since. "I found Mr. Blaine remarkably well," said he to a *Press* reporter this morning. "He is busy and cheerful; occupied all day long, and troubled by no fears whatever about the success of the Republican party."

"Where does Mr. Blaine receive his visitors?"

"Sometimes in his library, sometimes in his reception-rooms. He is not so systematic as to have hours and places that cannot be disturbed or changed. The reception-room where most of his visitors are shown is at the right of the large hall. Behind it, with windows opening on the lawn, is the dining-room. On the other side of the hall the parlors, handsomely furnished and pleasant, occupy the front of the house. In the extension back of them is Mr. Blaine's library."

AN ENORMOUS MAIL.

"Has his mail shown any wonderful increase since his nomination?"

"It has indeed. It has shown a wonderful increase. Bushels of it are brought to the house and fairly dumped upon the floors beside him. He tries to look at it all, and may succeed, but it is a task for a half-dozen men.

"You can't mention any subject in the political decalog that his correspondents don't touch upon. Congratulations, advice, opinions, predictions, suggestions, and everything else the brain of man can conceive are contained in those letters. By far the large majority are congratulations. They come from every corner of the United States, and are written by men in all positions in life. All of them indicate the warm regard in which the people hold him and the satisfaction with which the party looks upon the work of the convention. Many of these letters come from Massachusetts. They assure him of the whole party's loyal support. Many business-men of Boston pledge him their efforts to secure his election, and others of them write concerning the alleged defection that it really amounts to nothing at all."

"Is New York largely represented in the correspondence?"

"Yes, and to as great an extent, probably, as any other State. The letters from New York are many of them written by Arthur's friends, and all of them indorse him as heartily as if their own first favorit had not been his unsuccessful competitor."

HARD AT WORK.

"How does Mr. Blaine spend his day?"

"Hard at work all the time. He did make it a rule to take an hour's drive or ride some time during the day, but lately he has not been able to spare the time. He commences opening his mail immediately after breakfast, and reads and directs answers until 2 o'clock lunch. Then he commences again very much the same way, and works until evening. In the meantime he receives visitors, talks with his friends, reads and answers the constant stream of telegrams pouring in upon him, and gives as much attention as possible to the details of business that regularly come up. He has wonderful executive ability, and can do a great amount of work in a very short time; otherwise, I don't know how he would make progress at all."

"Is he doing any active campaign management?"

"Not now; I don't know whether he will leave Maine or not during the summer. Before his nomination he had rented a cottage at Bar Harbor, where he intended to take his family when warm weather set in. The family will go there very soon now, and he will certainly spend considerable time with them."

"Will he meet Senator Logan before the Senator goes home after the adjournment of Congress?"

"Probably Senator Logan will go to Augusta as soon as the session ends."

HIS BOOK.

"And, in the meantime, what is he doing with his book?"

"Nothing at all. He has no time to work on it, and probably has not seen it since congratulations began to pour in on him after the nomination. He will finish it, however, in time to meet his contract with the publishers."

JAMES G. BLAINE.

HIS CONSPICUOUS ABILITY.

Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee: There can be no question that the Republican party has placed in nomination for the Presidency a man of marked ability; a politician, a statesman, and an orator; a leader, who, if elected, will himself rule as President and wield for his ideas and his measures a great personal power.

It is only once in a generation that a man of this calibre attains the Chieftainship of the Republic. Washington was scarcely such a man. Tilden would have proven himself of the mold if he had not been counted out in 1876. But only three Presidents—Jefferson, Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln have lived up to the high-water mark of ideal American rulers.

This is crediting Blaine with very conspicuous abilities, but we hardly think we exaggerate. At the same time it is wholesome to observe that a statesman, even of the Napoleonic order, might be far less advantageous to the American people than a mediocre President like Hayes, or a bureaucratic executive like Chester A. Arthur.

If the time has come to develop a vigorous American foreign policy, the election of Mr. Blaine would be highly desirable. No American, of whatever party affiliation, can have helped admiring his broad as well as his brilliant course in proclaiming the lapse of the miserable Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in outlining a relationship to the sister republics of the New World worthy and becoming of this great Nation of Free States.

Blaine's character is the very antithesis of the narrow and the fanatical. Despite all the charges of corruption, partisanship, and unscrupulousness brought against him, there must be something sound and genuine in his nature or he could never obtain the hold he has upon the favor and affection of so large a portion of the rank and file of the people. A man so much in the hearts of his countrymen cannot be wholly bad.

CHICAGO RATIFICATION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND MASS-MEETING TO BE HELD TONIGHT.

All arrangements were completed by the committee last night for the Blaine and Logan ratification-meeting which is to be held this evening in the First Cavalry Armory and which gives positive promise of being not only an immense but very enthusiastic assemblage of Republican clubs and citizens generally. The armory will accommodate 4,000 people, not counting the hundreds of Vice-Presidents who will occupy the platform. The women, who are specially invited to attend, will have seats reserved for their benefit, but should turn out early. The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock. The list of speakers who will be there includes Senator Gilbert of New York, Gen. Martin Beem, John Wentworth, John C. Dore, Dick Tuthill, Col. Dan. Munn, Thomas Cratty, Postmaster Frank Palmer, the Rev. Dr. Laws, the colored orator, and others. As it is very probable that it will be an overflow meeting the gathering outside will get their share of the music and speeches. Huge portraits of Blaine and Logan, the largest yet seen here, will be placed back of the speakers' stand.

The marshals of the various columns which are to march to the armory from the different sides of the city want it understood that any clubs or citizens can fall in with the procession along the line of march if they do not want to go to the place of rendezvous. The West Side column will form at the corner of Ashland avenue and Madison street, the South Side at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, and the North Side at the North Side Turner Hall. The Union Veteran Club and colored marching clubs will form at the Grand Pacific. The hour for forming is 7 o'clock, and every column will have its own band.

It is expected that all or part of the California delegation, which lately left Blaine's home, will be here to participate in the meeting.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Below is given a list of the Vice-Presidents selected for the meeting:

Joseph Medill,
Geo. Schneider,
Morris Selz,
E. B. Washburne,
John Wentworth,
Wm. Penn Nixon,
John B. Hawley,
John B. Drake,
Horace F. Leland,
F. W. Palmer,
John M. Clark,
Sam'l B. Raymond,
Robt. W. Smith,
W. K. Sullivan,
W. H. Harper,
Louis Hutt,
Le Grand W. Perce,
J. R. Wheeler,
Julius White,
Henry Greenebaum,
J. Meyer,
Richard Tuthill,
Chris Tegtmeyer,
Wm. Bross,
J. L. Beveridge,
J. D. High,
C. B. Farwell,
Jno. V. Farwell,
H. N. Higginbotham,
H. H. Thomas,
C. G. Lindenburg,
P. S. Hansen,
A. C. Bartlett,
Frank Spencer,
Henry Cribben,
O. L. Mann,
Simon Quinlan,
Chas. H. Crawford,
James A. Sexton,
Frank Drake,
E. F. C. Klokke,
H. A. Anderson,
W. T. Harvey,
Wm. E. Strong,
Jos. L. Cannon,
Jno. A. Enander,
Jacob Rehm,
Conrad Folz,
W. R. Manierre,
M. A. Farwell,
Jno. Kerr,
C. T. Boal,
Irus Coy,
J. P. Rumsey,
O. S. A. Sprague,
J. R. Jones,
J. M. W. Jones,
Geo. H. Harlow,
Benj. Campbell,
Phil. A. Hoyne,
W. R. Page,
Calvin De Wolf,
Jno. Mason Loomis,
James A. Kirk,
C. W. Pardridge,
Geo. M. Bogue,
Rev. Thos. B. Hodnett,
Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas,
Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge,
Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin,
Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows,
Rev. Dr. Ryder,
George M. Pullman,
George Sherwood,
William N. Brainard,
Jno. J. Healy,
Jacob Gross,
W. S. Scribner,
E. R. P. Shurly,
P. Kleibassa,
E. A. Otis,
B. Hancock,
Dan'l J. Avery,
C. C. Reese,
J. R. Bensley,
Herman Benze,
John Humphrey,
Burton C. Cook,
L. L. Bond,
Emery E. Storrs,
John C. Dore,
Dan'l F. Crilley,
Gil Pierce,
L. C. Collins,
Chas. Catlin,
Jacob Stampen,
Pliny B. Smith,
W. J. Campbell,
W. C. Phillips,
L. J. Law,
Fred Bowman,
Jacob Weil,
Chris Mamer,
Phil D. Armour,
Marshall Field,
C. H. Fargo,
E. Nelson Blake,
Henry W. King,
Samuel W. Allerton,
John Crerar,
Prof. Swing,
Norman Williams,
C. C. Kohlsaat,
Willard Woodard,
T. W. Sennott,
J. Frank Lawrence,
J. W. Brockway,
Elliott Anthony,
Leonard Swett,
Theodore Stimming,
Jesse Spalding,
J. McGregor Adams,
Elbridge Keith,
A. A. Carpenter,
George M. How,
Thomas S. Bircham,
Anson Stager,
Peter Schuttler,
Murry Nelson,
Andrew Shuman,
Monroe Heath,
G. H. Mulliken,
Louis Wahl,
R. T. Crane,
O. W. Potter,
Louis Huck,
J. T. Torrence,
E. T. Watkins,
Addison Ballard,
Jacob Rosenberg,
John L. Thompson,
J. W. Stewart,
Henry Rerber,
O. B. Phelps,
A. C. Knopf,
Frank M. Blair,
D. L. Shorey,
John Murphy,
H. P. Goodall,
James Cleghorn,
Guy T. Gould,
James L. High,
Delos E. Hall,
Joel D. Harvey,
P. C. Hanford,
C. B. Holmes,
C. Marion Hotchkin,
Hugh Heron,
J. Hanshaw,
H. C. Hoffman,
A. M. Jones,
H. W. Jackson,
W. F. Kirk,
Charles H Lawrence,
William M. Laughlin,
D. E. Livermore,
J. M. Longnecker,
B. H. Lincoln,
C. S. Lyman,
John L. Manning,
Daniel W. Munn,
M. A. Morse,
Benjamin M. Munn,
Eli Montgomery,
William H. Mallory,
Frederick Meyer,
William T. Noble,
William H. Nickerson,
D. F. Nourse,
Louis O'Neill,
E. A. Otis,
William F. Orcutt,
Harvey C. Olin,
John C. Palley,
Frank Gilbert,
T. H. Patterson,
John R. Parker,
William E. Page,
G. G. Pierce,
M. W. Powell,
Samuel Parker,
Joseph Stockton,
Paul Sobelisky,
H. Hilliard,
J. W. E. Thomas,
Jno. O'Neill,
Seth Hanchett,
David Hogg,
James W. Scott,
C. R. Matson,
Geo. E. White,
Wm. E. Mason,
M. J. McGrath,
Jno. Hoffman,
Jno. M. Smyth,
J. B. Chambers,
Joseph Nye,
W. H. Ruger,
Chas. W. Woodman,
Geo. T. Williams,
R. N. Pearson,
Jno. T. Richards,
Louis Schaffner,
Leopold Meyer,
Geo. W. Paddock,
J. B. Leake,
Chas. A. Dibble,
J. T. Rawleigh,
John Buehler,
C. S. Squiers,
C. H. Willett,
Felix Blatter,
S. M. Nickerson,
E. Blodgett,
James Quirk,
Phil Maas,
B. G. Gill,
James P. Root,
James E. White,
J. L. Woodward,
C. E. Piper,
Geo. E. Davis,
Geo. Bass,
P. M. Clowry,
Wm. P. Rend,
Marvin Hughitt,
J. C. McMullen,
Horace Tucker,
J. E. Withrow,
John F. Scanlan,
Wm. Ludwig,
A. J. Schnell,
C. H. Plant,
J. C. Ender,
Christian Dahnke,
Jno. B. Jeffery,
Van Buren Denslow,
David H. Mason,
Jno. A. Norton,
N. K. Fairbank,
Wm. Aldrich,
Wm. Floto,
Wm. H. Thompson,
H. Clausenius,
Hermann Raster,
Geo. D. Irwin,
Adolph Loeb,
Isaac Lombard,
Otto H. Matz,
E. B. Baldwin,
Charles Culver,
William Noonan,
L. J. Gage,
R. W. Dunham,
William H. Bradley,
H. C. Senne,
Martin Beem,
D. Harry Hammer,
George Eldredge,
C. H. Case,
George P. Gore,
A. G. F. Stephenson,
John Anderson,
Eugene Sittig,
D. Scully,
Abner Taylor,
Geo. Rogers,
W. F. Studebaker,
Julius Bauer,
August Burley,
Arthur H. Dixon,
C. Henrotin,
D. L. Hough,
Aug. Arend,
Cornelius Ryan,
J. L. Otis,
J. M. McGennis,
Wm. Blair,
Emil Dietzsch,
Fred Lodding,
A. B. Cook,
Daniel A. Jones,
C. L. Hutchinson,
Martin Ryerson,
E. W. Blatchford,
David Kelley,
P. McGrath,
W. A. Fuller,
C. J. Singer,
C. N. Henderson,
H. J. McFarland,
W. M. Hoyt,
F. Gray,
J. H. Bradley,
Miles Kehoe,
H. A. Rust,
B. McDavitt,
J. J. McGrath,
John Dugan,
Simon Quinlin,
John R. Taylor,
W. H. Bolton,
George T. Burroughs,
Louis H. Bisbee,
Jacob S. Curtiss,
John Mullins,
M. E. Cole,
C. R. Cummings,
J. S. Cooper,
Peyton R. Chandler,
George R. Cannon,
Thomas C. Clark,
John H. Clough,
Louis L. Coburn,
Thomas Cratty,
Joseph B. Cobb,
William E. Clark,
S. K. Dow,
Stephen A. Douglas,
B. R. De Young,
Wesley Dempster,
Thomas Dent,
Dr. F. A. Emmons,
R. D. Swain,
Robert W. English,
Fred W. Forch Jr.,
Philip R. Forrest,
J. L. Fulton,
Amos Grannis,
Albert H. Rice,
J. H. Sanders,
John Summerfield,
E. B. Sherman,
Theodore E. Stacey,
George H. Sidwell,
John F. Stinson,
Samuel H. Sweet,
I. S. Stockman,
Jabes B. Stubbs,
Eli Smith,
W. E. Selleck,
John B. Sherman,
E. O. Towne,
E. P. Tobey,
George S. Utter,
R. Vierling,
Charles H. F. Vallette,
Dr. F. M. Wilder,
Randall H. White,
O. D. Wetherell,
James H. Weaver,
R. P. Williams,
Augustus W. Wheeler,
John Wade,
Henry R. Zimpel,
Bishop S. Fallows,
James Duguid,
O. W. Nixon,
Charles Duffield,
F. C. McMillan,
A. F. Risser,
Henry H. Rice,
S. M. Randolph,
Edward O. Roller, M. D.,
William K. Reed,
James A. Hair,
John H. Wrenn,
Ferd. W. Peck,
John Baumgarten,
J. L. Campbell,
A. L. Chetlain,
Edward T. Cahill.

Large suburban delegations are expected to attend the meeting. The Chicago & Northwestern will run a special train from Evanston to Chicago for the accommodation of those who want to come from that town.

WARD MEETINGS.

FIFTH WARD IRISHMEN.

The intelligent Irish voters of the Fifth Ward are up in arms for the cause of Logan and Blaine, as was clearly demonstrated at last night's meeting of the Fifth Ward "Plumed Knight and Black Eagle Club." The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Hetherington. Mr. M. Ryan, Secretary of the club, in response to a call for a speech, said it was a significant fact that every one present was a good and true Irishman. He said that the Irish-American citizen would be called upon during the present campaign to exercise a particular influence in the canvass, for the reason that Mr. Blaine had always been friendly towards the Irish people, was no toady to the British or any other foreign Power, and was a perfect type of the true, independent American citizen and statesman. "Why should the Irish-Americans serve the Democratic party?" he asked. "The Democratic officeseekers have always used our too easily duped people for easy stepping-stones to office and self-aggrandizement. What has the Democratic party done for the advancement of the country, anyhow? I need only refer you to the slow progress the Republic made under its administration for fifty years against its rapid progress under the rule of the Republican party, even during the last decade."

Mr. John Conley was next called upon. He said it was a strange thing for him to stand up in a Republican meeting, as he had been a life-long Democrat. But he had come to the conclusion that the Democratic party had no control over or valid claim upon the Irish in America. On the contrary, if any political party did have a claim upon them it was the Republican party. In former years he was a Democrat because he had been taught that the Democratic party saved the Catholic Church from the ravages of Know-Nothingism in 1854; but since he had given careful study to the subject he had discovered that the Democratic party was in reality built upon the most ultra Know-Nothing principles. He proved his statement by the fact that Mayor Grace of New York ran more than 35,000 behind Hancock's ticket for the reason that 5,000 anti-Catholic Democrats held a meeting in New York City and denounced Grace's candidacy as an attempt at Papal rule in the great metropolis through Grace, who was a firm Catholic. How could the Irish, who had experienced a taste of slavery in their own afflicted country, conscientiously uphold the principles of the Democratic party? In conclusion, the speaker said for every "bolter" that deserted the cause of the "Plumed Knight" fifty recruits would enlist in it, and a fair percentage of them would be good Irishmen who were hitherto solid Democrats.

THE SIXTH WARD.

A meeting of the Sixth Ward Central Republican Club was called for last night, but owing to a misunderstanding there were but few persons present, this being the first meeting since April. Dr. Eugene A. Mullen presided. It was agreed to change the name of the organization until after the election to the Sixth Ward Blaine and Logan Club.

J. Vanderpoel offered the following resolution, which was agreed to;

That this club ratifies the nomination of the Republican standard-bearers, James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, and pledges itself to advance the interests of said candidates from now until November next by all honorable means in our power, fully believing that their election will be a guarantee of prosperity to the United States.

Julius Rodbertus, in a brief address, said that it would make no difference who had been nominated there would be some kickers—there always were and always would be in both parties. He urged organization at once.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that the best thing every member of the club could do was to subscribe to the campaign TRIBUNE as a means of keeping thoroughly posted upon all political matters. Eight members handed their names and 25-cent pieces to the Secretary with the request that he have the paper sent to their addresses. The meeting then adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican Club met last night at No. 304 Rush street, but as there was no important business to transact and the attendance being slim the club adjourned to join in the grand ratification meeting at the cavalry armory on the Lake-Front tonight.

NEW YORK OPINIONS.

THE REV. RICHARD S. STORRS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, speaking of Blaine's nomination, said today: "As to Mr. Blaine, I have only certain general impressions. I never saw him but once, some years since, I think at a New England dinner in New York. I never met him socially, and have never felt the least touch of that personal magnetism which is often attributed to him. But some of the attacks made upon him have seemed to me almost brutal. For example, when he was smitten by sunstroke in Washington, in 1876, I think, it was openly charged that the whole thing was a pretense that he might avoid an investigation. When the man was hanging on the edge between life and death, with the chances largely in favor of death, that seemed to me nearly as base a thing as ever was said. And when lately the first volume of his history was published it was stigmatized as a campaign document by some of those opposed to it. I have read it, and certainly any statement of that sort seems to me an absolute misrepresentation. It is written carefully, very impartially, with large knowledge of the subject, and with what strikes me as a quite remarkable perception of the moral and political tendencies and discrimination as to personal character. Then it has been charged that he has made millions out of the Government, and has become a man of enormous wealth through his connection with public affairs. I believe this is now universally conceded to be untrue. As to the matters alleged against him in 1876, if that was the year, I remember to have been impressed at the time by the remark of a gentleman in whom I had great confidence, who was not a partisan of Mr. Blaine, and who came to the conclusion after a good deal of examination that, while he had been doubtless indiscreet in his action and correspondence, he had really done nothing to demand political ostracism or a decisive moral condemnation. The recent letter of Walter Phelps, for whom I have had high respect for many years, has recalled and seemed to confirm that early representation. I do not regard him as an ideal candidate. He has not been my candidate. But, inasmuch as the Republican party has nominated him in a convention fairly chosen, at a time when he was quite out of public office and had been so for more than three years, it seems to me reasonable to assume that all are wiser than one; and, while personally I should have preferred President Arthur as the candidate, and have felt strongly that he had won the right to be such, I shall probably, so far as I now see, vote for Mr. Blaine. If he should be elected I shall have a great deal of confidence that his administration will on the whole be a satisfactory and an honorable one. I am extremely sorry that gentlemen like Mr. Curtis, for whom I have the warmest regard, feel constrained to oppose him as they do. It seems to me, from reading his book, that he has a good deal of the clear and large historical sense, and that his ambition will be likely to be, not to make his administration brilliant and adventurous so much as to make it at once safe for the country, honorable as before other peoples, and dignified and eminent in the public annals. Of course, I may be wholly mistaken in the matter, but you want my judgment as to probabilities, and substantially you have got it."

MR. EDWARD H. HOBBS.

Mr. Edward H. Hobbs, a lawyer, who was a delegate to Chicago, and whose first choice was Edmunds, said today: "Mr. Blaine has more than an even chance to carry New York, and I think he can be elected without New York. The entire delegation, publicly and privately, insisted that they could carry the State for Blaine. There are only three Northern States that will be at all regarded as doubtful for Blaine—namely: Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York—and I have the most positive assurance from the New Jersey and Connecticut delegations that they could be carried for Blaine. In regard to the charges brought against Blaine by the press, I am certain that they have not the shadow of truth in them. His frank and open nature has been misconstrued, and his correspondence, although it might be considered imprudent, was never criminal. If I thought there was the slightest foundation for the charges I would not support him. My grounds of opposition in the convention were that I thought it would be wiser to take a man who had never been accused. I recall the fact that the opposition to Blaine is much less than it was to Lincoln when he was nominated the second time. On that occasion Mr. Wade and others called a convention which was held at Cleveland, and placed in nomination Gen. Fremont and Gen. Cochran for President and Vice-President. Later in the canvass they met and withdrew their candidates. Nor is the dissatisfaction at Blaine's nomination greater than that at Garfield's. It is confined to New York State, and principally to New York City and Brooklyn, while with Garfield it extended to many other States. Of course it would be extremely desirable that the candidate should have the support of all the Republican papers, and to the extent of the disaffection is the candidate weakened. In my opinion the great bulk of the Republican papers will eventually support the party's candidates, no matter who may be nominated by the Democrats. I think Mr. Blaine can be elected, even with Cleveland as an opponent. Cleveland will be stronger among Republicans in New York than any other Democrat that could be nominated; but he is comparatively weak with his own party in the State, and Blaine can, beyond a doubt, as against Cleveland, get more Democratic votes than Cleveland can Republican. Cleveland is neither strong nor popular with his own party outside of New York State. I think he will be vastly stronger than Flower in the convention."

Mr. Hobbs then added with much deliberation: "I think the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt has been misstated by most of the papers. I was with him a great deal at the convention, and we both fully believed before the convention had done its work that Blaine would be nominated, and he stated to me unhesitatingly both before and after the work of the convention that he would support Mr. Blaine in the event of his nomination."

W. H. WEBB.

William H. Webb, one of the founders of the Union League Club, of which he is still a prominent member, and also a member of the Council of Reform, said today: "You want to know what I think of Mr. Blaine and his chances of being elected President? Well, I'll tell you. I was in the habit of going to Washington a great deal twelve or thirteen years ago, and there saw much of Mr. Blaine. I formed then a very high opinion of his ability, statesmanship, and patriotism. I have since watched his course closely, and have found no cause to change my opinion. I am warmly in favor of Mr. Blaine, and always have favored him since he was first put forward for the Presidency. He has the qualities of leadership; he has in an eminent degree, in my judgment, the qualities that would enable him to make a good President, strong, upright, far-seeing, and efficient. I believe he will give us a live Administration with nothing weak or stagnant about it. I believe he will give us a foreign policy which will largely increase the foreign trade of this country, and especially the trade with the South American States. We ought to get nearly all of that trade, and if Blaine is elected President I believe all will be done that a wise and powerful Administration can do to secure it and to obtain for us a dominant influence with those States. It was not through the politicians that Mr. Blaine got the nomination; it was because the popular demand for him was so strong it could not be resisted by the politicians. The great rank and file of the Republican party wanted him, and they will elect him by a large majority. Certainly I believe that he will carry New York, and I believe the business-men of New York will wheel into line in his favor; so also will the Union League Club. There is a growing sentiment there in his favor. Arthur was the first choice in the main because he was a New-Yorker."

THE INDEPENDENTS.

THE BOSTON MEETING.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—The Republicans and Independents opposed to Blaine met this afternoon to make their opposition practical. It had been expected to occupy the large dining-room at Young's, but it was much too small. The Meionan was opened in ample season before the hour of meeting. Many of the curious public came in and occupied the galleries and the hall was packed up-stairs and down, even to standing-room. Throngs crowded in at the doors, blocking every one of them, and many people must have been unable to gain admittance. The meeting was not thoroughly harmonious, for perfect harmony could not have been expected in such a crisis in party history in Massachusetts. Years of hostility to the Democratic party could not be forgotten. Some members refused positively to vote for any Democratic candidate, but said they were there to organize a Republican bolt. Col. Codman's brief criticism of the party's platform was in sympathy with the temper of his hearers, and the applause which greeted the mention of Cleveland was as good as a pledge that if he were the Democratic candidate he would receive the vote of the Independents and of the bolters. Bayard's name was favorably received, but with far less cordiality.

But a possibly greater issue than a bolt was suggested by President Eliot—the formation of a third party. There can be no doubt that if the Democratic Convention disappoints their hopes a third party will be formed. The convention was called to order by ex-Congressman Pierce, who has been a leading Republican. Col. Codman, the permanent presiding officer, was Chairman of the Republican State Convention last September which nominated Robinson against Butler. Among the supporters of the movement are the Presidents of Harvard, Amherst, and Williams Colleges, Messrs. Eliot, Seelye, and Carter.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—The Independents of Massachusetts opposed to the Republican Presidential ticket met today. Henry L. Pierce called the meeting to order. He said the nominations made at Chicago were not up to the high standard of the Republican party. Charles W. Codman was chosen President. The Vice-Presidents included President Eliot of Harvard, Julius H. Seelye, and Samuel Hoar. Col. Codman, upon taking the chair, criticised the platform of the Republicans because it declares that this is a Nation and not a league of States. The Democratic party has its opportunity now. Col. Higginson in his speech alluded to Gov. Cleveland of New York, and the reference was loudly applauded. James Freeman Clarke also spoke. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We are met in conference as Republicans and Independents of Massachusetts to take action in opposition to the nominations of James G. Blaine for President and John A. Logan for Vice-President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, These candidates were named in absolute disregard of the reform sentiment of the Nation, and represent political methods and principles to which we are unalterably opposed.

Resolved, That it is our own conviction that the country will be better served by opposing these nominations than by supporting them.

Resolved, That we look with solicitude to the coming nominations of the Democratic party. They have proper men; we hope they will put them before the people for election.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of 100 be appointed with full powers.

Resolved, That whatever action be taken by the Democratic party in Chicago, we, Republicans and Independents, direct our committee to call a convention in such manner as they may deem expedient after the Democratic candidates have been nominated and not later than Aug. 1, and to take such further action as may to them seem necessary to carry out the sense of this meeting with practical effect.

Mr. Hallowell offered a resolution declaring that any man who accepts a Presidential nomination from the Democratic party thereby forfeits all claims to Republican support. This was received with hisses and finally defeated. Mr. Hallowell said he could not vote with the Democrats.

President Eliot, of Harvard, in a speech seconding the fourth resolution, said:

I must confess it will be only by a dispensation of Providence that the Democratic party will give us the candidate we want. If we put on our platform their candidate it will be better for them and perfectly satisfactory to us. But political progress is to be only by a conflict of national parties, and as a rule two national parties. Therefore I hope that out of this meeting will grow a new party, as one was grown years ago. We want to found a new party in our country; a party of National principles and one which looks forward to a National triumph.

A committee of 100 was appointed, also a committee of twenty-five to go to New York to confer with the Independent Republicans in New York June 17. The committee is headed by Col. Codman. Letters from Congressman Lyman and other sympathizers were read.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Republican Conference Committee which labored against Blaine's nomination in the Chicago Convention will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon in the office of Gen. Francis C. Barlow. "I don't know what action the committee will take in reference to the nomination of Mr. Blaine," said Gen. Barlow today, "because since my return from Chicago I have been so long in court that I have not had an opportunity of consulting with the members. I think it very likely, however, that the committee will refer the whole subject to the conference of Independents from different States, which is to meet in Mott Memorial Hall next Tuesday." The conference to be held next Tuesday will consider the question of the course for the Independents to pursue. But one of three courses is open to them, they say, if they are consistent to their professions. One of these is to vote the Democratic ticket, another is to refrain from voting at all, and the last is to secure in some way the nomination of a candidate for themselves. The impression among the Independents of this city is that the conference will adjourn until after the Democratic Convention, with a view to indorsing the ticket prepared by that body should the Democrats select a man to please them. It is said the Independents will nominate a ticket of their own; but how much truth there is in this story remains to be seen.

IN AND NEAR GOTHAM.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS FOR BLAINE.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The German-Republican Central Committee met this evening at the German Assembly Rooms. Rudolph Rubens offered resolutions heartily "indorsing" Blaine and Logan, and pledging to them the hearty support of the German Republicans of this city. Several speeches were made and the resolutions were adoped by a unanimous vote. Subsequently a German Republican Campaign Committee was organized. R. Rubens, M. N. Heckscher, August Schaffel, Paul Schnizler, and J. Herman were appointed a committee to arrange for a ratification meeting of the German Republicans.

IN BROOKLYN.

Preparations are making in Brooklyn to conduct the most thorough Republican campaign ever known in Kings County upon National issues. Following the spirited ward meetings at which hearty support had been pledged to the Republican candidates, and the formation of campaign clubs, the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee will meet Monday evening in Music Hall to organize a central campaign committee. On the preliminary discussion over the probable Chairman, who willl control the conduct of the campaign, Senator Albert Daggett, Silas B. Dutcher, and William H. Leaycraft have been mentioned. Mr. Daggett successfully managed the campaign of 1880, when the Democratic majority of 18,000 in the county in 1876 was reduced to 9,000. Among other probable members of the committee are Charles H. Small, F. M. Edgerton, W. H. Cadmus, G. K. Gilluly, and W. C. Beecher.

The feeling among Republicans in favor of Blaine and Logan in all parts of Brooklyn is growing stronger and stronger, and what little opposition has shown itself is rapidly dying out. The organization of campaign clubs and Plumed Knight associations goes rapidly forward in all parts of the city. Several of the leading members of the Young Republican Club who are dissatisfied with the action of the Executive Committee in delaying any action upon the nominations propose to secure action by the club approving Blaine and Logan.

BEECHER.

Mr. Beecher alluded to the coming political campaign in the following words this evening in Plymouth lecture-room:

As we draw near to a time of great political excitement don't draw back from your duties. Be able to act as if clothed with a Christian-like spirit. Cultivate moderation, chastened tongues, and charity, and avoid hyperexcitement. Do not exaggerate faults or pour out oil of vitriol with bitter tongues. In all excitements let the Christian man be masked with the spirit of justice and truth. Deal justly in all things. Be just to all in thought and utterance.

AT RAHWAY.

There was a large meeting of Republicans in Rahway, N. J., this evening to ratify the Chicago nominations. Senator Vail presided. In taking the chair he said it was the duty of every man who called himself a Republican to support Blaine and Logan. So far as any disaffection in the party went it did not extend outside of New York and its vicinity. Those present then signed a statement that they favored protection to American industry, opposed the degradation of home labor to a foreign standard, and indorsed the nominations for President and Vice-President. In response to repeated calls ex-Senator Stone made a brief speech, urging all Republicans to give the ticket hearty support. He had never heard a single argument why the Republican party should lose the confidence of the people. Mr. Stone said there was a little dissatisfaction among some of the business-men of New York at present. It was natural to quarrel a little. But when a Democratic nomination was made it would not be Blaine against Edmunds or any other Republican, but Blaine against a Democrat. Then all would wheel into line. "I don't know of but one kicker in the town," said one gentleman, "and the only corpse he will have to sit on will be his own."

A RECEPTION.

The Lincoln Club gave an informal reception tonight to John D. Lawson on his return from the Chicago Convention. Resolutions expressing loyalty to the Republican party and Blaine were passed.

BOSTON BLAINE MEN.

A NOTABLE DINNER.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—About 150 friends of Jesse M. Gove and Charles T. Gallagher, delegates to the Republican Convention from the Fourth District, met them at dinner tonight. It was a company of earnest Blaine supporters. Eben T. McPherson presided. Among those present were Lieut.-Gov. Ames, A. W. Beard, Collector Worthington, Judge C. C. Bush, Judge G. W. Schell, W. A. Johnston and O. A. Dennison of California, and Henry Parkman. Speeches approving the nomination of Blaine and Logan were made by Gove, Gallagher, Worthington, Ames, Parkman, Schell, Beard, and Dennison. J. A. Smith, of Boston, highly eulogized Blaine, and described a visit paid him in September last, when Mr. Blaine said: "I do not care to be a candidate. I have gotten through with public life. When Garfield died my public career was closed. I am happy in the past; I am happy in the present; I am happy in my friends; I am happy in my following. I want to complete my book and then to live for the respect of my fellow-men, and for the regard of those about me." If ever a nomination came from the people it was the nomination of James G. Blaine, and the people love him because he is thoroughly and intensely an American citizen.

A few others spoke briefly. Letters were read from Henry Cabot Lodge and Postmaster Toby expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

ILLINOIS.

AT GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—A Blaine and Logan Club was organized here last evening.

AT FREEPORT.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Stephenson County are enthusiastic over the nomination of Blaine and Logan, and tomorrow night will organize a Blaine and Logan Club. About 300 have already signed the papers calling for a ratification meeting to be held the same night. Maj. James A. Connelly, Gen. Smith D. Atkins, the Hon. J. S. Cochran, the Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, the Hon. O. C. Lathrop, Louis Karcher, of Freeport, the Hon. A. M. Jones, of Chicago, and others will speak.

JUDGE SCOTT'S OPINION.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Judge John M. Scott, of the State Supreme Court, speaking of Blaine's nomination, says it was one of the strongest the party could have made. Blaine was the choice of the party, and no combination existed in the convention by which he could be defeated. He would bring out the enthusiasm and strength of the party and make a more lively and interesting campaign than any other candidate whose name was before the convention.

AT CARROLLTON.

CARROLLTON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan creates unbounded enthusiasm in this county. Every Republican in the county will support the ticket, and dozens of our Irish Democrats assert that they will vote for Blaine. Blaine and Logan clubs will be organized here Saturday night with 300 members.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Two more Blaine and Logan Clubs were organized in Springfield tonight, making four now in working order, each with good membership. The working forces of the party were never before in such effective condition in this county at so early a stage of the canvass.

OHIO.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—[Special.]—Every man of the twenty-one members of the State Republican Central Committee selected at the Cleveland Convention was present at the meeting held last night at the Neil House, and from the fact that they remained in session until after 4 o'clock this morning it may be inferred that they "went slow" in order to select the best men for an Executive Committee. While a majority of the committee acted in their advisory capacity as such for the first time, there were only a few who had not had considerable experience in political matters. Among the prominent politicians present were Gen. Robinson, candidate for Secretary of State, Col. A. L. Conger of the Republican National Committee, and others, who, however, were not admitted to the deliberations of the committee. In the organization of the State Central Committee, J. W. O'Neall, of Lebanon, was chosen Chairman, J. M. Brown Vice-Chairman, and A. C. Kain Secretary. The names of Gen. Beatty, ex-Attorney-General Little, and Capt. Ogilvie were presented for the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, but that of Mr. Little was afterward withdrawn. The committee took an informal ballot, which resulted in 12 votes for Gen. Beatty and 5 for Capt. Ogelvee. Whereupon a committee was sent out to Gen. Beatty's residence to ascertain whether that gentleman would accept. They returned about 1 o'clock this morning with the report that on account of other business he could not take the position. More time was consumed, when a telegram was sent to Mr. Amos Smith, of Cincinnati, to know whether he would consent to be elected. There was a question whether ex-Gov. Foster and Gen. Beatty would find it pleasant to work together on the Executive Committee, and after discussion on the subject the names of Gov. Charles Foster, Judge J. B. Foraker, and M. A. Hanna of Cleveland were presented, and those gentlemen were elected. After this the committee proceeded with caution to fill out the committee, finally selecting Gen. Charles C. Walcutt, the Rev. James Poindexter, L. Ewing Miller, and Smith L. Johnson, all of Columbus. It was nearly 4 o'clock when the committee had selected the last member of the Executive Committee, when another vote was taken on the Executive Chairmanship, resulting in the choice of Capt. Ogelvee, he receiving thirteen votes and Mr. Smith five. The choice of the former gentleman was then made unanimous. Capt. J. K. Brown, Supervisor of the State printing, was selected as Secretary.

This is the strongest working committee that the Republicans of Ohio have had for years, and the Republicans of every other State in the Union can rest assured that good work will be done for Blaine and victory. Chairman Ogelvee opened up the headquarters of the committee this morning, and has a corps of clerks at work.

NOTES.

AT REDWOOD FALLS.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., June 8.—[Special.] The nomination of Blaine and Logan is good enough for this part of Minnesota. Blaine has all along been the choice of a large majority, while Logan stands well with the veterans of the late War. Neither the nominations nor the platform could well be bettered for the average Republican.

GERMANS FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

UTICA, N. Y., June 11.—The Germans in this city are alive with enthusiasm for Blaine and Logan. A club was organized last evening in the Ninth Ward, and other portions of the city will follow in a like demonstration. The club elected as its President, John Guver; Vice-President, Philip Zipp; Secretary, S. R. Gray; Financial Secretary, John Kohler; Treasurer, John Hitzelberger.

EIGHTH DISTRICT OF IOWA.

CRESTON, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Union County, in convention today, selected five delegates favorable to the nomination of Col. Hepburn for Congress and three against him. A hard fight was made to get in an anti-Hepburn delegation, but it was unsuccessful. This assures the nomination of Col. Hepburn for reëlection from the Eighth District. Adams County instructed for him yesterday. The kickers will fall in with the regulars when their blood cools.

AT LANSING.

LANSING, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The Blaine and Logan ratification-meeting held at the opera-house this evening was very largely attended, and was most enthusiastic throughout. A large club was organized at the close of the meeting. The campaign in Lansing opens auspiciously, and Michigan will remain on guard to the end.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Wabash Avenue Building Enveloped in Flames—The Recent Boston Fire.

Destructive Blaze in an Artists' Supply and Picture-Frame House.

A destructive fire broke out shortly before midnight in the four-story building Nos. 258 and 260 Wabash avenue, owned by James E. Baker and occupied on the first floor and in the basement by S. S. Barry & Sons, decorative painters and dealers in artists' supplies, the remainder of the building being tenanted by J. C. Newcomb, manufacturer of picture-frames. The fire started in the basement from some unknown cause, the flames extending up the elevator-shaft and bursting through the roof before they were discovered by John Balzirat, nightwatchman at the Leland Hotel, who, while making his rounds, detected the fire from the upper story of the hotel. He ran down-stairs and to the corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, where he sounded an alarm from Box 54.

The time thus consumed allowed the flames to gain considerable headway, and before the department could commence operations the entire rear and upper story of the building was enveloped in flames, which burst through the front windows on the fourth floor. There was only one stairway ascending the building, down which the smoke rolled in such volume that it was inaccessible to the firemen beyond the second story, but streams of water were directed from the front and rear of the burning building, and the extension ladders enabled the men to gain the roof. A second alarm was sounded, and with the aid of reënforcements the blaze was soon under control. The occupants of the Leland Hotel and adjacent buildings were apprehensive for a time, but it was soon evident that the flames would not extend beyond the structure in which they started and fears were allayed before any evidences of a panic occurred.

Although the fire originated in the basement the greatest loss to the building was sustained in the upper portion. The fourth story was badly burned, the flames extending through the floor at the back and doing considerable damage to the rear half of the third story. Below this but little loss was sustained, except in the immediate rear and in proximity to the elevator shaft.

The loss upon the building is estimated at $5,000, which is covered by insurance. S. S. Barry & Sons incurred a damage of about $5,000, chiefly by water, upon their stock, which was valued at between $8,000 and $9,000. They carry from $6,000 to $7,000 insurance in California and Eastern companies. Newcomb's stock was valued at from $12,000 to $15,000, with the loss at probably half that amount. The stock is insured for $10,000, placed with Fred S. James' Agency. The London, Liverpool & Globe and the Boston Underwriters' have each $2,500.

The building was formerly owned by Mr. W. H. Byford, but was sold by him to B. F. Norris and by the latter to its present owner.

Insurance Involved in Thursday's Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—The insurance on the rubber storehouse of Balderston & Daggett Jr., on Congress street, burned yesterday, is. On buildings:

Franklin of Phila...	$ 10,000	Commercial Union .	$ 5,000

On stock:

Hartford............	$ 15,000	Northwestern Nat'l.	$ 5,000
Hanover............	10,000	London & Prov'cial	5,000
National of Hartf'd	5,000	American of N. Y..	5,000
Connecticut	10,000	American of New'k	5,000
London Assurance.	15,000	Scottish U. & Nat'l.	5,000
Phœnix of England	10,000	Newark............	5,000
Commercial Union.	15,000	Glens Falls.........	5,000
Firemen's of New'k.	5,000	Home of New York.	15,000
German-American..	5,000	Phœnix of Hartford	5,000
Washington.........	15,000	Citizens' of New Yk.	5,000
Williamsburg City..	10,000	National of New Yk.	5,000
First National.......	5,000	Standard of New Yk.	5,000
Firemen's Fund.....	5,000	Merchants' of New'k	5,000
Merchants' of Prov.	5,000	Union of California.	5,000
Albany..............	5,000	County of Phila.....	5,000
City of New York...	5,000	Union of Phila......	5,000
Liv. & London & Gl.	30,000	Star of New York...	5,000
Transatlantic......	5,000	Western............	10,000
Equitable..........	5,000	St. Paul...........	5,000
North Germany....	5,000	Imperial...........	10,000
Guardian of Eng....	15,000	Northern...........	10,000
Continental.........	20,000	Niagara............	5,000
Bowery..............	10,000	City of London.....	10,000
Hamburg-Bremen .	10,000	Fire Assn. of Phila.	10,000
Lion	10,000	Home of New York	10,000
British American...	5,000	Sun of England....	10,000
Germania	15,000	Fire Ins. Assn. Eng.	5,000
R. Ins. Co. of Livpl.	15,000	N. Brit. & Merc.....	10,000
Ins. Co. of N. Amer.	10,000	London & Lacash...	10,000
Pennsylvania.......	10,000	Phœnix of Hartfd..	10,000
America of Phila...	10,000	Queen..............	10,000
Liv. & Lan. of Liv..	10,000	Guardian of N. Y...	5,000
Girard..............	5,000		
Delaware	10,000	Total..............	$565,000
Mercantile of N. Y.	5,000		

FOREPAUGH'S PARADE.

The following order has been issued by the Mayor directing the movements of Forepaugh's great show parade, which will occur Monday forenoon, June 16. It will start from the show-ground, State and Twenty-second streets, at about 9 o'clock a. m. If it rains it will take place on the first fair forenoon following:

CHICAGO, June 13, 1884.—*To the Police:* Permission is hereby granted to Adam Forepaugh for a parade Monday, June 16, on the following-named streets:

From Twenty-second street and grounds to Thirty-first street, on State; thence on Thirty-first street to Cottage Grove avenue, thence on Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-second street, thence on Twenty-second street to Wabash avenue, on Wabash avenue to Monroe street, thence on Monroe street to Franklin street, on Franklin street to Adams street, on Adams street to State, on State to place of beginning. Provided, that the procession does not interfere with the running of the cable-cars and general traffice; and, provided, that the bands do not play so as to alarm horses while in motion within the prohibited district.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—Bishop Simpson is slowly sinking tonight. His physicians say he will live through the night, but express the belief that he cannot survive beyond tomorrow.

A special from Pottsville says Francis Wade Hughes, a lawyer of National repute, has been stricken with paralysis. He lies in a comatose state.

A JUVENILE AFFAIR.

The children of Mr. H. N. Higinbotham—Harlow, Harry, Florence, and Alice—gave their second annual party to their young friends last evening at the Grand Pacific. About 100 young people were present. A fine supper was served in the ladies' ordinary, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing, the spacious hallways of the parlor floor being used for that purpose.

STANLEY, THE EX-BANK TELLER.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—[Special.]—Isaac A. Stanley, the teller of the National Bank of Commerce, who stole $100,000 and blew it in in wheat margins, was in court today and waived an examination. The bail was not fixed. An endeavor will be made to pay most of the money back and make the brokers disgorge.

EXECUTION OF A COLORED MURDERER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 13.—At Seale today, Russell County, Lewellen Robinson, colored, was hanged for the murder of another negro, Troy Adams, in March last. He died in seventeen minutes by strangulation. His neck was not broken. He confessed his guilt on the gallows.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Connecticut delegates to the Democratic National Convention yesterday A. E. Burr, of Hartford, was chosen Chairman, Gov. Waller declining the position. The majority of the delegates are reported to favor Cleveland.

THE FAR WEST.

Crops Eaten by Cutworms in Oregon and Destroyed by Rain in California.

Considerable Damage Wrought by a Water-Spout—An Execution Deferred—The Siamese Embassy.

DISASTROUS RAINS.

GREAT DAMAGE TO CROPS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—Heavy rains this week have inflicted great damage to the crops. Although June rains are not unusual in this State, never during any year since [illegible] have they been so heavy as this year. The Signal-Service Bureau in this city reports the greatest fall in June for the last thirty-four years—1.02 inches. At Sacramento, which is a better indicative point for the whole State, the highest rainfall for the same month during the same period was 1.10 inches. From the first of the present month up to noon today 2.37 inches have fallen—more than twice the quantity for any preceding entire month of June.

Reports received today from fifteen different localities announce the hay crop almost completely destroyed and wheat and barley seriously injured. The losses in some sections are estimated as high as 10 per cent of the estimates of two weeks ago.

Edwin T. Smith, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, says the expense of spreading and curing damaged hay will be very great, while that portion which can be saved will be reduced at least 60 per cent in quality. The lodgings of grain will materially affect the yield, to what extent it is impossible yet to determine. Should moist weather continue much longer the present losses will be largely increased, whereas a few days of cool windy weather would greatly remedy the evil.

OREGON.

RAVAGES OF CUT-WORMS.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 13.—[Special.]—From many portions of the Williamette Valley reports are still received of destruction of crops by cutworms. Late sown grain suffers most from their ravages. In some sections whole crops have been eaten up. Vegetables are also being destroyed in great quantities. The worms swarm in innumerable armies, clearing everything green in their pathway. Nothing can be done to exterminate them. Great apprehension is felt among farmers.

A WATERSPOUT.

A heavy waterspout is reported in Baker County, Oregon. There was no loss of life so far as known, but much damage was done to property. Much stock was drowned.

ITEMS.

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—Prince Naret and other members of the Siamese Embassy returned East today. They stop over at Virginia City to inspect the mines.

A MURDERER REPRIEVED.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 13.—Acting-Gov. Thomas, in compliance with the unanimous recommendation of the Territorial Supreme Court, this afternoon granted a reprieve to Fred Hopt till his appeal could be heard in the United States Supreme Court. He was to have been shot today. He has been three times convicted of murder.

DAKOTA'S SCANDAL.

The Indictment Against Gov. Ordway Quashed as Being in Conflict with the Revised Statutes.

YANKTON, Dak., June 13.—[Special.]—The case of Gov. Ordway for alleged bribery in connection with the organization of Faulk County came up for trial today before Judge Edgerton in the United States District Court. Gov. Ordway's counsel made a motion to quash the indictment upon the ground that the clause in the Revised Statutes providing for punishment of United States officers who accept bribes or gratuities for influencing their decision in any matter coming before them for official action was not applicable to any Governor, Judge, or member of the Territorial Legislature; that these officials were not United States officers within the meaning of this statute. Counsel went fully into the matter and made an able and convincing argument. United States Attorney Campbell made an effort to refute the argument, but after an hour's deliberation Judge Edgerton granted the motion.

[In November last the Commissioners for Potter County, Dakota, were appointed, and were unknown to each other. They were Frank Kretschmer of the Pierre *Journal*, Shaw, and Gen. Gilchrist. The first was only a technical resident of the county, where he had a claim; the others were real residents. Forest City, Gettysburg, and Appomattox were candidates for the county-seat, and efforts were made to secure a meeting of the Commissioners, but it was not accomplished till Dec. 8 at Forest City, where Shaw and Kretschmer met, decided the question of the county-seat, and appointed all the officers before Gilchrist arrived from Appomattox, his home. This so incensed Gilchrist that he posted to Blunt, forty miles distant, and filed the following affidavit:

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF HUGHES, ss.—The complaint of Charles A. Gilchrist, of Potter County, made before James I. Holz, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County of Hughes, who, being duly sworn, on his oath says: That the 5th day of November, A. D. 1883, at Pierre, in said county, James W. Shaw, an executive officer, did commit the crime of bribery, for that the said James W. Shaw did, on or about the 6th day of November, A. D. 1883, at the Town of Pierre, in the County of Hughes, and Territory of Dakota, wickedly and unlawfully bribe or offer to bribe one Nehemiah G. Ordway, Governor and Executive Officer of said Territory of Dakota, by offering to the said Nehemiah G. Ordway a large sum of money for the appointment of the said James W. Shaw as one of the County Commissioners of Potter County, Dakota, by the said Nehemiah G. Ordway, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided for, against the peace and dignity of the Territory of Dakota; and the said Gilchrist prays that the said James W. Shaw may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

"CHARLES A. GILCHRIST.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of December, 1883. JAMES I. HOLZ,
"Justice of the Peace in and for Hughes County, Dakota."

Methods similar to those alleged above are said have been pursued in the organization of other counties. The indictment charged Gov. Ordway with asking and accepting a bribe in connection with the Faulk County organization. Ordway's friends assert that the indictment was engineered through the late grand jury for its effect upon the Territorial Convention, and at Washington against Ordway's reappointment.]

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Thomas O'Maley, a youth of 16, is under arrest charged with obtaining money under false pretenses and by forgery. O'Maley was in the employ of his uncle, John Paulding, a painter at No. 501 Wabash avenue. His alleged method of obtaining more money than his salary was to select a firm to whom his uncle owed an account and present them a check in excess of the account, forging the signature of his employer to the check and receiving the balance in money, which he would retain. A druggist named Clark, at No. 511 State street, it is stated, was victimized of $12.50. O'Maley also presented a check for $160 to McBride & Co., white lead manufacturers at Sixteenth and Brown streets, in payment for a bill of $10. The firm suspected the authenticity of the signature, and requesting O'Maley to wait, they telephoned Paulding. The collector became suspicious during the conversation over the phone, and decamped. This was last November. Detectives Kelly and Ryan saw O'Maley on the street yesterday and arrested him. He had been to St. Louis and Texas. His uncle says the boy operated upon a number of firms, and tried a number of others, who could not be caught. He did not like to prosecute him, as he was a relative, but he was now determined to let the law take its course.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived—The Gen. Werder, from Bremen; the Wieland, from Hamburg; the Amsterdam, from Amsterdam; and the Baltic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 13.—Arrived out—The Bohemia, Assyrian Monarch, and Celtic, from New York.

A MURDERER HANGED.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 13.—A Cuban named Rocia was hanged in the jail-yard here today for the murder of his companion. Olafee, who was also sentenced to die today on the same gallows, hanged himself in his cell a few nights ago.

SCULLERS MATCHED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—The challenge of Peter H. Conley for a five-mile race for $1,000 a side has been accepted by Teemer, of Pittsburg, who names July 4, at Oak Point.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

A Claim that Gov. Cleveland Will Be the Democratic Nominee.

Tilden's Letter Supplemented by a Telegram—Sentiment at Washington.

The Bourbons Decide to Remodel the Convention Hall—War in The First District.

NEW YORK.

AT ALBANY.

A PREDICTION THAT CLEVELAND WILL BE THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—[Special.]—"Gov. Cleveland will be nominated for President by the Democrats at Chicago on the second if not on the first ballot," said an intimate friend of Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today. "After the State Convention at Saratoga next week he will come forward with a rush. The delegation will be solid for him. All this talk about Flower is ridiculous. He has spent a good deal of money and secured a considerable number of delegates, but they will not count for much. To outsiders who do not understand the situation it seems that he is giving Cleveland a hard rub. When the convention meets it will be seen, however, that the Manning men, while allowing Flower to pick up delegates all over the State, have secured for themselves enough members in nearly every Congressional district to elect Cleveland delegates to Chicago. Flower has probably over a third of the 384 delegates at Saratoga. Yet, outside of New York and Brooklyn, he controls only three or possibly four Congressional districts. In New York he may have three more. He will accordingly have but twelve or fourteen delegates at Chicago out of seventy-two. As the unit rule is observed in the Democratic party yet, the State delegation will be instructed for Cleveland, and he will get the whole vote. As soon as the Democratic leaders outside of the State recognize that Cleveland has a solid home backing the feeling in favor of his nomination as the most available man the party has will grow rapidly. All the Independent papers in the East which kick against Blaine have already indicated that he will be acceptable to them. His Administration as Governor has fulfilled the expectation of the reform element which elected him, and he will capture the support of the Blaine voters in Massachusetts and New York. He is the strongest man the Democrats can present to the doubtful States east of the Alleghenies. In other sections he will poll the full Democratic vote, as well as any one else who can be named. The men most favored for Vice-President by the Cleveland crowd are Gov. Hoadly and Speaker Carlisle. Tammany will support Cleveland, and you will see that the New York machine will be the ruling power in the Democratic National Convention. They are playing their cards well."

THE PURPOSE OF TILDEN'S LETTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—Tilden's letter is not received with the cordiality that was expected from the Democrats, except that many of them feel a sense of relief that the old man is out of the race and they are free to act as they choose. The Albany *Argus* has an editorial bidding good-by to Tilden and nominating Cleveland for the Presidency. To bring about this result it counsels the choosing of a delegation pledged to his support at the Democratic State Convention in Saratoga next week. The Albany conventions were held yesterday, and the delegates to Saratoga are about evenly divided between Cleveland and Flower. There is evidently to be a warmer time at Saratoga than was expected. The original intention was that the Tilden letter should not be given out till the State Convention met, but the fact that Cleveland was losing daily by being in Tilden's shadow caused the managers to get Tilden's leave and send the letter out.

TILDEN'S LETTER.

"IT MEANS WHAT IT SAYS."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—The *Republican* of this city, in referring to Mr. Tilden's letter, having interpreted it to mean that when Mr. Tilden is nominated he will not refuse to be the candidate of the Democracy, the *Evening Chronicle* telegraphed Mr. Tilden asking him if that was the proper construction to be placed on the letter. The telegram was referred by Mr. Tilden to Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and he today sent the following reply:

Mr. Tilden's letter means what it says. His declination is absolute. Under no circumstances will he be a candidate. DANIEL MANNING.

ROCHESTER.

TWO RIVAL CONVENTIONS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 13.—[Special.]—At the Democratic Convention here tonight to select three delegates to the State Convention the fight between the Cleveland men, led by ex-Senator George Raines, and the anti-Cleveland men, led by William Purcell, editor of the *Union and Advertiser*, became so desperate as to result in two conventions. At the caucuses last night the Purcell men carried ten of the sixteen wards. The Chairman of the City Central Committee called the convention to order tonight and stated that the committee had authorized him to nominate ex-Judge Rawley for Chairman of the Convention. Rowley is anti-Cleveland and was elected by a large majority over a Cleveland man named Raines. The latter, however, mounted the platform, named two tellers, declared them elected, and for two hours two conventions were going on in the same room amid much confusion. Finally Raines declared himself and two others chosen delegates to the State Convention, although when the roll was called the tellers could not hear a single vote. The Rawley convention proceeded to name delegates after Raines had left the hall. Purcell, E. B. Chase, and Jacob Gerling, all anti-Cleveland men, were declared elected.

CHICAGO.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

THEY ARE BECOMING TOO NUMEROUS FOR COMFORT.

The prospective Republican candidates from Cook County for United States Senator are crying to be saved from their friends for a few months at least. Though it is not likely any legislative nominations will be made before September, candidates are turning up with such rapidity that unless a blighting frost comes along and nips the early crop there will be no privates left in the ranks. All the individuals who think they want to go to Springfield have preferences for United States Senator and will also have expenses in their campaign for the Legislature. Wherefore they make pilgrimages to the people who are said to be candidates to succeed Senator Logan, and the latter pray to be delivered.

The outgoing Senators in Cook County are Condee, Mamer, and Adams, of the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Districts, all Republicans. In the Second District Condee is very earnest in wanting to succeed himself. Representatives Harper and Parker are also said to be in the race, but the latter is quoted as positively denying this and saying he will be satisfied with a reëlection to the House. Harper, however, is in the field, and will make a strong race. So are C. H. Crawford, who wants to divide the support of Hyde Park with Condee; Judge Couch, T. T. Sutherland, Mr. Bishop, and half a dozen others. The part of the Fourth Ward lying south of Twenty-ninth street furnishes all the candidates except Condee and Crawford. If it gets the Senatorship and Parker is renominated for the House, Hyde Park will be conceded the other Representative. There is a suspicion that some of the Senatorial candidates are aiming high so that they may bring down the nomination for Representative.

In the Fourth District Chris Mamer's attitude is a little uncertain till it is settled whether he is to run for a county office or not. Congressman Davis' reëlection is also to be taken into account, and the Senatorship will probably hinge on this. Senator Mamer hasn't told his supporters yet what their course is to be, and they are accordingly waiting. So are seven or eight persons who want to succeed him.

On the North Side, Representative Cooke filed an early claim on Congressman Adams' seat in the State Senate, and for a time there was a disposition to allow his right of preëmption, but it now looks as though he would be forced to make a fight in order to get the prize.

Candidates for Representatives in the hold-over districts are also thick, but among the Republican managers there is a strong desire to keep the whole business in abeyance till the Presidential campaign is under way, and they are not encouraging any of the individuals who want to divide the ranks thus early over the Legislative nominations. There will be plenty of time for that, they say, in the dog-days.

CHICAGO NO. 2.

THE DEMOCRATS DECIDE TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF THE CONVENTION-HALL.

It has been definitly decided to increase the capacity of the Convention-Hall for the National Democratic Council by only about 1,200 seats instead of 3,000 or 4,000 as at first contemplated. The local sub-committee on hall, of which Frank Hoyne is Chairman, met at the Exposition Building yesterday afternoon to confer with Architect Adler relative to the proposed changes. In addition to the local sub-committee there were present National Committeeman W. C. Goudy, Potter Palmer of the Finance Committee, Chairman Donnersberger of the original Hall Committee, R. J. Bright of Indianapolis, who is to be Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Summers, of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Adler had prepared two plans to submit to the committee, either one of which would increase the capacity of the hall by about 1,200 seats.

One plan was to leave the platform where it is at the north end of the hall, remove the private boxes on both sides and put chairs in their place, extend the space under the east gallery twenty feet back into Machinery Hall for a distance of seventy-five feet along the line of the gallery, and separate the press space in such a way that it could not be made a thoroughfare for visitors crossing in front of the platform. The other plan was to create the same space in Machinery-Hall and also remove all the boxes, but to transfer the platform to the west side of the hall under the gallery and a few feet north of the centre, and run the amphitheatre back of where the platform now stands all the way down to the level floor just as it is now at the south end. This, of course, would necessitate changing the position of the chairs to face the platform and the press seats would also have to be carried over to the west side in front of the platform. The platform could not be placed exactly in the centre of the west side because it would be hidden from a portion of the spectators back in Machinery Hall, and the new space in that hall could not be extended further south under the gallery because there are two large stationary ice-boxes and a kitchen in the way. Both plans provided for four additional entrances, one running into Machinery Hall from the east and three new ones on the west side—one for delegates exclusively, one for alternates exclusively, and one for the press exclusively.

Mr. Adler thought it would cost about $3,000 to carry out the plan for changing the position of the platform and $2,000 to carry out the other plan. Messrs. Goudy and Donnersberger rather favore the cheaper plan, arguing that none of the hundreds of sitters in the west gallery could see or hear the Chairman or delegates sitting near the front with the platform on the side. The others, however, thought that with the platform on the side the crowds at the ends of the hall could all hear, whereas, if it was left at the north end, the crowd on the south end could not hear. Besides, there would be no crowd back of the platform to interfere with the sound of the Chairman's voice as there was during the Republican convention.

The sub-committee finally decided to report in favor of the "side plan," and that report will be made to the Committee of the Whole, which meets this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Room 27 at the Palmer House.

If the platform is carried to the side of the hall the telegraph and messenger rooms will have to be moved further south, which, Mr. Summers thought, would be less satisfactory, as there would be more danger from "crosses" on the wires at the proposed new location. Still he might make it do.

The additional entrances will save considerable confusion, particularly the one at the east side, as there will not be so much walking across the hall. There will also be additional railings to keep the different special bodies of men from being interfered with. The reporters were much annoyed during the Republican convention by people crowding about them and walking by the tables. Next month they will be much better provided for.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

THE MEN WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR THE PLACES.

The question as to who the delegates from Chicago to the National Democratic Convention will be is being talked about more than ever, and the fight in that particular will soon begin in earnest. The Democratic Congressional Committee of the Third District will meet tonight in Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, to select judges and polling-places for next week's primaries, and it is not improbable that the National delegate matter will be brought up there. Carter Harrison and Mike McDonald both live in the Third District, and each expects to draw a prize. Mike is willing that Carter should be chosen a district delegate, but declares that to be as much as he will get. "We'll get some other good man for his partner," said Mike, "and I will be a delegate-at-large. As I have said all along, the outside people of the State will not let Harrison have too much, because they are going to nominate him for Governor."

On the other hand, the kickers in the First Congressional District, an account of whose meeting appears elsewhere, said yesterday that they would indorse Harrison as a delegate-at-large and Melville W. Fuller and Erskine M. Phelps as district delegates from the First. But Fuller wants to be a delegate-at-large, and Charley Kern is working for him with the understanding that he is to get Fuller's support for the position of district delegate. Joe Mackin, too, wants to be a delegate from the First, and if the kickers are compromised with they will doubtless have to withdraw Phelps or Fuller in favor of Mackin. Goudy also wants to be a delegate-at-large, and the McDonald faction still insists that Chicago shall have two of them, and that Goudy and McDonald are the men.

On the North Side, the Fourth District, F. H. Winston and Harry Rubens are still in the lead as probable district delegates, and S. S. Gregory said yesterday he thought they would get there. Sam Chase, who has had things pretty much his own way on the North Side, is understood to favor this slate, but it is just as well understood that a faction is springing up against him.

In the Second District no one has yet dared dispute the claims of Ald. Cullerton and Hildreth to become at first district delegates.

MR. MACKIN'S MACHINE.

IT MEETS WITH FRICTION ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

There was a thorough airing of the differences between the machine and anti-machine Democrats of the First Congressional District at the mass-meeting held last night at the club-hall, corner of Harrison street and Third avenue. There were about 500 persons present, and nearly all were evidently in full sympathy with the objects of the meeting. A few machine sympathizers were scattered around in the rear of the hall, but evidently saw that they were in too hopeless a minority to try to capture the gathering, as was the rumored intention before it was called to order.

M. A. Driscoll rapped for quiet, and stated that the meeting was called to denounce the objects and practices of machine rule. He said it was not the first time there had been such a revolt. A few months ago Second Ward Democrats had been disfranchised, as the machine now sought to do, and when justice had been demanded the request had been ignored and men appointed as election judges who would do the dirty work of the ringsters. In the present case, the Second Ward Club, 200 strong, had asked for a share in the primary judges—at least one in the ward—and the sneering refusal to that request had caused this outpouring of the people to express their honest indignation and insist on their rights. [Applause.] He insisted that this meeting was not one of kickers or independents, but a regular Democratic gathering. The men who were making disturbances in the party were the machine leaders, who for years had acted purely in their own interests and had sold out the voters repeatedly. Under the cloak of "Jeffersonian Clubs" organizations had been formed that disgraced the honored name and sought to suppress freedom of speech and ballot and the right of the majority to rule. The machine men were playing a desperate game, but the people would meet them and defeat them. [Applause.] He wanted harmony, but didn't want a few men who held places under a Democratic Administration to be absolute dictators.

The meeting was then organized by electing John S. Hendrickson Chairman, John Koch and Edward Cody Vice-Presidents, and John Stearn Secretary.

Stephen Albert, President of the First Ward Democratic Club, said that this was not a partisan meeting, but one of the people, who meant that the majority should rule. His club had a membership of 250, but a respectful petition to the Central Committee for an election judge had been ignored. Such action was a direct insult not only to the club but to all decent voters, and the people would show that no one-man nor no two-man power should continue to dictate to the Democracy, or hold in their hands the voters of any ward, district, or State. The voters had been repeatedly betrayed in the past—could they trust these ringsters in the future? [Cries of "No! no!"] The people were awakened all over the city, and the bosses must go. Fair treatment had been asked, and, if still refused, next Tuesday separate primaries would be opened. [Cries of "That's what we want!"] Judges would be chosen, too, who lived in the ward. There would be no ballot-box stuffing before or after the polls were opened. The First Ward Democratic Club was an organization of business-men, who had gone into the fight only when they saw that a few men were misrepresenting them, and the club would not rest until such wrongs were righted.

John Gilder, of the Second Ward, said that whoever called those who were in the present movement "kickers" simply lied. The people had downed the machine and elected Ald. Sanders. Yet the machine leaders were again trying their old tactics. The people would again repeat the lesson. Little Joe Mackin, better known as a political tramp, had organized his Jeffersonian Clubs and sneered at that great leader, worth twenty such tramps as Mackin, whose fame was National, Carter H. Harrison. [Cheers.] Wo to the machine when it began such work. He said that the ringsters would try to keep the voters from getting any of the judges, or, failing in this, would scour "the Levee" and vote "the gang." When they did this, the people would be there too. [Cheers and cries of "You bet!"] He wanted the voters to do two things—first, kill little Joe Mackin; second, kill the machine. If the Jeffersonian Clubs were to be turned into bulldozing gangs, wo be unto them.

M. A. Driscoll introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the First and Second Wards, in mass-meeting assembled, heartily indorse Melville W. Fuller and Erskine M. Phelps as delegates to the National Convention from the First District, and Carter H. Harrison as delegate-at-large.

Loud calls were made for Ald. Whelan, who finally briefly responded, denouncing the machine, and urging those present to keep up their work so well begun and they would gain a victory over it.

John Stearn, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the First Ward Democratic Club, announced that there would be a meeting at the Brevoort House Monday evening, where a ticket would be put up and arrangements made for primaries not controlled by Joe Mackin, of the Fifteenth Ward, or Mick McDonald, of the Eleventh Ward.

M. A. Driscoll announced that the Second Ward Democrats would meet at No. 1237 State street Monday evening to complete arrangements to checkmate the scheme of the machine to pack the primary in that ward Tuesday. The meeting then adjourned.

MACKIN IS INFLEXIBLE.

Speaking of the wrangle in the First Congressional District yesterday, Joe Mackin said: "The committee has issued its call and selected its judges and polling-places. That work cannot be undone, and we would not undo it if we could. These kickers are not straight Democrats, and deserved no recognition from the committee. If any of the judges we selected should resign their places will be filled by the other judges, because that is Democratic law, but we want no bolters put in to fill the vacancies and shall give no instructions to that effect. The Mayor may desire to make some such trade, but we make no trades."

EX-SENATOR M'DONALD.

A RULE ON CANDIDATES AND PARTIES.

The Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, arrived with Mrs. McDonald yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific, and will remain several days in the city, his presence being due to some important law business. A representative of THE TRIBUNE found the ex-Senator as gracious as usual and not averse to discussing the political situation. First, in regard to the Republican ticket he said that it was a very strong team in localities where the Republican party was strong and correspondingly weak in other localities which it was essential for the ticket to carry to be successful. Blaine was a fearless, aggressive man, and he would make a redhot campaign of it. It was a ticket that bid for the filibustering elements, those who wished to gobble up and annex Mexico, Canada, and, in fact, all the continent, if they could get it. These elements would gather to the support of Blaine and Logan, but, on the other hand, the conservative, business classes of the people would hesitate to place them at the head of the Government. He did not think the ticket had excited much enthusiasm in Indiana, and believed the Democratic nominees would secure the Electoral vote of that State.

In regard to the withdrawal of Mr. Tilden and the new phase it put upon the Democratic nomination, the Senator said: "I have always felt that Mr. Tilden would not be a candidate, in view of the state of his health. There can be no doubt that the dominant sentiment of the party was favorable to the old ticket, and had he not declined his nomination would have followed as a matter of course. Nor would I or my friends have offered any opposition. Mr. Hendricks would naturally have gone with Mr. Tilden, for one could not be taken up without the other; Indiana would not have been satisfied with anything else. We were a unit on that question. Now that Mr. Tilden has declined to serve the situation is changed and the party must select other leaders, and in spite of the newspaper talk about the difficulty of choosing men who will be at the same time satisfactory to the Democrats and to the disaffected Republicans, I am convinced that the party will choose wisely and that the candidates selected at our convention will win. In the language of Mr. Tilden, no one man is essential to the Democratic party."

"Will your State be a unit for you?"

"I have no reason to think otherwise. I believe the delegation will be united and harmonious."

"Will Gov. Hendricks be a delegate?"

"I do not know whether he cares to be. He will undoubtedly preside over our State Convention, and if he cares to come he will be selected a delegate-at-large by acclamation."

In regard to his being mentioned in connection with the second place on the ticket Senator McDonald would say nothing beyond the fact that of course all manner of combinations were being made. But, at the same time, he did not say that he would not accept the second place.

KANSAS.

IT WAS FOR TILDEN, BUT NOW——.

Gen. Charles W. Blair, member of the National Democratic Committee from Kansas, is at the Grand Pacific with his family. Gen. Blair says Kansas would have sent a Tilden delegation to Chicago. Now where they will go he cannot predict. Justice Field has strong friends among them, and in his judgment would be the best man to take up. Senator Bayard he esteems highly, but he does not think this the proper time to take the candidate from a semi-Southern State, especially when he is said to have been a man of Southern proclivities. Cleveland and Flower are both good men, but a little new for the position. They should be allowed more time to make a record. All Ohio candidates are barred by the fact of the October election. The party cannot afford to stake the issue on one throw of the dice. McDonald would perhaps be the best man to nominate; still he thought Justice Field presented many favorable features.

POINTERS.

HARRISON ON FREE TRADE.

Mayor Harrison sticks to it that it would be suicidal policy for the Democrats to put another free-trade plank into their platform, for it would drive away a good many Democrats into the Republican ranks. The tariff question, he thinks, is not sufficiently understood yet to justify making it the principal issue between the two parties. If a free-trade plank were inserted in the platform, it would be useless to hope for gains from the Germans.

FOURTEENTH WARD JEFFERSONIANS.

The Fourteenth Ward Jefferson Club, recently organized, met at 272 North Halsted street last night. The committee appointed at the last meeting to secure a charter reported, presenting a duly signed and sealed certificate of organization from the Democratic State Central Committee.

As soon as the report was accepted a member named Dempsey arose and demanded the right to resign at once, holding that he had joined the club not supposing it a Democratic organization, but neutral. A few lively words ensued and Mr. Dempsey was decided out of order. Organization was perfected by the election of officers as follows: President, G. J. Arndt; Secretary, Charles Hoither; Treasurer, James Rowan. The Chair appointed William Cantion, Dennis Kellegher, and Joseph Vaneych a Committee of Arrangements and Michael McCarty Sergeant-at-Arms.

ELSEWHERE.

AT WASHINGTON.

MR. FLOWER NOT POPULAR WITH CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—The Democrats have been placed in a very embarrassing position by the declination of Tilden. They realize this more as they attempt to unite upon some acceptable candidate. New York is regarded by all Democrats as the pivotal State, and the most conservative men from all sections are of the opinion that if Bayard cannot be nominated the candidate should come from New York. But the contest between Flower and Cleveland has discouraged Democrats from other States. He would be a very successful canvasser who could find any considerable number of Congressmen who favor the candidacy of Flower, the Wall street broker, or who think that he would be accepted by the National Convention. To this the friends of Flower outside of Congress, and some of them are always at hand, suggest that Congressmen will have very little to do with the National Convention; that it may be doubted whether there will be a dozen of them there as delegates; that the people of both parties are tired of Congressional dictation and bossism; and that the experience of the Senators at the Republican Convention is good notice to the Democrats that the Congressmen will do well to attend to their own affairs. The New York Congressmen who declare for a New York candidate generally advocate Cleveland, but they are not able to answer the suggestion that Flower already has the majority of the delegates.

Mr. Hewitt suggested to a friend that when the delegates come together at Saratoga it seemed hardly possible that they could vote for Flower. It is a fact that many of the New York Congressmen regard Flower's canvass as a joke, or they characterize it in terms much more severe. Now that the telegrams contain the announcement of the fact that Flower has secured a large number of delegates, there are numerous inquiries of the New York men as to Flower's claim for the nomination. The following colloquy between a New-Yorker and a Southern man serves to illustrate the nature of these inquiries:

Southern man—"What has Mr. Flower ever done? Did he make any speeches in Congress?"

New-Yorker—"O yes, he made some speeches when in Congress. He made a very creditable speech on the banking question, I believe."

Southern man—"Did he do anything else? What is this about giving dinners?"

New-Yorker—"He gave some dinners in Congress. In fact, that was a considerable part of his occupation. He gave dinners to Congress in platoons."

The Southern member is new in this Congress, and was not in one of those platoons. The talk about Flower shows in what straits the Democracy is, yet it is very clear that Cleveland's friends fear that Flower may secure the convention next week. The Saratoga Convention is considered the next important movement in the campaign.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TARBOX ON THE BAY STATE.

The Hon. John Tarbox, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, is at the Palmer. He is in the city to examine into the real estate and other property owned by the Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company. Mr. Tarbox was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, and was defeated for reëlection by Benjamin F. Butler. Since Gov. Butler turned Democrat they have been on the same side of the fence, and he has supported Butler at the last two elections.

Speaking with a TRIBUNE reporter on the political situation in the Bay State, he said: "The bolt from Blaine in Massachusetts is very serious. Some of the leading Republicans in the State are behind it. Whether it will result in giving the State to our party will depend on circumstances. The heaviest vote ever cast in the State was at the last election, when 310,000 votes were put in the boxes. This exceeded the Presidential vote of 1880 by 25,000. Of this total, Butler received 150,000 votes, so that, taking that election as an estimate, it is safe to say that the State is very close. But the question is, Can we claim Butler's vote as a Democratic vote? Nominate Butler for President and he would hold every vote he polled last year. But would the disaffected Republicans, who are ready to support a Democrat, vote for Butler? He is not any more suited to their tastes than Blaine. If any reasonable proportion of them vote for him he would carry the State easily. On the other hand, nominate Bayard or Cleveland, for whom the dissatisfied Republicans are clamoring, would they hold the Butler vote of last year? It is not improbable that a portion of that element would prefer Blaine to either of them. This is the difficult problem for the Democratic managers to solve; to get the kicking Republicans and the Butler element into the same boat. Still looking the field over, I am convinced that Butler would carry the State against Blaine, and I also think that either Cleveland or Bayard would make the result doubtful."

Mr. Tarbox said that the Massachusetts delegation was solid for Butler, and would certainly present his name to the Democratic Convention.

ILLINOIS.

THE SHELBY DEMOCRATS AT SEA.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The Democrats here are all at sea since Tilden's letter of declination was made public. Tilden was all that could be heard in Bourbon circles, and now that the old man has gone back on them they seem to be of the opinion that any nomination for President and Vice-President against Blaine and Logan will prove labor lost. If they have any second choice it is about equally divided between Cleveland and Bayard. The mention of Butler as even a remote possibility turns the average Shelby Democrat blue.

KELLAR'S CANDIDACY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The name of the Hon. C. A. Kellar, of Jefferson County, having been prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General in this State, a politician from that part of the State said today it was generally understood that Kellar's strength is growing rapidly and that he will come up with such a following from Southern Illinois as to make his nomination practically certain, unless the distribution of the other places on the ticket preceding Attorney-General should be such as to carry the office entirely away from "Egypt."

Speaking of Kellar's candidacy a prominent Prohibitionist of Sangamon County revealed a rather striking feature in State politics. He asserted that a movement is on foot to make Kellar the nominee of the Bloomington Prohibition Convention next week for the office of Attorney-General. He said: "Mr. Kellar is a man of excellent standing among the Royal Templars of Temperance, and recently represented that order as a delegate from Illinois to the Grand Lodge which met at Baltimore. The purpose, as I understand it, is to put him on the Prohibition ticket and give the Democrats an opportunity to indorse the nomination. I see no reason why they should not do it, as it would give them a considerable number of votes, especially on that office, which they could not get otherwise. If they refuse to indorse him, it would be public notice that no man with a temperance record can have any standing in the eyes of the Democracy of Illinois." This gentleman said he understood the Sangamon delegation to Bloomington would support Kellar. Politicians here are anxious to know how the Peoria Convention No. 2 will handle such a case.

GREENE COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

CARROLLTON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The Democrats have held their County Convention, and selected the following delegates to the State Convention: Ed Smith, D. F. King, T. G. Emmerson, F. M. Fishback, W. J. Roberts, T. A. Henshaw, W. M. Morrow, E. Wilson, P. Finerty, H. P. Farrelly, Ellis Briggs, R. G. Fain, J. H. Smith, I. D. Vedder, John Jones, and C. C. Eaton. The delegates are instructed for Carter Harrison and Seiter for Lieutenant-Governor. The delegates to the Congressional Convention are not instructed. The name of the Hon. H. C. Withers will not be presented to the convention. The Hon. J. M. Riggs, A. A. Goodrich, and John Teefy each have friends on the delegation from this county. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention will present the name of Dr. Eberly Wilson, of Greene County.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 13.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Convention concluded its labors yesterday. Chairman Claiborne, of the Executive Committee, called the convention to order and delivered a short address, in which he favored very strongly a tariff for revenue only. The following resolutions were adopted:

No duty should be imposed upon imports except to raise the revenue necessary to the maintenance of an economical and efficient Government and the payment of the public debt, and no discrimination should be made in the imposition of duties for the purpose of protecting any industry. A tariff for protection is unconstitutional, unjust, and in conflict with the genius and spirit of free government. We denounce the present tariff as a scheme for the protection of monopolies and a masterpiece of injustice and false pretense. It has destroyed American commerce and has diminished the profits and returns of American agriculture. It has enslaved American labor under the false pretense of its protection. It has enriched a few at the expense of the mass of the people under the false pretense of the development of the country and the promotion of the public good.

The following district delegates were elected:

First District—C. T. Holt, John F. Henderson.
Second—T. T. Gamage, T. T. Minn.
Third—H. Kretz, Horace Cate.
Fourth—D. Donaco, J. M. Adams.
Fifth—Silas Hare, G. P. Mead.
Sixth—J. W. Ferris, W. P. McFarlin.
Seventh—N. Gassett, Charles C. Sweeny.
Eighth—Robert P. Ford, W. H. Burgess.
Ninth—L. C. Alexander, E. J. Sankin.
Tenth—Joseph E. Dwyer, Henry Exall.
Eleventh—J. R. Fleming, C. K. Bell.
Delegates-at-Large—J. P. Smith, D. C. Giddings, T. J. Brown.

The delegates go uninstructed.

LOUISIANA.

THE ARTHUR OFFICEHOLDERS IN A QUANDARY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—[Special.]—It was felt to be somewhat of a scandal abroad that of the sixteen delegates to the Chicago Republican Convention all but one were officeholders, and the place on the National Committee remained unfilled for want of a non-officeholding Republican satisfactory to Mr. Kellogg. A communication was forwarded yesterday to Naval-Officer Dumont, Chairman of the State Central Committee, by Postmaster Merchant and Surveyor-of-the-Port Pinchback, calling attention to the resolution adopted by the Republican National Executive Committee prohibiting any United States official or employé from being a member of any political committee which is concerned in soliciting or receiving from employés of the United States contributions to be applied to any political purpose, and suggesting that it will be an act of prudence and to the interest of the Republican party of this State for the present State Committee to call a State Convention for the purpose of nominating Presidential Electors and electing a new State Central Committee to be composed of gentlemen who are not employés of the United States. A glance at the present State Committee discloses the fact that thirty of its members are employés of the United States Government. There are thirty-six members of the committee.

MISSISSIPPI.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT TILDEN'S WITHDRAWAL.

JACKSON, Miss., June 13.—[Special.]—Much disappointment and regret is expressed at Mr. Tilden's declining to accept if nominated for President. From free expressions and interchange of opinions among delegates at the late Democratic Convention it is confidently believed that Bayard is the next personal choice of a majority if not all of our delegates to Chicago, and is the choice of four-fifths of the State. Gov. Lowry concurs in this opinion. Bayard has been Gov. Lowry's first choice all the time, even with Tilden in the field. Thurman has many admirers, and many believe Randall available.

THE TURF.

Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—[Special.]—The following is a list of the entries for the races under the auspices of the Columbus Driving-Park Association, July 1, 2, 3, and 4:

Purse No. 1, $750, 2:50 class; first $350, second $175, third $105, fourth $70. Entries: George W. Yearly, Newark, O., blk. m. Malacca; M. McCormick, Pittsburg, Pa., s. h. Homewood, sire Hambletonian; D. C. Langford, Upper Sandusky O., s. m. Nellie Woods, sire Golddust; L. B. Hagerman, Springfield, O., Bald Chief; C. G. Demsey, Springboro, Pa., ch. h. North Star, sire Aberdeen, dam by Volunteer; Adam Schast, Dayton, O., br. h. S. J. Fletcher, by Hambletonian; John Forbes, Woodstock, Ont., b. g. Tom Rolfe, by Tom Rolfe, dam Charlotte.

Purse No. 2, 2:19 class, $700, first $350, second $175, third $105, fourth $70. Entries: J. W. Russell, Columbus, O., b. g. Will Benham; Andy Coleman, Chicago, Ill., b. g. Dick Wright.

Purse No. 3, pacing, $700, first $350, second $175, third $105, fourth $70. Entries: T. R. Marshall, Columbus, O., b. m. Flora Wilkes, sired by George Wilkes, dam by American Clay; Steve Phillips, Sleepy Rock; C. W. Upson, Mansfield, O., ch. g. George Prince, sire Golden Bow; F. L. Noble, Grand Rapids, Mich., Georgetown; J. B. Buckland, Kirkersville, O., roan g. Uncle Ned; C. G. Stergen, Lancaster, O., Gneo; J. Longshore, Belton, Mo., g. g. Patsey Clinker, by Clinker, dam by Copperbottom; C. S. Pierce, Cleveland, O., g. g. Joe Lewis; M. M. Hedges, New York, b. m. Juliet, by Copperbottom.

Purse No. 4, 2:34 class, purse $700, first $350, second $175, third $105, fourth $70. Entries: James Wilder, Cincinnati, O., b. g. Cincinnati Boy, sire by Delmonico; Thomas Crohan, Chicago, Ill., b. g. Little Ned, by Hotspur Jr., dam Nelly; Steve Phillips, Chicago, Ill., Desdemona; J. B. Buckland, Kirkersville, O., s. m. Katie D., formerly Josie Mansfield; C. W. Story, Chillicothe, O., blk. m. Lilly J., sire Baywood; M. L. Smith, Ionia, Mich., Montgomery; C. D. Bills, Upper Sandusky, O., g. g. Hunter; G. W. Voorhis, Detroit, Mich., br. g. Little Joe, sire Bob Hunter; Adam Schant, Dayton, O., b. m. Kitty Rolfe, by Tom Rolfe; W. S. Humphreys, Cheboygan, Mich., blk. m. Mollie Harris, by Conches Bashaw; H. S. Shultz, Mobile, Ala., ch. g. Pritchard, unknown.

Purse No. 5, 2:40 class, $700; first $350, second $175, third $105, fourth $70. Entries: F. A. Miller, Independence, Pa., br. g. Brownwood, sire by son of Flying Hiatoga, dam a Messenger mare; George W. Yearly, Newark, O., blk. m. Malacca; C. G. Demrey, Springboro, Pa., ch. h. North Star, by Aberdeen, dam by Volunteer; Palmer & Wills, Detroit, Mich., b. m. Syndicate, by Erin Chief; W. S. Humphreys, Cheboygan, Mich., William S., by Thatcher Hambletonian, dam by Goodin's Champion; J. L. Lacky, Cambridge City, Ind., b. h. S. J. Fletcher, by Hambletonian.

Purse No. 6, 2:23 class, $700, first $350, second $175, third $105, fourth $70. Entries: N. E. Johnston, Bloomington, b. h. Tom Rogers, sire George Wilkes, dam by Fearnaught; J. W. Russell, Columbus, O., b. g. Will Benham; J. W. Russell, Columbus, O., b. g. Whirlwind; F. L. Noble, Grand Rapids, Mich., Gladiator; G. W. Voorhis, Detroit, Mich., b. g. Waiting; Michael Carey, Washington C. H., O., b. g. Stranger, by Mambrino Hambletonian, dam Pilot.

Purse No. 7, $700, 2:20 pace, first $350, second $175, third $105, fourth $70. Entrees: J. Ackleson, Minerva, O., b. m. Little Em, sire Billy Green, dam Black Maria; C. S. Wheeler, Mansfield, O., b. m. Lady Mack; Andrew Walker, Upper Sandusky, O., b. g. Wild Frank; Barney Stumford, Detroit, Mich., ch. g. Jordan; E. F. Geers, Columbia, Tenn., b. g. Joe Bradon.

Purse No. 8, $700, 2:28 class, first $350, second $175, third $105, fourth $70. Entries: C. Brown, Ewells, Tenn., blk. m. Flash, by Bonesetter, dam by Driver (pacer); J. W. Russell, Columbus, O., b. g. Whirlwind; S. G. Larrimore, Newark, O., br. g. Outtun, sire Draco; T. A. Miller, Independence, Pa., g. g. Tom Cameron, sire Scott's Hiatoga; Steve Phillips, Chicago, Ill., Marion; Thomas Crohan, Chicago, Ill., Glen Miller, g. h., by White Line, dam by Alexander Abdallah; George W. Yearly, Newark, O., blk. h. Black Jug, sire Bonnie Scotland, Jr., dam Peacock Morgan; W. L. O'Brien, Springfield, O., Billie Ford; Barney Sternford, Detroit, Mich., s. g. Henderson; G. W. Voorhis, Detroit, Mich., b. g. Judge Parsons, by Powers' Hambletonian; L. C. Wells, Le Roy, N. Y., b. h. St. Gothard, by George Wilkes, dam Lora; Peter Schutz, Robella, Pa., ch. g. Rolla, by Shelby Chief.

Mystic Park.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—The third day of the Mystic Park meeting was largely attended. The races were for horses of the 2:28 and 2:32 classes. In the 2:28 class there were eleven entries, but five only came to the wire. The race was easily won by R. F. C. in three straight heats. The race in which all the interest centered was that of the 2:32 class. The betting at the start was all in favor of Bessie, although Butterfly was down for the winner. Before a heat was trotted the odds were in favor of Bessie, $25 to $17, and something like $13,000 was folded away in the big book of the bookmakers. The first and second heats were taken by Bessie, but not without a struggle and the lowering of her record several seconds. The next heat changed both the complexion of the race and the betting, the latter going squarely over to Butterfly, and the odds being in her favor $25 to $10. Bessie behaved badly in the succeeding heats, and Butterfly, settling down to her work, took the three straight.

MYSTIC PARK, June 13.—Purse $600, divided, for horses of the 2:28 class:

John Ramsey, br. gr. R. F. C.	1	1	1
George Scattergood, b. m. Lizzie M.	2	2	3
L. E. Durham, b. g. Westover	3	3	2
H. C. Woodnut's Smuggler's Daughter	8	3	5
J. P. Woodbury, blk. m. Nell	4	4	dis
J. H. Nay, blk. m. Jenny	5	dis.	

Time—2:26; 2:23¾; 2:27.

Purse of $600, divided for horses of the 2:32 class:

James Golden, br. m. Butterfly	6	2	1	1	1
James A. Dustin, ch. m. Bessie	1	1	2	6	5
George H. Hicks, b. m. Centilla	3	4	3	2	2
Thomas Grady, b. m. Miss Legacy	2	3	4	4	4
Charles Recards, blk. m. Fannie M.	5	7	5	3	6
A. H. Dare, br. m. Galanthis	8	8	6	5	3
James H. Nay, b. g. Julia	7	6	7	dr.	
A. Johnson, b. g. Capt. Ben	4	5	dis.		
Isaac Nelson, br. m. Polly B.	dis.				

Time—2:25; 2:24¼; 2:22¼; 2:27; 2:29.

Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13.—[Special.]—Thursday's postponed races at Charter Oak Park were witnessed today by an assemblage double that of the opening-day of the meeting. The most attractive event was the pacing race, in which pool-selling and outside betting was stimulated by the distancing of Richball, who was the pool favorit at the start. The track was in fine condition, yet none of the side-wheelers reached the records.

The opening race was that of the 2:28 class, in which Whirlwind sold at $25 to $12 for the field, with seven others in. He won easily in three straight heats, each being a strung-out affair and no real competition with the winner, except by Black Prince and Guess Not. Following is the summary:

CHARTER OAK PARK, HARTFORD, Conn., June meeting, second day, June 13—2:28 class; purse $700, divided:

J. W. Russell, b. g. Whirlwind	1	1	1
F. Haight, blk. g. Black Prince	2	2	2
M. H. Sargent, b. m. Breeze Medium	6	3	3
S. M. Klotz, b. m. Guess Not	3	4	4
W. B. Smith, g. g. Harry Belham	4	7	5
R. L. Knowlton, ch. s. Mars	7	6	6
W. C. Daly, b. m. Lady Scud	8	5	7
J. H. Phillips, b. g. Hospador	5	8	dr

Time—2:30; 2:24; 2:25¼.

The side-wheelers had an exciting race. Richball sold at $20, the field $17. In the first heat he had a neck-and-neck struggle with Billy S. to the third quarter, the others six lengths back. Richball took the heat in 2:18, with Billy on his wheel. There was a ragged start in the next heat, with Buffalo Girl at an advantage, although outside. She made a spurt and secured the pole on the turn, and held the lead to the half, where a break landed her back in third place, Richball going to the front by four lengths. The pace was too hot and he broke badly and was distanced. Billy S. secured the heat after an exciting race with Buffalo Girl. In the next heat Buffalo Girl's driver nodded for the word when an open length to the rear, and she secured the pole by repeating her fine spurt of the previous heat. She led to the third quarter, and held her advantage to the wire. The fourth heat was a surprise. Buffalo Girl and Billy both broke, and the latter dropped the heat to Fuller by almost stopping in nearing the wire. In the next heat Fuller held the lead easily from start to finish. Buffalo Girl broke badly and narrowly escaped distance. The sixth heat went to Buffalo Girl through Fuller's bad break. The seventh heat was won by Buffalo Girl easily, placing the race to her credit, with first and fourth moneys.

SUMMARY.

Same day and track, open to all pacers, purse $1,000, divided:

W. B. McDonald, b. m. Buffalo Girl	4	2	1	3	3	1	1
A. W. Campbell, b. g. Fuller	3	3	3	1	1	2	2
B. L. Knowlton, b. g. Billy S.	2	1	2	2	2	3	3
J. S. Campbell, b. g. Richball	1	dis.					

Time—2:18; 2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¼; 2:17¾; 2:28.

The program of the day closed with the special race of the 2:32 class, which was won easily by Revenge.

Same day and track, 2:32 class, purse $500:

W. Snyder, blk. g. Revenge	1	1	1
W. H. Sargent, br. g. Onward	2	2	2
J. H. Phillips, b. g. Orange Boy	3	3	3

Time—2:25; 2:28¼; 2:28¼.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The last day's races resulted as follows:

2:34 class, purse $500.

Montgomery	6	3	1	1	1
Lily J.	1	1	5	5	6
Mollie Harris	2	2	2	3	3
Belle S.	3	4	4	6	2
Kittie Rolfe	5	5	3	3	5
Princess	4	6	6	4	4

Time—2:25½; 2:29¾; 2:26¼; 2:28¾; 2:28.

The purse was divided and given to the first four horses. The winner sold favorit $20 to $8 for the field.

The second race was the free-for-all trot, purse $800, and resulted as shown by the annexed summary:

Fanny Witherspoon	3	2	1	1	1
Edwin Thorne	1	1	2	2	2
Phyllis	2	3	3	3	3

Time—2:23¼; 2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:19¼; 2:22¼.

Edwin Thorne sold a hot favorit in this race and was driven by Turner, while Splan held the reins over Fanny Witherspoon.

The last race was the 3:25 pace, and was decided in three heats, the favorit winning, but was closely pushed by Fannie Golddust and Clinker the first two heats.

Minnie B.	1	1	1
Patsy Clinker	2	5	3
Jack Rapid	4	4	2
Juliet	5	2	4
Fannie Golddust	3	3	6
Billy M.	6	6	5

Time—2:20¾; 2:22¾; 2:26¼.

The races have been unprecedented in the opinion of horsemen. Not a heat has been trotted during the week slower than 2:30, and there have been 2:34, 2:40, and 2:50 classes trotted. The track is called very fast by the horsemen present. Upon this same track Flora Temple made her 2:19¾ record in 1859. The grounds have been remodeled by the building of a club-house, a grand stand that seats 4,000 people, and over 300 stables. The State Fair meets here this year. The owner of Belle F. Fisk, of Coldwater, of whom Mr. Bemis, of Chicago, bought her, had his pocket picked upon the grounds yesterday of the purchase price of the mare, $5,000—$1,400 in cash, and the balance in draft, and no clew as yet to the thief.

Peoria, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Today was running day at the racing grounds. The attendance was good and the weather pleasant.

Half mile and repeat, Consolation Purse, $25e.

A. Spring, w. m. Maggie	1	2	1
Harrington, b. g. Comanche	2	1	2
G. F. Hedrick, b. g. Charles H.	3	3	3

Time—53; 53; 53¼.

Running stake race, half mile and repeat, purse $200.

A. V. Martin, b. m. Mrs. Goodrich	1	1
T. Todd, s. g. Sorrel Dan	2	3
P. Holdridge, b. g. Jim Fisk	4	2
John J. Try, b. g. Tom Berlin	3	4

Time—50½; 50.

Half-mile dash, for 2-year-olds, ladies' stake:

A. V. Markin, b. m. Bonnie S.	1
Shodley, c. f. Daisy	2
J. W. Briggs, b. f. Adventure	3

Time—51½.

Mile and repeat, purse $150:

S. C. Williams, b. m. Ella Rowett	1	1
William R. Nett, b. m. Alice Murphy	2	2
James Todd, ch. g. Sorrel Dan	3	3

Time—1:52¼; 1:49¼.

Danville, Ind.

DANVILLE, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—The races today were witnessed by an increased attendance, with the track in fine condition and a lively interest manifested. The summaries:

The 3:15 class, purse $175, divided:

John R. Wise	1	1	2	1
Wanetah	2	2	1	2
Mollie	3	3	4	3
Clatter	4	4	3	4
Zola Vermon	dis.			

Time—2:50; 2:49¼; 2:41¼; 2:48.

Three-minute class, purse $200, divided:

Prichard	1	1	1
Robert E.	2	3	2
Princeton	3	4	3
Alemeta	4	5	4
Lady Carter	5	2	dis

Time—2:46¼; 2:41¼; 2:44¼.

Free-for-all pace, purse $250:

Silver Tail	0	1	1	2	1
Chestnut Star	0	2	2	1	2
Sailor Boy	3	3	3	3	3

Time—2:29¼; 2:32; 2:32¼; 2:35; 2:34¾.

Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—The racing continued today. The weather was warm, the track fast, and the attendance good.

First race, purse $400, five-eighths of a mile—Amerique won, Toronto second, Tallabena third. Time, 1:04¾.

Hotel Stakes, for 3-year-olds that have not won in their 2-year-old form, mile and a quarter—starters: Glenbar, Broughton, Maj. E. Glenbar took the lead, with Broughton second. Glenbar and Broughton ran a length apart for a mile, when Broughton got even. A driving finish took place at the last quarter, Glenbar winning by a nose, Broughton second, Maj. E. third. Time, 2:13.

Third race, purse $500, mile and a quarter—Imogene won, Fosteral second, Bonero third; time, 2:11¾.

Selling race, purse $500, mile heats—Keno won the first heat by a length; time, 1:43¾. The second heat Keno won easily; time, 1:49.

The spring running meeting of the Exposition Park Association will be inaugurated the 16th inst. and continue four days. A large field of horses has been entered.

Bradford, Pa.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—The weather today was good and the track fast. The sport was very exciting. Seven heats were trotted in the three-minute class, and the race is yet unfinished. The first heat was dead between Gussie Archer and Paul Hacke. The next heat was dead between Hacke and the gelding Joe. Gussie Archer and Joe have one heat each and Hacke and Ramble have two heats apiece. It is the hardest contested race ever trotted in the oil country.

The pacing race was won by George G., Jack Hart second, Messina Boy third, and Buck Dickinson fourth; best time, 2:25.

There were nine starters in the 2:30 class, which is also unfinished. Only two heats were trotted, Blue Belle winning both.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Rain made the track heavy.

Three-quarters of a mile—Harrigan won, Greenbush second, Queen Fan third. Time, 1:21½.

Three-quarters of a mile—Islette won, Royal Arch second, Regret third. Time, 1:19¼.

One mile—Boulette won, Lutestring second, King Tom third. Time, 1:49.

Mile and an eighth—Chanticleer won, King Fan second, John Ledford third. Time, 2:03.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Treasurer won, Ghost second, Haledon third. Time, 1:33.

MINNIE DALY DISCHARGED.

Minnie Daly, the well-known pickpocket, was standing on Ontario street talking to Kid Murphy at 1 o'clock yesterday morning when Officer Lowenstein approached and tried to arrest her. She ran away and hailing a gurney gave the officer the slip. She was afterwards arrested and was brought before Justice Kersten on a charge of disorderly conduct. Even this magistrate remarked that he was getting tired of fining the woman on general principles. He wished the officers would get some explicit charge against her. He did not consider her avoiding an officer a disorderly act, and should order her discharge. The police, Minnie says, by their constant persecution compel her to steal money to pay the fines assessed against her on general principles.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—The exercises of the ninetieth commencement of Williams College will begin Saturday, June 28, and continue until Wednesday, July 2. The Graves prize for speaking by members of the Senior Class will occur Saturday. The speakers are E. F. Baldwin, Cleveland, O.; P. F. Bicknell, Rowe, Mass.; W. F. Hawkins, Pittsfield, Mass.; R. Ramsey, Cincinnati, O.; H. J. Rogers, Pittsfield, Mass.; G. N. Southwick, Albany, N. Y. Sunday the Rev. A. T. Pierson of Philadelphia, will deliver an address to the Mills Y. M. C. A., and President Carter will preach the Baccalaureate sermon. Monday the Hon. A. C. Chapin, Class of '60, Controller of New York State, will deliver the annual address before the Adelphic Union Society, and William Everett, Ph. D., son of Edward Everett, an original poem. Tuesday will occur the Alumni and Class Day exercises, President's reception, and prize rhetorical exhibition by members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes. The contestants are: Juniors—A. C. Babize, Sterling, Kas.; G. H. Dunham, Norwich, N. Y.; W. M. Grosvenor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. D. Hawley, Bristol, Conn.; S. B. L. Penrose, Germantown, Pa. Sophomores—H. H. Gregg Jr., Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Norton, Troy, N. Y.; C. B. F. Pease, Buskirks, N. Y.; C. H. Perry, Boston, Mass. Wednesday, commencement exercises and President's public reception. The class will graduate fifty-two. P. F. Bicknell, of Rowe, Mass., will be valedictorian, and A. W. Underwood, Appleton, Wis., salutatorian. President Carter has informed your correspondent that $120,000 have been received during the year through bequests and donations. A new athletic field has been purchased, which will be used as a ball-ground, and a $30,000 gymnasium will soon be built. A new Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology will be occupied by Dr. L. D. Woodbridge, of New York, and the Massachusetts Professorship of Latin, which has been vacant for some time, will again be filled. President Carter's administration has been very successful, and under it the prosperity of Williams is steadily on the increase.

Butler University.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—The twenty-ninth annual commencement of Butler University, at Irvington, took place today, graduating the largest class since 1879. The names of the members and their degrees are as follows: Lewis Clark Breedon, Sumner, Ill., Ph. B.; Sherman Towne Burgess, Sun Prairie, Wis., B. A.; Albert Munson Chamberlain, Philadelphia, Pa., B. A.; Lot Dickson Griffin, Rushville, B. A.; Frances Ellen Husted, Cumberland, Ind., B. A.; Grace Giddings Julian, Irvington, Ph. D.; William Wallace Knapp, Irvington, B. A.; John Bugher Kuhns, Greensburg, Pa., B. A.; Mary Lucinda Laughlin, Irvington, Ph. B.; Mattie McClure, Paris, Ky., B. A.; John McKee, Springfield, B. A.; Elmer Isaac Philips, Newcastle, Pa., B. S.; Ella May Morgan, Irvington, Ph. B.; Robert Sellers, Franklin, B. A.; James Henry Smith, Waynesville, O., B. A.; William Clement Smith, Irvington, B. S.; John Francis Stone, Wabash, B. S.; Mattie Wade, Irvington, Ph. B.

Iowa State University.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the State University opened today with a large attendance of students and visitors. Gov. Sherman and the Regents have been in session preparing for the erection of the new science hall. The military department gave a review this afternoon, and the literary societies held their anniversary exercises tonight.

Resignation of Prof. White, of Wabash College.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—Prof. William C. White, Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages of Wabash College, resigned his position today on account of his health and will travel in Europe. Mr. White is an old member of the faculty and a son of the former President of the college.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

The Meeting Last Night.

It was an enthusiastic audience that assembled last night at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church to listen to Francis Murphy. Each little sally of wit was warmly applauded, and the greatest interest was manifested throughout the meeting. Mr. Murphy's forte lies in telling stories, which he does to perfection. Indeed, the entire lecture consists of a combination of stories. He is particularly fond of spinning yarns about his own countrymen. Had any one else used the same language as Mr. Murphy last night it would have fallen flat. But it was his mode of expression; it was his earnest manner that made the audience break out into loud applause. It wasn't what he said, but the way in which he said it.

He opened the meeting by saying he was glad to see so many people there with bright and happy faces. They showed by their attendance that a great deal of interest was being taken in the good cause. The city was experiencing a great benefit from the work that was being done, but if nothing more was accomplished in that but one son was returned to his mother or one husband to his wife he would feel well repaid for all the time that was spent here. The speaker then related an incident which had happened since he had been speaking in the city. One night a man went into the church under the influence of liquor, and it had been thought necessary to have him put out, but kind words were spoken to him, and he signed the pledge before he left the hall. Yesterday he had met Mr. Murphy on the street and stated that he was going out of town. He had been canvassing for a book, and was doing well. There were lots of such men who needed just a little help.

Prof. Lyman, who is one of Mr. Murphy's converts, made a few remarks. He said he always felt it his duty to comply with the request of Mr. Murphy to speak. The addresses he made helped him in his great fight against the most hated enemy of mankind. He was appalled when he reflected that he had been a self-made slave to the demon of drink. He had been a slave for twenty-five years—the best years of a man's life. When he first began he was self-willed and self-deluded enough to imagine that he could give it up at will and pleasure. What a mistake he had made. His terrible appetite had brought him to the verge of a disgraceful death, exposing him to ridicule and demoralizing his mind and heart.

The Rev. Dr. Kennard was called upon and spoke a few words. He had taken the pledge forty years ago in company with many other boys, who were barely able to scratch their names upon the book. But it was their mark, and many of them had made their mark in the world since then. One of them was now a Judge in Philadelphia, and others had risen to places of distinction.

Mr. Murphy closed the meeting with an earnest appeal for the cause of temperance. He drew upon the sympathies of the people, now moving them to tears with some pathetic story or personal experience, and again bringing forth smiles by relating some ludicrous incident. Frequently he would burst into eloquent pleading. His voice would be hushed, and then it would ring out clear, loud, and strong, and fill every nook and corner of the church, and when, at last, in his quick, impulsive way, he waved his hands and said, "Good-night; God bless you," and the large audience arose and slowly filed out, there was not a person but was deeply affected.

HIGH LICENSE IN NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 13.—There was much excitement among liquor-dealers today when it became known the City Council last evening decided to raise the license from $95 to $200. The measure is known as the high-license tax, and has figured prominently in the last two spring elections. The ordinance also requires druggists to procure licenses in the same manner and at the same fees as regular saloons.

ST. LOUIS KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, of this city, has accepted the invitation of the Louisville Knights to participate in their celebration of St. John's Day June 24. They will leave the evening of the 23d, about forty strong. They will be accompanied by twenty-five ladies and take their horses with them. Delegations from other commanderies will also probably go.

A BIG LAND PURCHASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—Details are given of the purchase by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company of a tract of bituminous coal land in Clearfield County embracing nearly 50,000 acres. A contract regulating the rate of toll over the Pennsylvania Road was signed today, and the land purchased immediately afterwards for $1,000,000 cash.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (excluding Sunday) one year....$10.00
Parts of a Year (including Sunday) per month.... 1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year.... 5.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year.... 5.00
Saturday edition, double sheet.... 2.00
Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages.... 2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year.... 1.00

PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

For 5 weeklies (one free to agent).... 5.00
For 50 weeklies, the daily free one year.
For 25 weeklies, the daily free six months.
For 13 weeklies, the daily free three months.
Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

[Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Foreign and Domestic. Per Copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper....2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper....3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper....4 cents

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 *Tribune* Building. J. T. MCFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. Neuendorff's Opera Company in "A Trip to Africa." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Red Letter Nights." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "A Celebrated Case." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Tony Pastor's Company. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre. Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Boston Opera Comique Co. in "Chimes of Normandy." Afternoon and evening.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p.m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 7:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Casino Skating-Rink. State and Twenty-fourth streets. Roller-skating, bicycle contest, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Baum's Pavilion. Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. Concert by the Chicago Orchestra.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—All Sir Knights who propose going on the pilgrimage to Minneapolis on the 22d inst. are earnestly requested to attend drill Saturday p.m. at Masonic Hall (State and Randolph-sts.) and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of next week. By order of Captain-General. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Five Months for 25 Cents—An Unprecedented Offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address from now until the close of the Presidential campaign for 25 cents; five copies to one address for $1 or ten copies for $2. This is an unprecedented offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page paper, printed in clear, legible type. It contains a great variety of news, miscellany, editorials discussing live topics of the day, short stories, and a full commercial report.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will actively espouse the cause of Blaine and Logan, and will spare no efforts to bring success to the nominees of the Republican party, whose election, it is convinced, will be triumphantly recorded by the people in November.

SHORT STORIES POSTPONED.

Owing to an unexpected delay in the completion of Mr. Howells' work, which the author regrets as deeply as we do, we are unfortunately compelled to postpone for a week or two the continuation of the series of New American Stories so brilliantly opened by the "Pandora" of Mr. Henry James.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S physicians have little hope of his recovery.

ARTHUR ORTON, the celebrated Tichborne claimant, will soon be released from prison.

AT Cairo credence is given to the report of the capture of Berber and the massacre of the garrison.

TWO OF the leading London banking-houses have issued a new Canadian loan of $25,000,000 at 3½ per cent. The minimum price is 91.

THE June Wagner festival at Milwaukee under the management of Theodore Thomas opened last evening. The attendance was very large.

OF clearing-house certificates aggregating $24,000,000 issued during the recent financial flurry in New York $12,000,000 have been already canceled.

OFFICIAL reports of the crops in Michigan indicate that the harvest will be nearly up to the average as far as wheat, corn, clover, and grass are concerned.

IT has been decided by the local Democratic Convention Committee to increase the size of the convention-hall here so as to make room for 1,200 additional seats.

IT is believed that the Mississippi delegates to the National Democratic Convention will support Bayard. Some of them think Randall an available candidate.

AT Connellsville, Pa., yesterday 150 English and Irish miners employed by a coal-mining firm refused to work because the firm had decided to employ Hungarian miners.

THE dog show in Chicago was not a financial success. Despite extensive advertising the attendance was small. Chicagoans did not evince much interest in the canines.

SENATORS Allison, Hale, and Beck have been named as the Senate conferrees on the Consular and Diplomatic bill; Senators Logan, Dawes, and Call on the Pension bill.

MR. BLAINE has received about 1,000 letters daily since his nomination. His son, Walker Blaine, will soon reach Augusta from Washington and will take charge of his father's correspondence. He will be assisted by a corps of shorthand writers.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE, the German Embassador at Paris, declares that public feeling in Germany continues to be envenomed against France by constant provocation by the French press.

THE lake steamer Pearl ran on the rocks at White Rock, on Lake Huron, Thursday night. The cargo has been thrown overboard. It is feared the vessel will prove a total loss.

THE project to erect a monument to Victor Emmanuel in the Pantheon, at Rome, has been abandoned. The Anti-Clerical leaders denounce the abandonment as a surrender to the Vatican.

IT is reported that the Belgian Senate, in which the Liberals have a small majority, will be dissolved. The populace of the Belgian cities continue to make manifestations against the Clericals.

FRED HOPT, alias Welcome, was shot dead at Salt Lake City, Utah, yesterday for a murder committed three years ago. A Cuban named Recio was hanged at Key West, Fla., for the murder of a companion.

THE Texas Democrats have adopted resolutions denouncing a protective tariff as unconstitutional, unjust, and in conflict with the genius and spirit of a free Government. The delegation is uninstructed.

A QUORUM of the Ways and Means Committee cannot be got together to consider any feature of Hewitt's Tariff bill. The free-trade Democratic members do not favor Hewitt's scheme and remain away.

JUDGE EDGERTON, of Dakota, has granted the motion made to quash the indictment against Gov. Ordway, of that Territory, on the ground that the grand jury had no jurisdiction over the official acts of the Governor.

CAPT. J. T. OGLEVEE has been selected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio. He is one of the most active and intelligent Republicans of that State. His selection gives general satisfaction.

THE Vulcan Powder Manufacturing Company of Calasqua, Pa., has accepted $75,000 from the Dupont Powder Company for suspending work for one year. There appears to be a monopoly in the powder manufacturing business.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday reported adversely on the treaty providing for an international copyright and patent system recommended by twenty-four Governments. The Senate, acting on the report, rejected the treaty.

RAPHAEL & SONS, London money brokers, circulated reports injurious to the banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co. They have been compelled to make an apology. Raphael, who is head of the firm, was hissed on entering the London Stock Exchange yesterday.

THE Republican Senators propose to hold a caucus on the Pension bill, with a view to determining on amendments. It is believed that the Democratic members will vote for such as shall be offered by the Republicans. An amendment offered by Senator Ingalls, it is said, would increase the appropriation for pension purposes $275,000,000.

THE House yesterday adopted by a vote of 115 to 52 the Senate amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill increasing the item for the free delivery service from $3,600,000 to $4,000,000, but refused to agree to the amendment for an increase of the item for railway transportation. The consideration of the bill was not concluded yesterday.

THE Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday. Provisions were weaker and grain firmer. As compared with Thursday pork closed 15 cents lower, lard steady, meats 5 cents lower, wheat and corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, and rye steady. It was said that a big export movement of wheat and corn is prevented only by a scarcity of freight-room.

EX-SENATOR SPENCER, of Alabama, in a letter to the Springer Investigating Committee, denies point-blank the truth of Steve Dorsey's statement that he (Spencer) had implied to Dorsey that by payment of $12,000 he would be granted immunity from prosecution for star-route irregularities. Spencer says he is willing to go before the Springer committee to testify to the facts in the case.

"STEVE" CALLAHAN, of Chicago, during a recent sojourn at Hot Springs, Ark., incurred the displeasure of two bellicose citizens of that place named Gaines and Lanning. All three are now in Chicago. Gaines met Callahan on two occasions and threatened to shoot him. Callahan defended himself with his fists, and treated Lanning also to a dose of knuckles. They threaten to get even with the Chicagoan. Their "honah" will not be satisfied until then.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT was proposed some time ago for membership in the Union League Club of New York. A vote was to be taken on his name last evening, but, his friends having ascertained that he was to be black-balled, his name was withdrawn. It is understood that the Arthur men in New York have determined to thwart Roosevelt in all his political schemes, and that he cannot possibly be reëlected to the New York Senate. His aspirations to become Congressman or Mayor of New York are ridiculed.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS, of Baltimore, has issued a pastoral letter to the priests of his diocese impressing on them the necessity of observing great care and prudence in the management of church picnics, and decreeing that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold at any one of them. Every occasion for disorder or breach of decorum, he says, should be avoided. The pastors shall in all cases attend the picnics and supervise the amusements. Catholic societies, he says, should not hold picnics without the sanction of their pastors.

DEMOCRATIC Congressmen and Senators are alarmed at the success of Flower's candidature among the rural Bourbons of New York. They fear that he will capture the Saratoga Convention next week and will appear at Chicago as a formidable candidate. Flower when in Congress was rather a wooden man, and was distinguished chiefly for the costly dinners he gave. Most of the present Democratic Congressmen are new to Washington, never shared in Mr. Flower's hospitality, and have no reason, therefore, to look kindly on his candidature.

CHAIRMAN DANIEL MANNING, of the New York State Democratic Committee, predicts that Gov. Cleveland will be nominated by the Democrats at Chicago on the first or second ballot. He says that Flower has no possible chance, and that he is being gulled. Many of those county delegates who are supposed to have been elected in his interest are really for Cleveland. Under the unit rule the New York Governor will obtain the whole vote of New York State. This is Mr. Manning's opinion. He also thinks that either Hoadly, of Ohio, or Speaker Carlisle will be nominated for Vice-President. He asserts that Tammany will support Cleveland at Chicago.

IN the matter of the contest of Craig (Republican) against Shelley (Democrat) for the seat in Congress from the Fourth District of Alabama, the Democratic members of the Committee on Elections show a very determined disposition to ignore the facts in the case, to stifle inquiry, and to put off a decision. It has been proved before the committee that Craig, the Republican candidate, received about 10,000 more votes than Shelley, the sitting member. The Democrats, however, instead of meeting the issue thus raised, want consideration postponed until next session, so as to give Shelley a chance to draw a monthly Congressional salary in the meantime.

TILDEN.

There is something astonishing about the hold which Tilden's name has upon the Democratic party. His declination has produced consternation, dismay, and something very like despair among those Democrats who accept it as conclusive, and a large number refuse to accept it and insist that he be nominated in spite of his physical disability and his mental disinclination. The Democratic worship at Tilden's shrine is a superstition; and it is the more incomprehensible because it is of comparatively recent origin. If the same feeling had prevailed with the same universality four years ago, it would not have been entirely unreasonable. Then it might have been contended by Democrats that Tilden would appeal to the American people as a man who had been cheated of his rights. But the Democrats themselves refused him at that time an opportunity for "vindication." It was the prevailing hostility to him at that time which impelled him to write an equivocal letter of withdrawal to save his own self-respect, and the combination against his nomination was so strong that he would probably have been defeated in the convention if he had been an active candidate. What accounts, then, for such a revival of Tilden sentiment that the party is plunged into despair by his refusal to be a candidate? Tilden has always been a shrewd politician, but he has never had the opportunity to develop the qualities of a great statesman. His record as Governor of New York was signalized mainly by turning out a certain set of Democratic officeholders and putting in another set. His part in the prosecution of Tweed, which was all over before he became Governor, was merely as a member of a committee corresponding in a measure to the Citizens' Association of Chicago. His cry of reform has never been anything but a glittering generality. It had some significance in 1876, when abuses had crept into the Administration at Washington, but it had no point in 1880 and has none now. What would Tilden reform if he had the strength to undertake the work? He does not specify. His letter of declination, which the Democrats affect to regard with the peculiar veneration the pagans gave to their oracles, does not mention a single live issue. And if Tilden had devised a system of practical reforms, such an inspiration would scarcely have commended him to the Democratic politicians. What is it, then, which accounts for the prevailing idolatry in the Democratic party? There is a lack of intelligent explanation, unless it be a theory that Tilden could be run for President without developing any other issue than this same vague attachment to the undefined something which Tilden's name stands for. They seem to think that "Tilden and fraud" and "Tilden and reform" would be an adequate battle-cry, and that they would be spared the embarrassment of discussing the tariff issue, the popular demand for the regulation of railroad and telegraph service, the educational policy of the Government, the spoils doctrine in politics, and other vital matters. If this be the secret of the Tilden craze the keen disappointment of the Democrats may be comprehended, for they will now be compelled to go into the campaign with some avowal of purpose and an admission that they have lost the one man whom they looked to as a political savior. It is a curious and humiliating attitude for a great political party which aspires to the control of the Nation to occupy.

MR. BLAINE'S VINDICATION.

The connection of Mr. Blaine with the bill renewing the land-grant of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad of Arkansas has been so generally misunderstood that the honest, rock-bottom facts about it ought to be stated in a few words for the information of the public. Mr. William Walter Phelps covered the ground fully in his letter of April 24, addressed to the editor of the New York *Evening Post* and printed in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Saturday, April 26. Mr. Phelps' letter, however, is so long, and goes so much into detail, that busy men who are less interested in getting at the truth of this matter than in forming hasty opinions about it will not read the evidence in full. We desire, therefore, to put the truth in a few words, and refer anybody who may not be satisfied with a brief analysis of the facts either to Mr. Phelps' letter or to the *Congressional Record* of 1876, where Mr. Blaine's own statements may be found in full.

The charge is:

That in the spring of 1869—Mr. Blaine being at that time Speaker of the House of Representatives—a bill renewing the land-grant of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad in the State of Arkansas was before the House, and that in his capacity of Speaker he promoted its passage because he had a pecuniary interest in the road.

The truth is:

1. That Mr. Blaine at the time of the passage of the bill had no pecuniary interest whatsoever in the railroad or its land-grant, and expected to have none.

2. That he had no acquaintance with any persons who did have any pecuniary interest in the railroad or its land-grant.

3. That he did not "promote" the passage of the bill, and that it did not need his influence, inasmuch as it had already passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, and was not objected to by anybody in the House. In fact, it passed the House by a unanimous vote, as soon as it was before that body, on its merits.

4. That Mr. Blaine's sole connection with the bill was to rule out an amendment tacking to it the very odious and objectionable land-grant of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, a measure which ought not to pass, and which, if it had been fastened on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad measure, would probably have dragged it down to an unmerited defeat. When this highly-offensive amendment was proposed Mr. Root, one of the Arkansas members, called the Speaker's attention thereto, and at Mr. Blaine's suggestion Mr. John A. Logan, then a member of the House, raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane, and it was ruled out of order forthwith. The bill then passed by a unanimous vote.

Nearly three months after these events Mr. Blaine for the first time obtained an interest in the railroad, purchasing the stock and bonds as any other buyer might do, and then for the first time formed the acquaintance of those who had been instrumental in pushing the enterprise in the State of Arkansas. He bought a block of securities belonging to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, including stock and first and second mortgage bonds, in June, 1869, after the adjournment of Congress, and placed the first-mortgage bonds during the three months following with a number of his friends in Massachusetts and Maine. The entire series of bonds at his disposal was closed out during the months of July, August, and September of 1869, so the transaction was ended when, in his letter of Oct. 4, 1869, Mr. Blaine wrote to Fisher, and merely in the way of a curious reminiscence called attention to the fact of his unsolicited and accidental services to the road the April previous, when he was in no way interested in its affairs, and had no reason to suppose that he ever would be. The truth is, that his attention was first directed to the railroad by its application to Congress for a renewal of its land-grant, and it first seemed to him a favorable investment after its land-grant had been renewed by *a unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress.*

Mr. Blaine sold his securities of the road to his friends with a personal promise that if any loss should ensue he would take back the stock and bonds at the price for which he sold them. Shrinkage did ensue, and the stock and bonds were thrown back upon his hands, and, though he had given no written guarantee of redemption, he paid for them at a great personal sacrifice out of his own pocket. The New York *Evening Post* has since alleged that he unloaded his disastrous investment upon the Union Pacific Railroad, but it has produced no proof of any such transaction, whereas Mr. Blaine has exhibited the sworn statements of the officers of the railroad that no such transfer was ever made; and his statement has been accepted as conclusive by those who are familiar with the circumstances of the case. Indeed, it was this part of the controversy that George William Curtis considered in *Harper's Weekly* when he wrote in May, 1876, that Mr. Blaine's statement was "as thorough a refutation as was ever made."

We are convinced that no candid person can investigate without prejudice all the facts connected with Mr. Blaine's record in this case without coming to the firm conclusion that it was in all respects honorable and proper, and creditable to him, both as a private citizen and a public man.

DEMOCRATIC CONFUSION.

As the Democratic managers begin to realize that Tilden's name is no longer available for campaign purposes the desperation of the situation grows upon them. If the party had a definit aim or policy it might be guided in its choice of a standard-bearer, but the purpose is to avoid an issue as to principles, and to make the campaign as far as possible the mere struggle for spoils, and nominate the most "available" candidate to get them. New York is regarded as the great strategic centre, but the managing men cannot agree as to the candidate who will be strongest in New York. There are three Richmonds in the field—Cleveland, Flower, and Bayard—but strong objections are urged to each of them.

The leaning of the Democratic sentiment of Western New York seems to be toward Cleveland as a sort of successor to Tilden. But the response to this Buffalo sentiment is by no means general or cordial. The New York Democrats know Cleveland much better than he is known to the people at large. He is essentially a local man. Many of the Tammany Democrats go so far as to assert that Cleveland is not a Democrat. As Governor of New York they affirm that his arms have always been open to Republicans like Roosevelt, Curtis, and Seth Low, but he is said to have been almost inapproachable to this working Democratic politicians. The municipal bills he has signed were of Republican origin, and the effect thereof has been to cut into Democratic privileges and perquisits. His subjection to Republican influences may have been in the interest of good government, but it has not been calculated to secure for him the devotion of the Democratic leaders of New York, either city or State, who have a voracious following to care for. He has acted throughout his entire administration as though he felt himself to be better than his party. He may be that, but this assumption of superiority is not the best plan to conciliate the party workers. Tilden's influence may be potent enough to secure a majority for Cleveland, which, under the unit rule in vogue among the Democrats, will give him the New York delegation; but, even if that shall happen, the Democratic sentiment of New York which is hostile to Cleveland will be forcibly represented in Chicago, and the convention will be perplexed with serious doubts as to Cleveland's personal strength in his own State.

There is no doubt that Flower personally is a more popular man with the workers than Cleveland. If a poll of the New York Democrats could be made between the two men Flower would receive a majority of the votes. He is rich, is liberal with his money in buying his way up the political ladder, and has a large fund of *bonhomie* to draw upon. But in his case there are serious drawbacks. He is in every way a mediocre man. He made such good use of his "barrel" that he was able to beat young Astor, who comes of a frugal family, in a Congressional race. But after Flower went to Congress he sank into complete insignificance. He had no ideas to contribute for the benefit of his country or his party; he took no part in public affairs. He is a man of about the same calibre as Colvin, who was once Mayor of Chicago, and gains popular support in much the same free-and-easy way. The New York Democrats would like very much to push Flower to the front, and Democratic politicians elsewhere (mindful of his money and liberality) would gladly assist such a movement, but they fear that the people would discover before the campaign is over how inferior a man intellectually and politically Flower really is, and would refuse to lower the Presidency to his level. Besides this, Flower has injured himself among the Tilden Democrats by pushing his own interests before the "old man" withdrew, and hence the Tilden influence will not be for him.

Bayard, of Delaware, is undoubtedly the strongest man the Democrats can pit against Blaine, but it is doubtful whether they will develop the sagacity to see it. Bayard would appeal to most of the "Edmunds men" who have announced their intention to bolt the Republican ticket. Indeed, a numerous body of the Republicans who will do their utmost to elect Blaine would be better satisfied with Bayard, if Blaine cannot be elected, than with any other candidate the Democrats could select. But the Democratic politicians will not likely take into account such considerations. Their ways and processes are naturally more devious. They would fear that the nomination of a man like Bayard would be too frank an avowal of old Democratic doctrines. They would dread the effect of his Southern home and sympathies. They think he would not be able, with his austere manner and conservative methods, to arouse the enthusiasm of "the boys." Hence it is probable that Bayard will lag behind both Cleveland and Flower, though he is a much stronger man than either.

The present prospect is that as convention time draws nearer Democratic confusion will become "worse confounded," and the Democratic record warrants a good deal of confidence that the politicians will overlook the very availability they are seeking.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT.

The mystery of the Senate's secret session discussion is now dispelled, sufficient having leaked out to make it certain that the request of the State Department for an appropriation of $230,000 to secure supplemental concessions from the Government of Nicaragua was under consideration, and more than this, that the Senate is nearly unanimous in favor of the appropriation. But three Senators voted against it—Senators Vest, Van Wyck, and Vance—and it is understood that the three V's hostility to the measure is based upon their belief in the feasibility of the Panama route, or of Eads' proposed ship-railway, and not upon the merits of the question. The exact nature of the proposition is understood to be the securing of this concession, which will save to the United States the absolute right of way between the Atlantic and Pacific along the route of the projected Nicaragua Canal, and thus exclude foreign Powers from securing the advantage. As the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has expressed itself in favor of the appropriation also, it is probable that the House will vote its approval when the matter comes before it.

If the Government is to secure possession of any canal highway between the Atlantic and Pacific there is no question that the Nicaragua route is in every way the most desirable one for American interests. As compared with the Panama or French route it is claimed to be far superior. The French have been at work already nearly three years, and have expended almost as much money as was contemplated in their first estimate, and yet the work is hardly commenced. The climatic conditions attending navigation in that locality, the enormous depth of the cuts, amounting in some places to 600 feet, and not in rock, but in soft, sliding earth, the danger that such slopes cannot stand the sudden and tremendous falls of rain, the turbulence of the Chagres River, which sometimes rises sixty feet in twenty-four hours, the unhealthiness of the region (even now work is suspended owing to the yellow-fever), and the certainty that the route, even if it is finished, will be worthless as soon as another is made further north, are obstacles that cannot be overcome.

The Nicaragua route, on the other hand, as Lieut. Maury long ago predicted, was designed by Nature as a route for interoceanic transit. It has the advantage of 120 miles of water navigation by the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, which is a large body of inland water capable of holding the fleets of the world. The greatest depth of cuts on the western slope from the lake to the ocean would be 101 feet, the average less than sixty-one feet. The width of the Nicaragua River is quite sufficient for steamers and vessels to pass each other with ample leeway. In place of a sea-level canal in deep earth cuts, necessitating tidal locks, it would be a surface-lock canal of small summit level, only 110 feet, very wide and roomy. It would command the major part of the commerce of the Pacific, as it is several hundred miles nearer our Atlantic and Pacific ports, as well as China and Japan, for the carrying trade. It passes through a fertile, healthy country waiting to be developed, and its cost is estimated at a comparatively small sum, ranging between $50,000,000 and $65,000,000, an amount which has already been expended by the French company, counting the sum paid for the Panama Railroad, with nothing of importance to show for it. The Nicaragua Canal when completed will be an American canal that will speedily end the pretensions of the French affair at Panama, and, whether upon commercial or National grounds, there is no good reason why our Government should not possess itself of the advantages which lie in its way by securing and controlling this route of interoceanic transit.

A DISPUTE ABOUT THE COUNT.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, has done a thing that should call down on his head the moving and effective indignation of good men of all parties. As the head of the Select Committee of the House on the Election of President he has offered a report which proposes to throw aside all of the Senate bill for the adjustment of disputes about the count of the Electoral votes and to substitute for it a bill which cannot possibly pass the House and Senate in the short time before their adjournment. In other words, Mr. Eaton has deliberately chosen to prevent this Congress from taking any action whatever on the eve of what promises to be as hot a contest as any that has been waged in this country, to prevent a calamity which great multitudes of men of both parties think it not impossible may recur—a dispute like that of 1876 about the counting of the Electoral votes.

It is not necessary to use strong language to describe the gravity of such a crisis if it comes again. It was settled once by a makeshift contrivance, but it will not be so settled if the emergency ever returns. It is inevitable that the party defeated by such a tribunal as that of the Electoral Commission should believe that it had been unjustly dealt with. If the Republican party had been disappointed as the Democratic party was on that occasion it would doubtless have been as unreconciled as the Democrats to the decision of the eight to seven. The invention of this means of deciding a question, which had to be settled by some extemporized procedure or by force without procedure, was probably on the whole the highest exhibition the American people have yet given of their capacity for political self-government. It was a triumph of the political genius of the people. In the patriotic rôles of that occasion the Democrats as the losing party had to bear the hardest part, and to their credit be it remembered they bore it like men and true Americans. But it is not in human nature that such sacrifices can be invoked twice. If there is a dispute about the count in 1884 as there was in 1876 neither side, it is to be feared, will be willing to commit the fortunes of the election to an untried, unknown, uncertain agency. Men can in the excitement of a new emergency rise to grand hights of self-abnegation and of experiment, but when the emergency comes again men need the support of established institutions to enable them to do their duty.

Any one can see that the only time that remains to us to arrange the means of settling the dispute about the counting of the votes for President that may arise is now. Now. Now, while each side believes that it will carry the day, before a vote has been cast, before any of the difficulties of the situation have become embodied in visible form, revealing to partisan rancor and lust for office its opportunity to snatch the prizes of the polls by refusing to compromise. Outside of the beliefs and hopes of each side, the election is still an open question. The passions of the campaign have not yet been aroused. If the members of Congress, putting aside in the spirit of a holy patriotism sinister hopes of profiting by a disorder that may destroy their country, will agree on a procedure that gives each party an equal chance in doubtful questions that may arise, they can then adjourn in the consciousness that whatever else they have neglected they have done that which was most necessary to the peace and happiness of their country.

The Senate has unanimously agreed on such a bill. Democrats and Republicans have alike subscribed to its plan of procedure. Congress adjourns in a fortnight or so. Whosesoever may be the fault, it is a fact that it is now too late to debate any such measure on its merits. Such a debate cannot be added in the midsummer of a Presidential canvass to the work that remains before Congress. Under the stress of circumstances, it is the Senate bill or nothing. Fortunately for the peace of mind of the Democrats and the Republicans in the House, their party fellows in the Senate have approved this bill. Considering all the circumstances, it is a sacred, patriotic duty for the House of Representatives to pass the Senate bill. The happy circumstance that the Senate gave unanimous and non-partisan support to it relieves the advocates of this course of the least suspicion of improper motives, or of any expectation of receiving from it any partisan advantage. If there had been any such purpose in it, any possibility of such miscarriage, it would have been detected in the Senate on the one side or the other.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Eaton will abandon the ill-advised attempt he has made to force the two Houses of Congress to begin the debate upon the Electoral count all over again at a time when it is perfectly manifest that no such debate can possibly be undertaken. If he will not give up this ill-fated design his committee should reconsider their approval of his mad plans and force him to withdraw the bill. If the committee will not do this the House should restore the Senate bill to the Eaton bill as an amendment. This is a very grave matter. It is incomprehensible how Mr. Eaton's committee ever came to agree to his scheme of opposition to the Senate bill, composed, as the committee is, of men of both parties. It is not too late to remedy the mistake, but whatever is done should be done promptly and in the sincere belief that he serves his party best who serves his country first.

THE dropping of the small appropriation for the Hennepin Canal asked for in the River and Harbor bill is a characteristic exhibition of the indifference of Congress to the real wants of the people. This canal is a work which was pressed on the attention of Congress as long ago as 1845 by a popular convention held at Memphis, and it has ever since that time been sustained by the best sentiment of the commercial public. Congress has given millions every year for all sorts of absurdities and extravagances in the River and Harbor bill; the jobbery of its annual budget has become so notorious that the executive officers of the Government seek to protect the interests of the people by withholding the disbursement of as much as possible of the appropriation. But when a work of real public importance, and one in which there is no steal nor sop to an importunate local impecuniosity, comes before the House for a little trifle like $300,000, the members who vote millions for making navigable streams out of trout brooks and harbors out of shallow dents in the coast line have no votes for it.

There were six Illinois members who voted against the Hennepin Canal appropriation, and they, as might have been expected, were Democrats. They were Worthington, Townshend, Shaw, Springer, Morrison, and Moulton. They did not happen to represent constituencies on the very line of the canal, and they consequently voted against it on the true Democratic ground of never being in favor of anything that would be of National or general benefit or of benefit to other localities than their own. The South, too, showed itself "solid" against this improvement, in loyal pursuance of the policy which it always exhibited when in control of the National Government of never permitting the mudsill North to obtain any additions to its territory nor any enhancement of its resources that the Solid South could prevent.

The action of the Southern members is natural enough when their nature and bringing up are considered, but there is no excuse for the stand taken in this matter by the Representatives of the Northwest, and they should all be called to account by the people of their "deestricks" when they return home. Their constituents will feel sore over this defeat of an enterprise which would have cheapened railroad transportation all over the Northwest. The inhabitants of Moline, Davenport, and Rock Island had all their preparations made for an enthusiastic ratification of the vote which they could not dream would be refused in favor of the Hennepin Canal. They were to have burned their powder last night; the best use they can make of it is to keep it dry until they have a chance to train their guns on the Representatives who betrayed their interests.

OUR own Minister has been recalled or rather froze out from Berlin by Bismarck, and no successor has yet been appointed. Meanwhile Herr von Eisendecker has been recalled from Washington by Bismarck. He has taken his leave of the President, and the two indulged in a pleasant interchange of courtesies—a much more pleasant interchange, by the way, than occurred in Berlin when Minister Sargent took his departure. Meanwhile no successor has been appointed to take Herr von Eisendecker's place. Well, we can get along without a German Minister as long as Germany can get along without an American Minister. In the absence of diplomatic representation, Herr von Bismarck will have time to cool off on American pork and the Lasker resolution, and may come to realize that he acted in a very insolent manner. Until such time there is no distressing need that we should be represented at the Berlin Court.

THE Tilden letter of declination has thrown the Democrats into confusion, and the whole field is now scrambling after the nomination, and meanwhile losing no opportunity to declare that "the letter is the most eloquent and statesmanlike document ever produced in this country." Eloquent and statesmanlike in what? With all respect for the Sage of Gramercy Park and his valedictory, what is it all about, except Mr. Tilden and what Mr. Tilden has done? One would expect that in a letter of this kind announcing his retirement to private life, this most prominent of all the Democratic statesman, this exponent and shining light of Democracy, would at least have given the party the benefit of his advice, have stated his views on the leading questions of the day, and outlined his party's policy in the future. But he has done nothing of the sort. What has he said on the tariff, or revenue reform, or the civil service, railroad control, corporations, bank or silver currency, domestic or foreign policy? Nothing—not a word. The party needs enlightenment on these matters. Instead of that he devotes himself to old Mr. Tilden, and old Mr. Tilden's past, and old Mr. Tilden's bad health, and leaves his party all at sea without pilot or rudder. And yet we are told that it is a wonderful production, a marvelous document, the essence of all political knowledge, the end of all perfection, and that wisdom will die with him when he leaves the world.

VERY singular are the arguments made against the proposed Hennepin Canal by its Eastern enemies, whose main source of objection to it is that it will accelerate the already too rapid growth of their rival, Chicago. Thus the New York *Herald* says that because the Hennepin Canal is but a trifle more than seventy-five miles long it will act as a regulator of railroad rates for only seventy-five miles, and that is not enough of an advantage to justify the expenditure. This remark shows a misapprehension of the reach of water competition with the railroads. Water routes lower the rates not only of the railroads that run by them, but of the roads parallel to these, and thus the cheaper rate is propagated to the most remote corner of the field of transportation. In this way the effect of the competition of the Ohio River is felt, as Commissioner Fink has clearly explained, on lines a thousand miles away that nowhere touch the Ohio. The Hennepin Canal would similarly exert a regulative pressure on the rates of railroads far beyond its neighborhood. And that is the inner reason why it was not passed. It was the railroad veto that killed it.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is now in a great state of trepidation because he finds it incompatible with his notions of honor and propriety to associate with several millions of Republican voters who are so misguided as to believe in the fitness of James G. Blaine to be President of the United States. Mr. Curtis was not so scrupulous before the meeting of the Chicago Convention, when he gladly accepted the position of Chairman of the New York delegation bestowed upon him by the unanimous vote of the twenty-nine Blaine delegates from that State to the convention. When the Chairman was elected the thirty-one delegates representing Mr. Arthur's interests voted unanimously for Martin I. Townsend. The Blaine delegates made no nominations, but united with the dozen Edmunds men to elect Mr. Curtis Chairman. He accepted the position with an alacrity which has ever been characteristic of him when anything has been offered to him by his fellow-men. He was not unwilling to appear before the convention as the representative of Mr. Blaine's friends, nor was he convinced that the Republican party was in serious danger until the nomination for Vice-President had been completed, and his counsel and advice freely offered during the evening session had been disregarded by almost the unanimous voice of the convention. We can desire no worse punishment to fall upon Mr. Curtis and his associates in the new party which he proposes to form than that they should be compelled to live under a government of their own choosing. If it were possible to imagine so grotesque a thing as an independent party which would submit to the will of a majority of Independents, it might be easy to conceive of George William Curtis and Thomas Nast living in peace and harmony within one political organization for a long term of years. But as Mr. Curtis has decided that the minority must rule, and there is no minority of more than two which may not contain a minority within itself, his principles of party government are self-destructive. The farther they are carried out in practice the more ruinous they must become. We only wish it were possible to establish Mr. Curtis, Charles Francis Adams, E. L. Godkin, Carl Schurz, and all the other high kickers and political dudes in an independent little commonwealth of their own, and permit them to see how long they could carry on any kind of a government without a resort to revolution and dynamite.

LLOYD L. MAJORS rendered an important service in the cause of surgery when he undertook a few days ago to break out of Virginia (Nev.) Jail. In his fight with his jailers his arm was broken, and he died on the scaffold with the wounded limb in splints. Until Majors died the surgical profession has rarely had an opportunity to study the earliest processes of repair in fracture. The felon's corpse was quickly carried to the dissecting-table, where the wounded arm was amputated. The investigation was profitable. It exploded a false theory, one which very likely in practice has been attended with serious consequences to people who have suffered from broken bones. The immediate perfect adjustment of fractures has not been deemed absolutely necessary to perfect repair. From an examination of Majors' arm the precious and practical truth has been evolved that it is unwise to delay the work of perfect adjustment. In his case temporary union of the broken bone had already taken place, not by callous material—as had generally been held to be the case—but by means of the organization of the blood which had been poured out about the fracture at the time of the injury. This disclosure is of great scientific value. It demonstrates not only that surgery is a progressive science, but also that it is not true that the worst use to which a man may be put is the hanging of him.

MR. JACOB KEMPLE, of Wheeling, W. Va., was one of the visitors from that State who did efficient service during the preliminary canvass for Blaine. Since the adjournment of the convention Mr. Kemple has been speaking at ratification-meetings in interior towns of Illinois, and has been erroneously reported as one of the delegates from West Virginia to the National Convention, and desires to have this statement corrected in THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Kemple was not a member of the delegation, but was a volunteer visitor who contributed what he could to the cause of Blaine and Logan out of pure good will. He spoke at the hotels because the people called upon him, and he found it difficult to keep quiet. That is all there is of his connection with the campaign.

THE Albany *Evening Journal*, that staunch old Republican paper, says:

> It is really amusing to see the lofty position to which the Boston *Advertiser* has climbed in its effort to get away from the Blaine boom. It dreads Mr. Blaine's ascendency, and gives the world to understand that Massachusetts is "contending for good government, for sound finances, and for political purity." This from a State that elected such a blatant demagog as Ben Butler its Governor, and permitted him to drag the reputation of the Commonwealth in the mire of official degradation! "Political purity," indeed! Don't mention it.

And it might have added that it was the Massachusetts Independents who helped to secure the election of Butler and of Gaston before him. For patriots engaged in the work of Republican reform, it is astonishing how much Democratic rottenness they have succeeded in forcing upon the State of Massachusetts.

SELECT men for the State Legislature this year with special reference to an intelligent revision of the revenue and criminal laws, and the maintenance of the High-License law. A desperate effort will be made to repeal this last-named measure, and its friends should support no man for the Legislature who is not pledged to its maintenance unimpaired by any retrogressive changes or amendments.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

WHAT will the Democratic party do at Chicago? is a general inquiry at the present time. Why, it will lie down and go to sleep on a railroad track as usual.—*St. Louis G.-D.*

NATIONAL A...

The Postal-Appropri... sidered in the ... Cheese-Parers ...

Indifference of the W... Committee Reg... Tariff Que...

A Legally-Elected Repu... tive Kept Out of ... the Bourb...

THE POSTAL APPRO...

THE TA...

THE CRAIG-SH...

THE STAR-ROU...

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Postal-Appropriation Bill Considered in the House—The Cheese-Parers Defeated.

Indifference of the Ways and Means Committee Regarding the Tariff Question.

A Legally-Elected Republican Representative Kept Out of His Seat by the Bourbons.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

PARTIAL DEFEAT OF THE BOURBON "ECONOMISTS."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—The efforts of the Randall-Townshend school of economists in the House to pare down the post-office appropriations below the point of sufficiency for necessary service were to some extent resented and defeated by the House today when Mr. Townshend brought in the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Post-Office Appropriation bill. There were five points upon which the conferrees had been unable to agree, the House conferrees having yielded most of the other matters in dispute. The first was the Senate amendment increasing from $3,600,000 to $4,000,000 the appropriation for the free-delivery service. On this amendment there was a brisk and lively discussion, in which Messrs. Potter and Cox, of New York, and O'Neill, of Missouri, and several other Democrats attacked the parsimony of the Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee, and advocated the increased allowance. Mr. Holman came in with a proposition for a compromise, to make the appropriation $3,800,000. This was voted down by an aye and no vote of 89 to 137, and Mr. Horr's motion to agree to the Senate amendment fixing the amount at $4,000,000 was adopted on a division by a vote of 115 to 52. The next matter upon which the conferrees had been unable to reach an agreement was the Senate amendment increasing by $1,000,000 the amount for railway transportation, and striking out the provision adopted by the House reducing by 5 per cent the compensation to railroads for carrying the mails, and providing that only 50 per cent of the amount fixed by the bill shall be paid to railroad companies which have received land-grants or subsidies from the General Government. The Democrats sturdily insisted, however, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Horr's motion to concur in the Senate amendments. Two other amendments remain to be discussed and voted upon. One is the item put in by the Senate of $185,000 for special facilities on railway trunk-lines, and another item increasing from $4,000,000 to $4,300,000 the appropriation for the pay of railway post-office clerks.

THE TARIFF.

MR. HEWITT'S BILL HANGING FIRE—INDIFFERENCE OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—The Ways and Means Committee held a meeting today to consider the Hewitt bill, which provides for the removal of certain difficulties in the administration of the tariff laws. No quorum was present and no vote could be taken. It is the impression of the Chairman of the committee, however, that whenever a quorum can be obtained the committee will agree to report so much of the Hewitt bill as applies to the purposes above mentioned. The bill also provides for a horizontal reduction of tariff rates. There is no probability whatever that this part of the bill will be favorably reported to the House at this session.

There is still a vacancy in the Ways and Means Committee, the Speaker having been unable to decide as to whether he shall put Mr. Reed, of Maine, or Mr. Browne, of Indiana, in the place made vacant by the retirement of Mr. McKinley. The difficulty in getting a quorum is attributed to the indifference of Messrs. Blount, Mills, Herbert, and other Democratic members, who have ceased to take any interest in the work of the committee since the defeat of the Morrison bill. Mr. Hewitt is very anxious that his bill shall be reported, even if only half of it is retained. The prospect of action upon it by the House is not considered very good.

Mr. Morrison was asked today whether he thought it would be possible to adjourn June 30, and his reply indicated that he has about given up the idea. He said, however, that even if Congress remained in session it will be all the time working towards an adjournment, and it would be difficult to get action on general measures of legislation.

THE CRAIG-SHELLEY CASE.

KEEPING A REPUBLICAN OUT OF HIS SEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—The refusal of the Elections Committee of the House to act in the case of Craig against Shelley, of Alabama, excites considerable unfavorable comment. In that case Craig, the Republican contestant, submitted testimony at the beginning of the session which shows that he was elected by some 10,000 majority. The committee neglected to have the testimony printed for a long time and until some of the Republican members made complaints. After the testimony was printed and the case referred to a sub-committee nothing was done for two or three months, and finally Mr. Ranney, of Massachusetts, who knew something about the merits of the case, but who is not a member of the sub-committee, brought the matter to the attention of the general committee and made a strong speech, in which he bitterly denounced the Democratic members for their unfair and partisan action in the case and their disregard of the claims of right and justice. Under the spur of this speech the sub-committee went to work and heard the case, voting down the application of Shelley for further time to take testimony. Some two weeks ago the sub-committee concluded the hearings in the case, and there the matter for the present rests. It was again brought up in the full committee today, however, and a promise was made by one of the members of the sub-committee that the report shall be forthcoming next week. The evident design of the majority of the members of the Elections Committee is to postpone any direct action, if practicable, until the next session of Congress, thus allowing Shelley to retain his seat and draw the pay of the office to which he was never elected.

THE STAR-ROUTE SCANDALS.

MERRICK BEFORE THE SPRINGER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—R. T. Merrick, of the Government counsel in the star-route cases, was before the Springer Investigating Committee today. With respect to the selection of the Brady-Dorsey case for trial, the witness said it would have had to be a very extraordinary case that could have been stronger upon which to secure conviction. The evidence in the trial was sufficient to have secured a conviction in the minds of all intelligent persons. There was, in his opinion, evidence enough to have convicted the defendants without Walsh's testimony, which was very important, and which was not called to his attention until the trial had progressed some time. Walsh told witness that his testimony had been disregarded by the grand jury, and that George Bliss was the cause of their so disregarding him. He told the witness of his testimony concerning Kellogg. Witness had not then heard of that, and Walsh expressed surprise that such should be the case, when his associate counsel (Bliss) knew all about it. Witness said he then might have said some harsh things about Bliss. He was considerably excited, for he felt that if Walsh told the truth a great criminal had escaped. Believing this, he thought probably he had spoken harshly of Bliss. The jury impaneled in the second trial, witness said, was "bad in every respect: some of them could neither read nor write." He had but three peremptory challenges, and was obliged to exhaust one of these upon a man who said that he had never heard of the star-route case, did not know there was such a thing as a star-route trial, and could not read print. When he appealed to the court, saying this man was incompetent, the Judge replied that under the laws of the District he seemed to be the only man who was competent.

When the committee adjourned witness was testifying concerning his efforts to indict Kellogg before his case should be barred by the statute of limitations.

SPENCER VS. DORSEY.

Representative Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, received the following letter today:

DEAR SIR: I see by the papers that S. W. Dorsey has written you a letter in which, among other things, he says I demanded he should pay $12,000 to Elkins, and that for it I would see he was granted immunity in the late "star-route" trials. I pronounce this statement (Dorsey's) absolutely false in every particular. I never made such demand of him nor had such conversation with him or any other person on the subject. My testimony can be had at any time you desire. GEORGE E. SPENCER.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

WHAT MR. INGALLS WANTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Ingalls is the sharpest-tongued man in the Senate, and the quickest at repartee. He does not shrink from any contest, and very frequently "gets himself disliked." He has very positive views on most questions, and is besides a candidate for reelection. One of his pet measures is the increase of pensions for Union soldiers. He specially wants to have the restrictions imposed by the Arrears-of-Pensions act removed. He has at different times endeavored to accomplish this, and has not been successful. He has proposed to the Mexican Pension bill as an amendment his proposition to remove the restrictions in the Arrears act, and invited the Senators to a careful study of the latest Republican platform in connection with his amendment. Mr. Sherman rather flatly indicated that, platform or no platform, he should not approve any such proposition.

Meanwhile the Commissioner of Pensions has sent a communication to the Senate stating that $275,000,000 would be required to satisfy the demands of the Ingalls amendment. The Republicans have considered the situation grave enough to caucus upon it, and have appointed a committee to determine what amendments shall be deemed in order. Meanwhile the Democrats say that they will vote for as large an appropriation as the Republicans can suggest. "In fact," said one of the Democratic Senators, "I am willing to double the pension to Union soldiers if it is thought desirable."

The Republicans have come to no conclusion in their caucus. It is quite possible that the Mexican Pension bill may furnish the text for a protracted political debate. The situation is ripe for it. The Democratic Senators quite generally think that the proposition of the House to adjourn June 30 is impracticable, but the Democratic leaders in the House are very anxious for an early adjournment. This is especially true of Mr. Randall, but Mr. Randall will do well to remember that owing to negligence in the House the appropriation bills have never been in so backward a state.

GEN. SWAIM.

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—The court to try Gen. Swaim will consist of thirteen officers, the majority of whom under the regulations must be Gen. Swaim's equals in rank. This will require at least seven Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals to be here in Washington. The expense of the court can hardly be less than $15,000.

TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—Judge-Advocate-General Swaim is to be court-martialed. The detail has not yet been made, but there will be very little delay. The board to try him will be made up of general officers. It is very rare in times of peace that an officer of the rank of a Judge-Advocate-General figures as a prisoner before a court-martial. The trial is certain to attract attention, first because of the high rank of the officer, and second on account of his former intimacy with Gen. Garfield. Swaim was with Garfield when he died, and Garfield's last words were "Oh, Swaim!" The intimacy between the Judge-Advocate-General and the late President is his chief claim upon public attention. Swaim has long been an object of intense dislike to many of his army associates, and tonight he wandered about the Ebbitt House, the army and navy headquarters, without a single officer approaching him or speaking to him. He wore a high white hat, a loose black frock coat, with a huge button-hole bouquet upon his left lapel. He has a stooping, round-shouldered figure, and is well dressed. His face is a strikingly coarse one, the very embodiment of dullness. His character in the army is that of a money-lender, and it is said that he has taken advantage of the needs of his associates to demand high rates of interest. He is reputed to be rigidly exact in demanding everything that is due.

Garfield and Swaim were old poker chums. Swaim had a mortgage on Garfield's house here for $8,000. Swaim was appointed first a Lieutenant in the army by Garfield, then jumped to the position of Major and Judge Advocate without his having any legal education. Then he was jumped to the chief post among all the Judge Advocates, although he today knows nothing about law, and his place has been practically vacant ever since his appointment. The Secretary of War ignores all his suggestions, and never sends anything to him that can be avoided. The impression is that the charges against him will be sustained.

The trial will be conducted as quietly as possible.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

A DEVICE TO UNSEAT WISE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—The House Elections Committee has refused to reopen the case of Massey against Wise, where there was a manifest majority for the Readjuster, sitting member, of nearly 7,000, but a new device has been suggested by which Wise may be unseated, and it is said that a majority of one Democrat in the committee will favor this course. The plan is to hold that Wise is not entitled to his seat, not because he was not elected, but because he accepted a temporary position as Assistant United States District-Attorney to prosecute some election cases after his election. It is difficult to see how such a plan as this, however, would give Massey his seat.

GUARDING THE CASH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, in view of the recent Burnside defalcation in the Post-Office Department, issued an order requiring the auditing of the accounts of all the disbursing officers connected with the Treasury Department. He has also issued positive orders that hereafter all accounts shall be audited quarterly. The present law requires a quarterly auditing, but it appears it has not been enforced. In Burnside's case his accounts had not been audited for nearly three years.

A POSTAL RULING.

The Postmaster-General, in response to an inquiry in the case of a Postmaster who had withheld salary from a clerk on account of mistakes in handling letters, considering that he had a right to impose a fine of this nature, replied that no Postmaster had any authority to do this; that the Court of Claims has decided that very point, and that any Postmaster who should do this would do it at his own risk and be liable to suit.

ADJOURNMENT.

The final adjournment resolution adopted by the House, it is very clear, will not be favorably acted upon by the Senate, but it will have the effect to prevent the introduction of any more general legislation in the House.

A STEAMSHIP ENTERPRISE.

The House Commerce Committee considered today the bill introduced by Mr. Adams, of New York, to authorize the American Express Steamship Company to purchase steamers abroad for carrying passengers between Montauk Point, on Long Island, and Great Britain. The bill provides that not less than five steamships shall be constructed at a cost $1,250,000 each and of 7,000 horse-power, and capable of making at least eighteen knots per hour, and that an American register shall be granted to them. Mr. Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, appeared before the committee and stated that he proposed to put $10,000,000 in the project, and that if any loss occurred it would affect only himself and his friends. Mr. Adams made a speech in support of the bill. A majority of the committee decided to report favorably to the House. Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, who was of the minority, says this proposition is such an innovation that he desires further time to consider it, as he wishes to know fully whether the advantages to be gained are great enough to warrant Congress in taking this step. Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, will move a suspension of the rules for the passage of the bill when it is reported to the House, and Mr. Adams is confident that it will pass at this session.

A CALIFORNIA CLAIM.

The House Public Lands Committee agreed to report favorably the bill requiring the General Government to pay the State of California, for school purposes, 5 per cent of the net proceeds of all public lands sold within her boundaries since the State's admission. The amount of the proposed payment is estimated at $1,000,000.

THE PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR CANALS.

The House Public Lands Committee today decided that as the Governor of Michigan certified to the completion of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Canal Congress has a right to forfeit the lands selected by the company under the grant. Mr. Henley, of California, offered a resolution directing the Attorney-General to enter suit against the company to recover the lands illegally selected. Upon the resolution the vote stood 4 to 4, three members being absent, who will be allowed to vote when they come in.

CAPT. EADS.

Capt. Eads and Col. Cochran, his attorney, arrived here from St. Louis this morning. They will set to work to make a vigorous fight against the section of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill appropriating $250,000 for the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. Eads, who is about leaving for Europe to complete his negotiations for money to begin work on his ship-railway, fears that this will seriously interfere with his plans if carried through the House, as it will practically commit the Government to this measure, and thus make the capitalists abroad unwilling to put their money into the ship-railway scheme.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The treaty which has been under consideration in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations providing for an international copyright and patent system, and which has already been ratified and promulgated by twenty-four Governments, was reported adversely by the committee to the Senate, and, after a brief discussion, rejected.

The Senate passed the House bill providing for the payment of the "Fourth of July" claims.

The Chair appointed as conferrees on the part of the Senate on the Consular and Diplomatic bills Messrs. Allison, Hale, and Beck; and on the Pension bill Messrs. Logan, Dawes, and Call.

Mr. Brown obtained unanimous consent to take up the bill to require the payment in cash to the State of Georgia of $35,555 appropriated for that State by the act passed March, 1873, to refund to Georgia certain moneys expended for the common defense in 1777.

Mr. Dolph moved an amendment to include $35,000 for Oregon and $495 for California, to refund moneys expended by these States in suppression of the Modoc hostilities.

After a long discussion, Mr. Ingalls moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Claims. It was then discovered that no quorum was present, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic and the Pension Appropriation bills were non-concurred in.

Mr. Pryor then took the floor on the Electoral-Count bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pryor's speech Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, submitted the conference report on the Post-Office Appropriation bill. He said the items on which no agreement had been reached were: First, increasing the appropriation for the pay of letter-carriers; second, increasing by $1,000,000 the appropriation for mail transportation on railroad routes; third, striking out the clause regulating compensation to land-grant roads; fourth, appropriating $185,000 for special mail facilities; and fifth, increasing by $300,000 the appropriation for railway post-office clerks. The conference report was adopted as far as the items are concerned upon which an agreement had been arrived at.

Mr. Horr moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment increasing from $3,600,000 to $4,000,000 the appropriation for the pay of letter-carriers. After debate Mr. Holman, as a compromise, suggested an appropriation of $3,800,000; but a motion to that effect was lost—yeas, 87; nays, 137.

Mr. Horr's motion to recede was carried—115 to 52—so the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The next point in dispute was the Senate amendment increasing from $11,700,000 to $12,750,000 the appropriation for mail-transportation by railroads. This was considered in connection with the amendment striking out the clause reducing 5 per cent the compensation to railways for mail-transportation and providing that land-grant roads and subsidy roads shall receive only 50 per cent of the compensation allowed other roads.

Mr. Horr moved that the House recede from its disagreement to these amendments. Lost—yeas 86, nays 101.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Holman, insisted on its disagreement to the amendments. Without acting on the special facilities amendment and the amendment increasing the appropriation for railway post-office clerks, the [illegible] a recess until 8, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House at the evening session passed seventy-six pension bills and adjourned.

OHIO WOOL.

A Satisfactory Clip, but Low Prices Prevent Its Marketing.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 13.—[Special.]—The wool in this part of the State is about all sheared and ready for market. The quality as well as the weight of the fleeces is very satisfactory to the growers, but the price quoted for it is by no means as satisfactory. Some clips have been sold as low as 28 cents, with the proviso that, should the market advance to 30 cents by the time the season fairly opens, the latter figures are to be paid for the clips already purchased. The leading wool-growers will not sell for such prices. They will hold their wool over to another season, believing an advance must take place, and if it does not they will be obliged to sell their fleeces and use their land for other farming purposes, claiming they cannot afford to raise 28 or 30 cent wool on land worth from $40 to $60 per acre. They are encouraged in the belief of an advance at an early day here from the fact that in Barnsville, a town sixty miles east of this city and in the midst of a fine wool-growing district, 30 cents has been paid for some clips, while for one choice lot 35 cents was paid. As a general rule the wool-growers here are in a situation to hold their wool till a satisfactory price is offered for it; therefore they are not rushing it on the market, but are on the lookout for prices. A comparatively few feel compelled to sell even at the small price offered now, but such sales do not set the price for the more independent growers. It is common at this period of the wool-growing season for newspapers to be circulated through the wool-growing districts containing statements of the condition of the woolen manufactories, and stating that owing to the high price of wool and depressed trade in their goods they will be obliged to shut down their mills for thirty or sixty days. This game is an old one and has been effective in years gone by, but it is foolish to suppose it will win now after the experience of past years. The reduction of the tariff on wool is being worked for all it is worth by resident wool-buyers. But little Ohio wool of good grade will be sold for 25 or 28 cents, as our growers will withhold it from market.

A PASTORAL LETTER.

Archbishop Gibbons Warns His People of the Dangers Surrounding Summer Festivities.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—[Special.]—Archbishop Gibbons has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of this diocese, which will be read in all the churches next Sunday. It calls the attention of the clergy to the fact that the picnic season is at hand, and the Archbishop thus advises:

Experience has shown that picnics and excursions are a frequent occasion of scandal and dissipation, and that even those which are undertaken under the auspices of the church can escape the stigma of license and disedification only by the prudent foresight and vigilance of the pastor. No pecuniary profits resulting from popular amusements can compensate for a single sin or scene of disorder, and I need not add that a scandal, far from being palliated, is aggravated when committed on an occasion of this kind. In view of the dangers attending even those festivities which are undertaken in the interests of charity and religion, the statutes of the diocese require, as you are aware, that no intoxicating drinks should be sold or used on the premises, and that the pastors, by their presence and counsel, should contribute to the maintenance of decorum and order. Your congregation should be also admonished that balls, excursions, and picnics held under the management of Catholic societies have no ecclesiastical sanction whatever unless approved by the pastor.

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 13.—[Special.]—At the Southern Car-Works in Knoxville James Kinzer struck Andrew Reddy on the head with a crowbar, crushing his skull and causing instant death.

Thomas Zimmerman, son of Capt. C. Zimmerman, was yesterday shot and instantly killed, near Blantyre, the country home of the latter, by a young man named George Hartman.

BLAINE, CURTIS, AND THE IRISH.

CHICAGO, June 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who is this George William Curtis who says that he and his paper are going to bolt because the great majority did not truckle to his Majesty by making the kind of nominations he wanted?

Is he not the creature who has caricatured and vilified the Irish in *Harper's Weekly*? Has he hurt the cause of James G. Blaine by bolting? The more he says against Blaine the more Irish votes Blaine will get; for the Irishmen don't forget a good act, and a good act was done when Blaine got Costello released from a British prison, and made him a free man, as he was when he swore his allegiance to this great American Republic. Let George William Curtis and his kind bolt, and be hanged! We will show him the strength of Irish gratitude to Blaine. ED NEALE.

AN OLD SHOP.

The oldest apothecary shop in Berlin, which in 1888 might celebrate the 400th anniversary of its existence, has just been sold for the sum of $300,000.

AN OPEN LETTER.

While chemist of the Chicago Health Department I reported to Dr. De Wolf, Commissioner of Health, the result of the analyses of twenty-seven samples of baking-powder—Aug. 3, 1880. In today's TRIBUNE I notice *a much garbled copy of part of said report*, in which I am supposed to classify the Royal Baking-Powder as first; whereas, it is only placed in the first group of powders referred to further on. The report in no way states which powder I consider the best. R. S. G. PATON.

CHICAGO, June 13, 1884.

We are permitted to state publicly that Dr. Oscar De Wolf, Health Commissioner, has never indorsed the Royal Baking-Powder or authorized the Royal Baking-Powder Company to use his name. PRICE BAKING-POWDER CO.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.

Four First Premium Medals awarded.
More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other Magnesia:
For sale in registered stamp bottles at druggists' and country stores, and by
T. J. HUSBAND, JR., Philadelphia.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diarrhœa, fever and ague. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Landborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Landborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Landborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Landborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

ANOTHER KNOCK-OUT.

Forepaugh Cannot Toe the Scratch.

His Second-Hand Opinions Smashed by Supreme Authority and Sworn Statements.

Incontrovertible Proof that His So-Called "Sacred White Elephant" Is a Wanton Cheat and Glaring Swindle.

Adam Forepaugh stands dumb and guilty. What his dodging agents have attempted to say for him is simply an admission of the truth of our charges. With all the weight and solemnity of a court of justice we arraign, expose, and convict his white-elephant fraud. We submit affidavits, the genuineness of which cannot be questioned and the strength of which is simply crushing. The supreme authority on the subject testifies and furnishes invaluable information for the public protection, and the participants in the glaring swindle recant under solemn oath. We have conscientiously performed our whole duty in the premises, and, with a full confidence born of a righteous and honest cause and integrity of purpose, now leave the case in the hands of an intelligent and independent press and a fair-minded public.

THE HIGHEST LIVING AUTHORITY.

State of Illinois,
County of Cook, } ss.
City of Chicago.

On this thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, personally appeared before me H. H. Cross, who being duly sworn deposes and says, that he has traveled extensively in Burmah, Siam, and Ceylon, and is thoroughly familiar with all the species of elephants native to those countries, having made their peculiarities and habits a matter of prolonged and close study and investigation; that he has examined the little Ceylon elephant "Tiny" (misnamed Light of Asia) advertised and exhibited by Adam Forepaugh as a "sacred white elephant from Siam"; that as advertised and exhibited by the said Adam Forepaugh it is a fraud, lacking any and all of those exceptionable peculiarities found in the genuine sacred white elephant, and upon which its title and claims to reverence are based; that the pinkish color of the skin found inside the ears and under the fore shoulders of "Tiny" (which are the unexposed and tender parts) which is ostentatiously paraded as evidence of its genuineness, is not uncommon in young Asiatic elephants, and oftenest and most conspicuously observable in the Ceylon species, and as proof of Forepaugh's claims is utterly worthless. That every genuine sacred white elephant has the distinctive mark of Buddha on its forehead, which mark is of the warm tint of human flesh, giving rise to the popular superstition that Buddha dwells and is incarnate in the beast, hence the profound veneration paid him. That, although the fact is not generally known, elephants perspire only through a spongy ridge just above the toe-nails, wherefore, as the skin has no function to perform, it can be painted, pumice-stoned, sand-papered, bleached, or whitened without injury to the animal. This is the reason why Forepaugh's fraud has misled some scientists in their hasty examinations. Deponent further swears that he makes this affidavit solely in the interests of science and for the purpose of protecting the public against ignorance and gross imposition. H. H. CROSS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13th day of June, 1884. O. L. SPALDING, Notary Public.
[L. S.]

A MISLED SCIENTIST RETRACTS.

A prominent employe of Mr. Forepaugh, who came to this country with the elephant, and is still in his service, informed me that the alleged White Elephant was a fraud. I made careful observations, and detected Fulford, the keeper, in an act that further convinced me on the occasion of my last visit to the animal. This, with other circumstances, satisfied me that myself and others who had indorsed it had been made dupes of. In my opinion, upon further information, and upon critical investigation, as above stated, the so-called White Elephant of Siam, as advertised by Adam Forepaugh, is a gross imposition, and I now fully believe it to be nothing but a common beast, very cleverly colored. After this experience I am fully convinced that, although art has superceded nature in this instance, I am somewhat consoled in the fact that great scientists were also taken in, who, I am sure, regret the statements they made, although they do not declare it openly as I do. My sole object in this admission is to first place myself right before my friends; and, second, to warn the public against the cheat. JAMES ROSEDALE.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me on this twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1884. EDMUND Q. BOWMAN, Notary Public, 130 South Sixth-st.
[L. S.]

ITS PAINTER'S AFFIDAVIT.

"George, I have got a preparation here which I brought from London, with which I want to 'fake' the elephant." Fulford and I took from Watson a package which Watson then handed us, and which contained Paris white and size, and Watson told us to mix it with warm water and rub it on the elephant with a brush resembling a white-washer's brush. We applied this mixture to said elephant "Tiny's" back, legs, ears, and trunk for three consecutive days. Then a flesh-colored tint was applied to the ears, underneath the bottom of said elephant's trunk, around said elephant's eyes, behind the shoulder blades, and on other parts of said elephant's body. We gave said elephant no less than fifty applications of it. I also learned from said Fulford that Forepaugh had changed the name of "Tiny" to "Riman Mankin" or "Light of Asia."

In addition to said Fulford, Robert Hughes, another employe of said Cross, was present and aided and assisted in the painting of the said elephant and counterfeiting its color to deceive people into thinking the said elephant was born with and really possessed the light marks which we painted on him at the instance of said Watson. GEORGE GILLESPIE.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of April, 1884. BENJAMIN STEINHARDT.

HIS ASSISTANT'S AFFIDAVIT.

I was present yesterday on the steamship Alaska before I had actually set foot on the soil of this country, when said Fulford approached said Gillespie and attempted to bribe both Gillespie and me to go to Philadelphia to see Mr. Forepaugh, who he said sent him to us to beg us not to tell the truth about our participation in the painting of said elephant, and both Gillespie and I indignantly refused said Fulford's offer.

I make this statement under oath of my own free will and accord. [Signed] ROBERT HUGHES.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of April, 1884. BENJAMIN STEINHARDT, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and County.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

On the next day, March 25, Mr. Megargee and myself went out to scrub the elephant. I wet the sponge and began to rub heartily on the elephant's hide. Every moment the hide got darker and darker, until finally it was almost black.

Convinced that the elephant was, as far as color was concerned, bogus, Mr. Megargee and myself began to wet our fingers and rub on its hide at various points. Fulford repeated his act of dodging in between us and the elephant. However, I succeeded in rubbing off a lot more of white material, which I held up to the gaze of Mr. Megargee and Mr. Forepaugh. No further examination was permitted. Mr. Forepaugh asked Mr. Megargee if he was satisfied, and Mr. Megargee laughingly replied: "Yes, that you have no white elephant. I saw the white come off its hide." ALEX. C. KENEALY, 1342 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of April, A. D., 1884. WM. F. BELSTERLING, Notary Public.

WHAT THE SIAMESE CONSUL SAYS.

Col. D. B. Sickels, of New York City, late United States Consul and Diplomatic Representative at Court of Siam:

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: I visited today Mr. Forepaugh's circus and made a careful and thorough examination of his so-called white elephant, and I do not hesitate to pronounce it a most transparent imposition upon the public. It does not resemble in any respect the royal sacred elephants which I frequently saw in the King's stables, near the royal palace at Bangkok, during my residence there of nearly five years as the United States Representative at his Majesty's Court. There can be no doubt but that it is an ordinary Indian elephant artificially colored by some chemical application. I make these statements purely in the interest of science. D. B. SICKELS.

Now, Mr. Adam Forepaugh, in place of your second-hand opinions and doggerel slush give us straightforward affidavits, or admit the fraud. No other alternative is left you.

Established 1839.

JAS. S. KIRK & COMP'Y,

MAKERS OF

HIGH GRADE LAUNDRY SOAPS,

FINE MILLED TOILET SOAPS

AND PERFUMERY.

We call special attention to our

ZENITHIA COLOGNE (All Sizes.)
ZENITHIA TOILET SOAP.
ZENITHIA SHAVING SOAP.
VIOLET TOILET SOAP.
WHITE ROSE TOILET SOAP.
JUVENILE TOILET SOAP.

Our VIOLET and WHITE ROSE Handkerchief Extracts are pronounced by connoisseurs to be the perfection of odors.

Jas. S. Kirk & Comp'y Perfumers

CHICAGO.

Hosiery Sale

Of Special Lots of Ladies' Summer Hose at 50 and 60 cents on the dollar will be continued today. The goods are our own importation, of this season, and contain many attractive styles and good bargains.

Silk Glove Sale

Of more than usual interest begins today, rendered necessary by the continued backward weather. It embraces this season's importation of Pure Silk and Taffeta Gloves of the best makes and most desirable shades and styles. The reductions made are large, varying from 30 to 40 per cent below former prices. A lot of special shades are reduced to

50 Cents a Pair

That were formerly $1.00, $1.50 and $1.75 a pair. These are the cheapest Silk Gloves ever offered here.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

BEWARE OF Imitations.

WM. H. DALE, Druggist, Clark & Madison & 75 State. A. AREND, Druggist, cor. Madison St. & Fifth Ave., Central Retail Agents.

ONE AGENT (DEALER ONLY) WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. NO DRUMMERS. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State Street, Chicago.

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND BARGAINS IN FURNITURE! CARPETS, &c., AT N. BARSALOUX'S NEW STORE, 211 State-st., near Adams.

CATARRH, Throat & Lung Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL PRICES

WILL BE MADE ON ALL OUR

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

FOR THE COMING WEEK:

Our $40 Hats will be sold for $20.
Our $30 Hats will be sold for $15.
Our $25 Hats will be sold for $12.
Our $20 Hats will be sold for $10.
Our $15 Hats will be sold for $8.

Small Bonnets,

Tastefully Trimmed,

At $5, $6, $6.50, and $7.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Elevator to Third Floor.

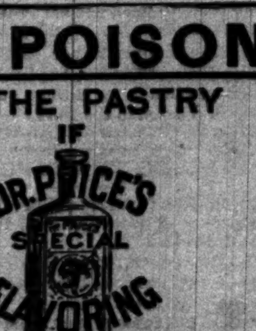
STYLISH HATS FOR SUMMER.

The most elegant designs in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets ever shown in Chicago.

W. H. HAGEDON,

42 & 44 E. Madison-st.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF



DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

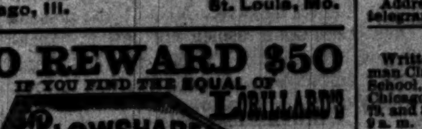
PREPARED BY THE

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

$50 REWARD $50

IF YOU FIND THE EQUAL OF LORILLARD'S



PLUG TOBACCO. The "Dime Cuts" must be as LARGE and as GOOD ev'ryway. Wirth & Dickie, 60 & 62 Wabash-Av., Chicago.

WRITERS The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 179 La Salle-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. BROWN, POWELL & CO., successors to Jno. M. Fairfield, Sole Agents for N. W.

THE IMPROVED RIDER

Hot Air Pumping Engine

BURNS COAL OR WOOD.

ERICSSON'S NEW

Hot Air Pumping Engine

Burns Coal, Wood, Gasoline Gas, and Coal Gas.

For pumping water from wells to tanks for supply of dwellings, country seats, hotels, and railroad tanks, irrigation, &c. Over 5,000 in use. No steam. Noiseless. Absolutely safe. Economical. The largest line of domestic Pumping Engines in the world. In operation at 40 Dearborn-st.

Delamater Steam Pumps both single and duplex.

Delamater Iron Works,

C. H. DELAMATER & CO., Proprietors.

Branch, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Warerooms, 16 Cortlandt-st., NEW YORK.

NORWOOD COLLEGE

(UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN),

London, Canada.

Under the management of members of the nobility and gentry of England and Germany. Opening exercises September 5, 1884. Thirty-five scholarships (only) are offered at $100, payable 1st of April to the Toronto Trusts Company. Good for three years' tuition in Conservatory of Music, Fine Arts School, and Liberal Arts Course, including board, washing, fuel, lights, calisthenics, and riding. Regular fees for same advantages, if paid yearly in advance, are $400; if quarterly in advance from $500 to $800 per annum. For further information and prospectus apply to MRS. M. J. RUSSELL, 240 Victoria-st., Toronto.

Will be at 21 Park-av. for two weeks.

MISS KATE BYAM MARTIN,

Former Assistant Principal of a Ladies' International College in Liege, Belgium, will open a

School for Young Ladies

On the 15th of September AT 316 MICHIGAN-AV.,

The residence of the late Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett. A Kindergarten and Post-Graduate Class will be annexed to Miss Martin's School.

Dartmouth College

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for admission to Dartmouth will be held at 178 Wabash-av., second floor, commencing Monday, June 23d, 10 a. m. For further particulars inquire of President BARTLETT, Hanover, N. H., or W. H. RAY, Hyde Park, Ill.

University of Michigan.

Examinations for admission to the Literary Department of the University will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, beginning on Tuesday, June 24, and continuing through Wednesday, June 25. For University Calendar apply to James H. Wade, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Beloit College.

The Annual Examinations for admission to the Classical and Philosophical Courses of Beloit College will be held in Chicago at the Palmer House Friday and saturday, June 27 and 28, at 10 a. m.

For further particulars address F. P. FISK, 532 West Adams-st.

AMHERST COLLEGE

Examinations for entrance to Amherst College will be held in Keys Hall of Chicago Theological Seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren-avs., June 26, beginning at 9 a. m. and continuing through the 27th. For further particulars address EDWARD B. MARSH, Registrar, Amherst, Mass. To reach the Seminary take the Madison-st. cars.

OGONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The thirty-fifth year of this School (CHESTNUT-ST. SEMINARY), the second at Ogontz, Jay Cooke's beautiful country-seat near Philadelphia, will commence September 24.

Principals—Misses BONNEY and DILLAYE, BENNETT and EASTMAN.

Address letters to Ogontz, Montgomery County, Pa.; telegrams to York Road Station, North Penna. R. R.

YALE COLLEGE.

Written examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in the College, the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Medical Department, will be held in Chicago at H. B. Bryant's Business College, Nos. 77, 79, and 81 State-st., beginning on Thursday, June 26, at 9 a. m.

Wells College for Young Ladies.

AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full Collegiate Course. Music and Art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 10, 1884. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, 607 Madison-av., New York, under the direction of the Misses MOSES. The school will be opened Sept. 22. Circulars on application.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A London Financier Hissed on the Exchange for Circulating Canards.

The American Cricketers Make a Good Showing—The Races at Ascot.

A Triumph Scored by the Vatican as Against the Italian Government.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

A BROKER HISSED ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 13.—Indignation is caused in financial circles by an incident which has just come to light. Raphael & Sons, brokers, of this city, cabled to Von Hoffman & Co., bankers of New York, reflecting on the London credit of the American banking-house of Morton, Rose & Co., of which Morton, Bliss & Co. are the New York correspondents. Morton, Rose & Co. called the Raphaels to account. The latter gave the aggrieved bankers satisfaction, withdrew all reflections on their credit, and declared they had been misinformed. This morning the stock brokers hissed Raphael as he entered the exchange for circulating slander.

THE CANADIAN LOAN.

The banking-houses of Baring Bros. and Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. have issued £5,000,000 of the new Canadian 3½ per cent loan. The minimum price was 91.

SPORTING EVENTS.

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

LONDON, June 13.—A match game of cricket was begun today at Scarborough between the Philadelphia team and the local cricket club. The Americans went to bat first and their last wicket fell just before the stumps were drawn. The match will be concluded tomorrow. The fielding of the Scarborough team was excellent at the outset but deteriorated as the game advanced. Score of the Americans, 438.

RACING AT ASCOT.

The race for the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot was won by Lefevre's horse, Tristan; Osborne's colt Waterford second, and Willougby's colt Harvester third. Tristan won by five lengths. The last betting was three to one against Tristan.

The race for the Alexandria plate was won by Manton's bay mare Carrie Roy; the Duke of Beaufort's horse, Faugh-a-Ballagh second, and Victor's gelding Donald third. Only these started. The last betting was seven to four on Carrie Roy.

ITALY.

AVOIDING A CONFLICT WITH THE VATICAN.

ROME, June 13.—The project of erecting a monument to Victor Emmanuel in the Pantheon has been abandoned. A tablet will take the place of the monument. A conflict with the Vatican is thus avoided. The anti-Clericals denounce this weak concession to the church.

CATHOLIC WORK IN AMERICA.

The *Osservatore Romano* publishes an official report of the progress made in the work of the sacred congregation in America since 1879. The report shows that since the foundation of the See of Baltimore twelve ecclesiastical provinces have been erected in America, with twelve Metropolitan Sees, fifty-four Episcopal Sees, eight Vicariates Apostolic, and one Prefecture Apostolic.

A DYNAMITE PLOT.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: The Munich *Gazette* has unearthed a sensational piece of secret history which is not likely to add to the peace of the crowned heads of Europe. It will be remembered that a few days after the inauguration of the colossal statue of Germania in the Neiderwald last September a quantity of dynamite was found stored in drain-pipe near the edifice. An imperial commission has ever since been engaged in investigating the case, and the Munich *Gazette* says that it has learned from a perfectly trustworthy source that the most startling discoveries have been made. The plot was undoubtedly the work of a well-organized band of anarchists, and its object, which only narrowly failed of accomplishment, was nothing less than the assassination of the Emperor, the Crown Prince, the Imperial Chancellor, and other royal and notable personages who took part in the ceremony. The Commissioners have caused excavation to be made in various places near the monument, and in addition to the small quantity of dynamite already reported they have discovered a perfect mine of explosives under the very pathway over which the imperial procession passed on the occasion of the unveiling. The mine had been arranged with a degree of skill which indicated that its constructors had been well educated in military-engineering, and only one accidental circumstance prevented the complete success of their diabolical plot. For some days previous to the unveiling ceremonies heavy rains had prevailed over the Neiderwald region, and the ground had become soaked to a degree which is very unusual, and was evidently far beyond the calculations of the conspirators. The water which had percolated through the soil had injured the dynamite with which the mine was charged, but it had operated more effectually still in thwarting the plot by utterly ruining the powder-string or train by which it had been intended to explode the mine. Samples of the dynamite have been exploded since the discovery, and it was found that it had lost little, if any, of its power. The Commissioners declare, therefore, that if the conspirators had been cunning enough to use a well-insulated wire and an electric battery to fire their mine nothing could have prevented a most horrible slaughter, in which some of the mightiest of the earth would have been involved.

LOUIS IV.

HIS MORGANATIC SPOUSE.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: The German papers have just got hold of a silly letter written last month by Grand Duke Louis IV. of Hesse, the hero of the famous morganatic marriage with Mme. de Kalamine. The communication is addressed to Herr J. Finger, the new Prime Minister of Hesse, who succeeded the Baron von Starck when the latter resigned in disgust at the Grand Duke's desertion of his morganatic spouse, the civil ceremony of marriage having been performed by the Baron. The letter puts the Grand Duke in a more ridiculous attitude, if possible, than the one he had occupied. The repentant bridegroom declares that he has separated forever from Mme. de Kalamine, and that a divorce will follow as soon as the necessary legal formalities have been arranged. "I have arrived at this decision," the Grand Duke writes, "after becoming aware of how greatly I had deceived myself." But he says not a word about his august mother-in-law, Queen Victoria, whose opposition brought about the annulment of the marriage, and who, it is understood, is to pay the £1,000 per annum.

This letter was recently read at a secret meeting of the Hessian Chamber, in which it created a great uproar. Several of the noblemen present became very sarcastic at the expense of the Grand Duke, who, they thought, was quite old enough to have been proof against the fascinations of the Russian lady, or, having married her, should have been manly enough to protect her against the meddling of another woman, perhaps beyond the power of appreciation. Premier Finger did his best to defend the conduct and explain the motives of his royal master, but with little effect, and the general impression is that the Grand Duke made a serious blunder in writing such a letter, even if it were only intended for secret official perusal.

BELGIUM.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE RECENT ELECTION.

BRUSSELS, June 13.—The excitement resulting from the Liberal defeat Tuesday continues. The streets last night were thronged with turbulent crowds. The police dispersed them. It is probable that the Senate, where the Liberals have a small majority, will be dissolved.

THE CATHOLIC JOURNALS.

LONDON, June 13.—The Catholic journals throughout England and the Continent are full of rejoicings over the Belgian elections, in which the "Liberals" were defeated by the "Clericals." The Tablet trusts the Catholic leaders will grasp the reins firmly, and that the first step of the Cabinet will be to send the Senate to the people to get purged and be returned with the Liberal majority broken.

The *Moniteur de Rome* expects the reëstablishment of relations with the Vatican, the appointment of a Nuncio at Brussels, and the protection of Catholic teachings in the schools.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

RAISING FUNDS.

DUBLIN, June 13.—The landlord political fund of Ireland has been organized. Lord Rossmore and Sir Samuel Wilson are the Trustees. The object of the fund is to supply means with which to contest constituencies against the Nationalists.

Parnell is preparing a general appeal for a national fund to be used to pay Irish members of Parliament.

AT PARIS.

PARIS, June 13.—Great efforts are making to amalgamate the Invincibles with the dynamite sections of the Irish revolutionary party. The two agents sent to remove the informer McDermott have returned to Paris. They visited most of the Capitals of Europe, but failed to find McDermott. He is hiding in London under the protection of the police.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

A CONTRIBUTION AND A LETTER.

LONDON, June 13.—Oliver Wendell Holmes has written the Rev. Mr. Winslow, of Boston, the explorer of Zoan, in which he incloses $5 for the Egyptian exploration fund. Mr. Holmes says: "The exploring spade has furnished the tribes of mankind with water, coal, iron, and gold, and is now giving them historic truth, mines which have never been opened until our times. It seems to me the whole Christian and whole Hebrew world should be as much interested in the excavation of Zoan as the classic world was in that of Troy, Mycenæ, or Assos. My guinea-hen doesn't lay as many golden eggs as the more prolific fowls of some of my neighbors, but one of them is at your service to hatch a spade for Zoan."

EGYPT.

THE FALL OF BERBER.

CAIRO, June 13.—The opinion here favors the theory of a massacre at Berber.

GORDON.

It is reported that Gen. Gordon is on his way down the river.

EL MAHDI.

El Mahdi is marching toward Dongola with 35,000 troops. He hopes to capture the town before the feast of Ramadan, June 25.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS DISCUSSED.

MADRID, June 13.—The economic crisis in Cuba was discussed at the council of Ministers today. The King presided. The Government proposes to adopt a series of reforms, including a reduction of the Cuban expenditures and the establishment of a coasting trade for the mutual advantage of Spain and Cuba.

EVENTS ABROAD.

EDMUND YATES SUED FOR LIBEL.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: Mr. Edmund Yates of the *World*, has got himself involved in another libel suit. The *World* recently contained an article professing to give details of certain dishonest practices in the career of Mr. Edward Legge, a well-known war correspondent for London papers, the author of "Wayside Sketches," and "Killed at Saarbrucken," and the originator and former editor of the *Whitehall Review*. Mr. Legge promptly responded with a suit for damages. This makes the second which he has begun within a few days, the first being against Mr. Stephens the present editor of the *Whitehall Review*, for an article impugning the motives of Mr. Legge in a recent attack upon the novels of "Ouida."

THE MAORI KING.

The Maori King, Tawhia, and his ten attendant chiefs occupied seats in the gallery of the House of Commons today, and appeared almost as much bored by the debate as they were by the service at St. Paul's Sunday. One of them loudly expressed his disgust in robust Maori profanity at not being permitted to smoke a villainous-looking pipe with which he was provided. All were overcome with the heat, which was really intolerable in the gallery, and loosening or discarding the uncomfortable garments of civilization they slumbered and snored through most of their visit. At the end of half an hour they declared that they had seen all they wanted to of the powwow and departed, the King leaving his collar and necktie behind. Referring to the discomfort of the New Zealanders, the newspapers renew the complaints of the unhealthiness of the House of Commons, and charge that that was what killed Lord Claude John Hamilton, M. P. for Liverpool, who died the 3d inst. of congestion of the lungs.

KING THEEBAW.

THE BURMESE DESPOT'S LATEST CRIME.

RANGOON, June 13.—Theebaw, the King of Burmah, has poisoned the Queen and her mother and married the Queen's sister.

[In 1878 Theebaw ascended the throne of Burmah and at once threw all his brothers into prison with their families. Soon afterward he took to drink and exhibited unmistakable signs of madness. One after another his imprisoned brothers died in their loathsome dungeons. In February, 1879, a work of cold-blooded butchery began which has seldom been paralleled. Victims were led out in twos and threes and after paying their homage to the King were killed by a blow on the neck with a club. The King's elder brother was flogged to death. Little children were put in blankets and swung against the walls till dead. Altogether about ninety persons were killed upon Theebaw's orders. Several years ago he caused the massacre of a large number of relatives.]

MEXICO.

PROPOSED VETERAN REUNION.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 13.—The project of holding in St. Louis a reunion of both American and Mexican veterans of the war of 1846-'7 is cordially indorsed by Gen. Diaz and other prominent Mexicans as the best opportunity to seal the friendship between the Republics. Gen. Diaz says the Mexican Government will aid the project in every possible way.

CABLE NOTES.

The Tichborne claimant will be released on a ticket-of-leave.

The workshops of Schild & Co. burned yesterday at Flushing, England. Loss, £20,000.

There are fresh electoral riots in Hungary. Three persons were killed and many wounded.

The Emperor William left Berlin for Ems yesterday. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd at the depot.

The Goverment of Archangel is in a state of semi-anarchy owing to repeated acts of incendiarism by exiles.

The workmen employed near the Savoy frontier attacked a family yesterday and killed the mother, father, and his brother.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Embassador to France, declares that public feeling in Germany is envenomed against France by constant provocation from the French press.

At St. Petersburg Prince Erstoff, for many years editor of *Kavkas*, has been compelled to resign on account of articles published in his paper in relation to the Merv affair of which the Russian Government disapproved.

SUING FOR DIVORCE.

The Present Wife of McDonald, the Whisky Ringster, Seeking to Sever the Marital Tie.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—[Special.]—Mary F. McDonald has sued her husband, John McDonald, of Babcock-McDonald whisky ring notoriety, for divorce in the Common Pleas Court of this county on the ground of extreme cruelty. Mrs. McDonald states in her petition that she was married to McDonald at Berlin, Wis., Oct. 23, 1879, and that June 6 last, while they were stopping at No. 305 H street, Washington, D. C., he violently laid hands on her, pushed her to the sofa, attempted to strike her, threatened her with great injury, and used vile epithets towards her. She also claims that while they were stopping at State and Fourth in Columbus, O., prior to December, 1883, he locked her in their room, struck, choked, and otherwise abused her. She left him June 8, fearing further violence. McDonald was imprisoned in the Missouri Penitentiary for complicity in the whisky ring under Grant's Administration, and while there wrote a book entitled "Secrets of the Great Whisky Ring, and Eighteen Months in the Penitentiary." Mrs. McDonald claims that her husband's interest in this book is worth $50,000 and asks for alimony. A divorce suit was brought against McDonald at La Crosse, Wis., by another wife some years ago.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

TORONTO, Ont., June 13.—Richard Howard and three companions—names unknown—were drowned tonigot in Toronto Bay.

NEW YORK.

Rumor that Notes Indorsed by Gould, Sage, and Dillon Have Gone to Protest.

Arrival of William H. Vanderbilt—Heavy Suit Against Eno, the Fugitive Banker.

No Improvement Reported in Trade—Advance in East-Bound Freight Rates from Chicago.

WALL STREET KINGS.

RUMOR THAT NOTES INDORSED BY SOME OF THEM HAVE GONE TO PROTEST.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Much excitement was caused on the street late this afternoon by the report that notes indorsed by Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Sidney Dillon had gone to protest. One particular case cited was that of a note given by the Wabash Road for $25,000, indorsed by Jay Gould and Russell Sage, was protested by the Union Bank, No. 34 Wall street. President Dewitt C. Hays was asked if the report was true and he did not deny it.

Wabash has a floating debt represented by between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000. After the road went into the hands of a Receiver the parties holding these notes clamored to have them paid. But there was no money in the treasury with which to satisfy the creditors. The holders of the company's paper then asked for the indorsement of Gould, Dillon, and Sage. Dillon indorsed, it is stated, to the extent of $750,000, and Gould wanted him to pay the paper. This made bad feeling between Gould and Dillon, and the money kings are on the verge of a serious disruption. It was some of this indorsed paper which, it is alleged, went to protest this afternoon. The Wabash Company had been trying to get banks to take the paper, and the Union Bank declined.

COMMENT.

In the Windsor Hotel this evening the topic under discussion was the ebb of Gould's fortunes.

"It's rather tough," said a stout Wall street broker, "on Jay for Vanderbilt to come home and find the little joker in such a box."

"Who'd have thought that Gould could have fallen such an extent in so short a time?" said a prominent bear. "When a man's notes go to protest it shows that the end is not far off, doesn't it?"

The general opinion seemed to be that Wabash was the millstone that Gould had tied around his own neck and that the big watery tumor was getting too much of a load for the little man to carry. Then Sage's misfortunes have been heavy of late, and the mistrust in the Wall street kings has been growing to an alarming extent. Much speculation floated around the hotel as to what the trio would do in the morning to recover their lost ground. Mr. Gould's losses through the shrinkage of his property have been enormous, and, as this is well known on the street, the report that the bank had protested his indorsement for the Wabash caused considerable alarm. By actual computation Mr. Gould's losses through the shrinkage of the 300,000 shares of Western Union, 120,000 shares of Missouri Pacific, 10,000 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 20,000 shares of Wabash common, 10,000 shares of Wabash preferred, and 8,000 of the American cable stocks are placed at the enormous figures of $21,642,000, while with other railway mortgages and stocks additional the grand total is run up to $25,000,000. Said an old banker this evening:

"While I do not wish to speak of the report that Mr. Gould's indorsement on these Wabash notes was protested, I still wish to say that the idea that Mr. Gould is invulnerable in money matters is fallacious. No man can be. Look at the downfall of Dan Drew, Alden B. Stockwell, and a dozen other lesser magnates. In their day they were considered just as sound as Mr. Gould, and yet they fell."

At Mr. Gould's residence it was stated that he did not wish to speak of the protesting of the Wabash notes. Mr. Conner and Uncle Russell Sage were equally reticent.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

HIS ARRIVAL HOME—HE REFUSES TO TALK ABOUT BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—William H. Vanderbilt arrived here late this evening by the new North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which was sighted off Fire Island about dusk. The vessel did not come up to the city, but Mr. Vanderbilt was taken on board the mail tug and brought up, arriving at the Battery about 9 p. m. At 10 o'clock he entered the Windsor Hotel, unattended, his arrival awakening much excitement among the brokers present. He is very much improved by his trip, having lost a little flesh and his face being bronzed by the effects of his ocean voyage. As soon as he entered the corridor he was surrounded by the operators present eager to learn his opinion of the situation and his views as to the future of the market. He positively declined to have anything to say, and, taking the arm of his friend, Stephen M. Cadwell, he entered the ladies' parlor and engaged in a conversation, which continued uninterrupted for nearly an hour. After it was concluded he stepped out into the hall, and was again the centre of a group of operators and newspaper reporters. Seating himself in one of the sofas, he mopped his forehead and partially replied to the questions which were showered thick and fast upon him.

"I have had a very pleasant trip," he said. "I went purely for my usual spring vacation, and feel vastly better than when I left."

"What do you think of the panic, and are the effects of it likely to exert a bad influence in American politics abroad?"

"I have nothing whatever to say about the crash, and do not care to express any opinion as to its effects. I have thought but little about it, having dismissed from my mind as far as possible everything connected with business matters during my absence."

"What do you think of Mr. Blaine's nomination, and do you think he will be elected?"

"Is Mr. Blaine nominated? I knew nothing of it before, as the steamer had sailed before the nomination was made, and, as to expressing and opinion about it, I really cannot, so you must excuse me."

"Do you think that stocks are likely to go up in consequence of your return, and are you of opinion that we have got to the bottom?"

"Oh, I can't say. I don't see that my coming back has anything to do with stocks either way, and I have nothing to say about it. I shall remain at home tomorrow, and will probably not go down-town until the beginning of the week. After that I shall go to Saratoga as usual."

BANKERS' TROUBLES.

SUIT AGAINST JOHN C. ENO.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—A suit has been begun by the Second National Bank against John C. Eno for $3,185,000, which sum he is alleged to have converted to his own uses through the fraudulent application of the money and credits of the bank while he was its President. An attachment against property which Eno is believed to have left in this State has been granted by Judge Donohue in Supreme Court chambers on an affidavit in which James A. Trowbridge, now the President of the bank, sets forth in general terms the wrong-doing of Eno. District-Attorney Olney having made an application to Gov. Cleveland for the extradition of Eno, it was granted today by the Governor, and forwarded to Washington. The application was made on the ground of forgery.

ENO'S CASE IN CANADA.

A dispatch from Quebec says: An interesting argument occurred today in court as to the proposed removal of Eno to Montreal, which was petitioned for by High-Constable Bissonette, who set forth in a long deposition that he had been prevented by the present writ of habeas corpus from making a complete and final return of the warrant issued by Judge Monk. Mr. Davidson, Q. C., of Montreal, arrived here today to take part in the argument, and presented a statement showing the great additional expense and inconvenience to which the prosecution would be subjected by the extradition proceedings in Eno's case being held in Quebec. Counsel for the defense combated the application of the private prosecution, which was supported by the Crown. Judge Caron announced that he would give judgment tomorrow.

JAMES D. FISH INDICTED.

NEW YORK, June 13.—James D. Fish, ex-President of the Marine National Bank, has been indicted by the United States grand jury for violating the Banking law.

There was a rumor tonight that James D. Fish had been rearrested by the United States Marshal upon the indictment found by the United States grand jury. It is said after his arrest Fish was taken to a hotel by his custodians.

TRADE TOPICS.

CONDITION OF THE MERCHANDISE MOVEMENT—THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The movement of general merchandise throughout the United States during the week, as reported in special dispatches from leading cities to *Bradstreet's*, shows no improvement. Telegrams from Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Topeka point to a better feeling, and in some instances to an influx of new orders. But there are no elements of a revival in business among them. At New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, at Boston, and at fourteen other cities, ranging from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, Cal., and from St. Paul to New Orleans, the dispatches tell a uniform story of purchases only to replenish stocks, of a very conservative business, both at first and second hands, and in the South and West and Northwest of some stringency for money for even strictly mercantile purposes and on good security.

The iron market generally is, if possible, duller than ever, though a few dealers report a better feeling. Sales do not warrant the latter view, and inquiries are not conspicuous. The policy of reducing the output of anthracite iron is being continued, and stocks of raw iron (Nos. 1 and 2) are smaller than ever.

The anthracite coal trade is as dull as ever, notwithstanding the promise to put up the prices next month. It is now evident that from Aug. 1 to the close of the year, owing to the delayed trade, a heavy business will be transacted, which will stimulate prices.

There were 184 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week, as compared with 182 in the preceding week, and with 165, 104, and 60, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881. About 77 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000. Canada had fifteen—a decrease of eighteen.

THE RAILWAYS.

THE TRUNK-LINE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines (freight department) concluded its extended session this afternoon. They agreed to advance rates on east-bound freight from Chicago. It was decided unanimously by the committee to make an advance of five cents per hundred on grain and flour, included in class 8, and 10 cents on provisions and other articles included in class 7, thus making rates on the basis of 20 cents for grain and 30 cents for provisions from Chicago to New York. The new schedule will go into effect June 24, at which time also the new interior freight pools from Indianapolis, Peoria, Cleveland, and Toledo go into operation. It was also decided to make another advance of 5 cents per 100 in grain rates July 21.

FINK ISSUES A NEW EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

Commissioner Fink sends out the following:

At the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee this day it was agreed that the following articles in car-loads now in the eighth class be placed in the special class—viz.: Grain, flour, feed, bran, meal, middlings, oilcake, and cotton-seed cake, and that, taking effect Tuesday, June 24, next, rates thereon shall be on the basis of 20 cents per hundred pounds from Chicago to New York; and, taking effect July 21, the rate be advanced to the basis of 25 cents per hundred pounds; also, that, taking effect the same date, the rate on seventh-class and live hogs will be on the basis of 25 cents per hundred pounds, and on ninth class 30 cents per hundred pounds from Chicago to New York; and, taking effect July 21 prox., rates on these classes will be further advanced to the basis of 30 cents on seventh-class and live hogs, and 35 cents on ninth-class, from Chicago to New York; also that, taking effect June 24 next, rates on the following articles will be on the following bases from Chicago to New York: Eighth-class (excepting articles included in the above named special class), 25 cents per hundred pounds; high wines, whisky, alcohol, and domestic spirits in car loads, $20. Valuation O. R. of leakage thirty-five cents per hundred pounds; rates on highwines, on less than car loads, and on grass-seed, all kinds, in any quantity, be restored to published tariff rates on the several classes in which they are placed in the official classification of east-bound rates.

ALBERT FINK, Chairman.

A NEW PASSENGER LINE.

The Wabash management announce a new passenger line between Chicago and Kansas City via Peoria and Jacksonville, commencing Sunday, and running through daily each way in twenty hours without change.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA.

The statement of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company shows that the gross earnings from July 1, 1883, to June 1, 1884, were $4,158,045; net earnings, $1,736,413, May and June estimated; Fixed charges, $1,473,321. All fixed charges of the company falling due in 1884 have been provided for and will be paid at maturity. The entire floating debt has been taken up by the Directors and their friends, who have accepted ten-year 6 per cent debenture bonds in payment at par without deduction or commission. The Central Trust Company will pay the July coupons.

UNION PACIFIC.

Ames, of the Union Pacific, says the floating debt of the company, reported for several days at $11,000,000, was in reality only $3,500,000 if allowance be made for offsets, such as cash on hand, bills and accounts, securities other than investment, and materials on hand.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

POLICEMAN CONROY'S CASE.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court, General Term, today reversed the judgment of the Court of General Sessions against Policeman William Conroy, who murdered Peter Keenan in a drinking-saloon on East Thirty-second street last election eve. Conroy was convicted of murder in the first degree last winter, and was sentenced to be hanged Feb. 8. The appeal stayed the execution of the sentence. The two Judges—Davis and Barrett—who join in the opinion decide that the element of deliberation was absent from the crime of Conroy, and that his conviction of murder in the first degree, under the indictment as it stood, could not stand. The court says the evidence, while failing to establish irresponsibility, indicated an abnormal sensitiveness to liquor, resulting from sunstroke, falling from a loft, and other incidents fully accounting for the extraordinary mental disturbance caused by two glasses of barroom sherry. An exhibition of violence followed each dram, and followed it almost instantly. Nothing of the kind preceded the drinking. Certainly Conroy had no homicidal intent when he entered Codey's saloon. That event was purely casual.

CLEVELAND OR FLOWER.

THE STRUGGLE TO CONTROL THE NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The contest for the control of the State Convention in Saratoga next Wednesday is becoming very animated. The advocates of both Gov. Cleveland and R. P. Flower are very confident they will have a majority in the State Convention, and are in many instances claiming the same counties and the same districts for both. There is a good prospect of several contested delegations and some very sharp work before the convention gets down to voting for delegates to Chicago. The regular organization of the party, with Mr. Manning at its head, is now at work for Gov. Cleveland's nomination. The leaders in Albany assert that Flower will be in the minority in the convention. The latter's friends are betting he will have a large working majority. Their estimates on delegates already elected outside of the two large cities give Flower 161 and Cleveland forty-nine, which leaves sixty-six delegates yet to be heard from outside of New York and Kings Counties. Of those the friends of Mr. Flower only count upon about twenty-six. This, by their figures, gives Flower 187 to Cleveland eighty-nine, outside of the two large cities. Both sides claim that they will have a majority of both Brooklyn and New York City. There are 108 delegates to the State Convention from the two cities. If they should all be for Cleveland, conceding that he has only eighty-nine from other parts of the State, it would give him 197 in the convention out of 384. It is hardly possibly that he will have all, therefore Mr. Cleveland must secure more than eighty-nine delegates from other sections of the State to obtain a majority in the convention. They claim that they will have 140 outside of the two cities named.

The figures of the friends of Flower put down a majority of the delegates from Kings and New York for him—that is, two-thirds of Kings County and enough in New York to make a majority of the combined delegations from the two cities. If their figures are correct as to the rural counties Flower only wants about eight delegates out of those from New York City and Brooklyn to give a majority of the convention and control its proceedings. They claim that they will have more than six times eight from these two counties and are confidently counting upon having nearly 100 majority in the State Convention. This claim is laughed at by the advocates of Gov. Cleveland, who insist that they will have a large majority in the convention and already have Mr. Flower beaten. There is one thing certain. Those who have been working for Mr. Flower have sent in word as to how delegates stand, and if the information proves to be correct as to the position of delegates Mr. Flower will have a majority. His friends count upon being able to control seventeen out of the thirty-four Congressional districts, which, with the majority of the State Convention, gives them a sufficient number to make a majority of the delegates from this State. There is considerable brag and bluster on both sides. When the delegates arrive at Saratoga the State organization and Independent Republicans will try to turn some of the men now counted for Flower over to Cleveland. The only thing that will hold them will be the conviction that Flower has a majority. A solid delegation from New York and Brooklyn for Cleveland gives the convention to him. The Brooklyn delegation for Flower gives the convention to him, and his majority will be in proportion to the number he gets out of the New York City delegation. Both sides claim the Brooklyn delegation with great positiveness. There are rumors that they will be for Slocum.

SAM TILDEN.

HE WHISPERS FOR CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The *Times'* Washington special says: A Democrat from Missouri, who called upon Mr. Samuel J. Tilden the day before his letter was given to the press, tells a story here that is extremely important if true, and there is no good reason for doubting its truth. The Missourian said to Mr. Tilden that he regretted to hear of his determination to decline a nomination. Mr. Tilden was gratified, and immediate replied: "It will be all right. New York will give the convention a candidate who will as truly represent the principle of reform as myself—a good man and a sound Democrat."

"To whom do you refer?" was asked.

"I mean Grover Cleveland," answered Mr. Tilden.

FIGURES.

A NEW YORK PAPER'S ESTIMATE.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—According to the *Sun's* figures the delegation to the Democratic State Convention now stands, outside of cities: Flower, 157; Cleveland, 49; total, 206. Estimated in New York and Brooklyn: Flower, 60; Cleveland, 48; total, 108. Delegates not heard from, estimated: Flower, 33; Cleveland, 37; total, 70. Delegates heard from and estimated: Flower, 250; Cleveland, 134; total, 384.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

President Arthur left last night for West Point in company with Secretary Lincoln.

It is reported that all the gas companies of the city are about to be consolidated into one great company.

The Executive Committee of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has resolved to create an insurance fund of $500,000.

The steamer Bermuda, which grounded near Sandy Hook, floated yesterday morning all right.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club was sailed yesterday, and was the most successful for many years. Sixteen yachts started. The Montauk won in her class, beating the Grayling 9 minutes 49 seconds. The Fanny won in the first-class sloops, beating the Gracie and the Ileen. The Oriva won in the second-class sloops, beating the Vixen 3 minutes 17 seconds.

Suit has been begun by Leopold Levy, assignee of Moritz Bauer, against Ulysses S. Grant Jr. to recover a sum paid on a contract to purchase property on Seventy-third street, near Third avenue, which, it is alleged, defendant fraudulently conveyed without consideration to Jerome B. Chaffee and Sarah Cudliff. The defense is a general denial. The property is said to be worth about $45,000.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, northeast to southeast winds, nearly stationary temperature, followed in the western portions by slight rise of temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, generally fair weather, east to south winds, nearly stationary temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Erie, Clevel and, Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, and Port Huron.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 13—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.29	67	N.	Fair.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	29.96	75	E.	Clear.	.11
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.83	73	S. E.	Fair.	*
Galveston	29.96	83	S. W.	Clear.	0
New Orleans	29.9	75	S. W.	Fair.	.57
Shreveport, La.	29.95	79		Fair.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.07	69	N. E.	Fair.	.06
Indianapolis	30.10	66	N.	Fair.	0
Louisville	30.01	71	N.	Cloudy.	.01
Memphis	29.99	74	N. E.	Fair.	*
Nashville	29.98	72	N. E.	Fair.	*
Pittsburg	30.12	68	N. E.	L. rain.	.01
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.31	58	E.	Clear.	0
Cleveland	30.17	57	N. E.	Clear.	0
Detroit	30.24	58	N.	Clear.	0
Erie	30.24	54	N. E.	Fair.	0
Oswego	30.36	55	E.	Hazy.	0
Port Huron	30.24	55	E.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	30.35	55	E.	Fair.	0
Sandusky	30.19	59	E.	Fair.	0
Toledo	30.19	60	E.	Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.36	52	E.	Cloudy.	0
Chicago	30.19	54	N.	Fair.	0
Duluth	30.27	45	N. E.	Clear.	0
Escanaba	30.33	54	E.	Cloudy.	0
Grand Haven	30.26	60	E.	Cloudy.	0
Marquette	30.37	48	E.	Cloudy.	0
Milwaukee	30.22	49	N.	Clear.	0
Mackinaw	30.37	50	E.	Fair.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.03	73	N.	Clear.	.02
Davenport	30.16	66	E.	Clear.	0
Des Moines	30.12	71	S. E.	Clear.	0
Keokuk	30.00	73	N. E.	Clear.	0
La Crosse	30.22	64	E.	Clear.	0
Moorhead	29.99	73	S.	Clear.	0
St. Louis	30.06	74	N.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	30.17	79	S. E.	Clear.	0
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	71	E.	Clear.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.07	73		Clear.	0
Omaha	30.09	74	S. E.	Clear.	0
Yankton	30.03	76	S. E.	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.86	74	E.	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	29.79	73	E.	Fair.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.95	70	S. E.	Fair.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.84	60		Fair.	.08
Fort Custer	29.70	70	E.	Fair.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.79	73	S.	Fair.	0
Dodge City	29.95	77	S. E.	Clear.	0
North Platte	29.90	78	E.	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	29.28	57	S. E.	Clearing	.01
Fort Garry	29.98	66	S. E.	Clear.	0
P. Arthur's Land'g.	30.32	42	S. E.	Fair.	0
Kingston	30.39	54	N. E.	Fair.	0
Medicine Hat	29.40	75	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	30.51	56	E.	Fair.	0
Quappelle	30.73	63	E.	Fair.	0
Minnedosa	29.90	62	S. E.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can	30.36	53	E.	Cloudy.	0
Toronto	30.40	44	E.	Clear.	0
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.95	78	E.	Fair.	0
Huron, Dak	30.00	74	S. E.	Clear.	0
Las Animas	29.79	63	E.	Clear.	0
Little Rock	29.99	78	N. E.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.83	69	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Stockton	29.88	78	S. E.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.135	56.3	84	N.	6		Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.140	58.0	67	N.	7		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.153	58.1	68	N.	11		Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.157	52.2	67	N. W.	15		Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.136	54.4	84	N.	6		Fair.

Maximum temperature, 58.6.
Minimum temperature, 49.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.160.
Mean daily thermometer, 56.3.
Mean daily humidity, 73.

City Observations.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 62° above zero; 9 a. m., 62°; 10 a. m., 62°; 11 a. m., 62°; 12 m., 61½°; 1 p. m., 60°; 3 p. m., 58°; 6 p. m., 57°. Barometer—8 a.m., 29.80; 6 p. m., 29.64.

A MINNESOTA MAN-HUNT.

PINE ISLAND, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—At about noon today J. H. Hall, Village-Marshal of Zumbrota, was shot and dangerously wounded while attempting the arrest of a horse-thief at the residence of J. F. Mitchell, about three miles south of Zumbrota. The desperado escaped, riding one of the three horses which he had with him. Great excitement prevails at this place and Zumbrota, and over 100 men from the village are in hot pursuit. The last seen of the hunted man he was retracing his steps back into Olmstead County, and there are very slim chances of his capture, as the pursuers are going in another direction. The carriage and harness secured were stolen from C. R. Blair at Eyota Tuesday morning.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PERSONAL.

L. B. Wadleigh, of Clinton, Ia., is at the Tremont.

Judge Lynde, of Rock Island, Mme. Christine Nilsson, and ex-Senator and Mrs. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, are at the Grand Pacific.

Gov. Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Stuyvesant Fish, Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and Maj. C. H. Heathcote, of the British army, are at the Palmer.

AN EARLY CALL

MADE BY WILLIAM WALSH ON A BARKEEPER.

William Walsh, a saloonkeeper from Morris, Ill., entered George Beiz's saloon, No. 134 West Madison street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning and called for a drink. The bartender, John Grace, was posting his books and refused to sell a drink, especially since the new-comer was already comfortably full. The screen was down and he supposed the door had been locked. The late customer was ordered to leave but refused, claiming that he was a particular friend of the proprietor. Grace started to put him out, whereat Walsh picked up a heavy crockery cuspidore and hurled it at Grace's head. He missed his aim, but the missile struck the plate-glass showcase, valued at $150, completely demolishing it. Walsh then rushed to the lunch-counter, and, throwing all the smaller dishes to the floor, picked up a large platter which he also started in the direction of the bartender. The platter missed its object, but did great execution among the glassware behind the bar. Fearing that a third attempt might be more successful and that nothing but the walls would be left uninjured, Grace picked up a heavy club and struck Walsh several times over the head. Walsh is a large, powerful man, while Grace is of slight build. His utmost efforts were not sufficient to knock the intruder off his feet, but the latter was almost completely scalped. There was not a square inch on his head from which the blood did not flow. Officer Cornelius O'Shea hearing the noise ran to the place, and found Walsh covered with blood and the bartender about to give up in disgust the attempt to knock his man out. Both men were taken to the Desplaines Street Station, where Grace was booked for an assault with a deadly weapon, and Walsh for disorderly conduct. Justice White continued both cases to Monday.

Walsh is the man who was arrested several months ago for staggering into Dr. Plecker's office, at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, when very drunk, but with no object in view apparently. Justice Russell then fined him $10.

AN ARKANSAS FEUD.

THE OLD HOT SPRINGS FIGHT CONTINUED IN CHICAGO.

Several of the participants in the street-fight at Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 9, in which two were killed and three dangerously wounded, have in due course of time drifted to Chicago during the season at the Driving-Park, with their animosity not a whit deadened. Among the number are Abner Gaines, H. R. Lanning, and "Steve" Callahan. The latter, it is claimed, was not directly concerned in the fight, having been at the Hot Springs but a few days when it occurred, but long enough to gain the enmity of Gaines, who repeatedly placed a revolver at his head with the painfully suggestive remark that a Chicago man was his especial game.

Thursday night Gaines coming upon Callahan suddenly put his hand to his hip-pocket, but before he could draw his revolver found himself rolling away like a summer cloud from Callahan's fist. They met again yesterday in front of No. 124 Clark street, where the same operation was repeated. Lanning, who is in trouble for his participation in the Hot Springs affray, came up immediately after. Some hot words passed between Callahan and him, and he also reached for his peacemaker. Callahan was too quick for him, knocking him clear into the gutter. By this time the police appeared on the scene and secured Lanning, but as no one came forward to prosecute or give his name he was let go. The Arkansas men threaten vengeance and Callahan is game, all of which may result in adding another murder to Chicago's criminal calendar before the honor of the gentlemen from the South is vindicated.

TELEGRAPH TOLLS.

THE REDUCTION CAUSED BY THE RECENT CONSOLIDATION.

As published in a special telegram to THE TRIBUNE from New York yesterday, the union of the Postal and Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Companies has brought about a reduction of rates in the consolidated companies for messages of twenty words between New York and Chicago, St. Louis and New York, and intermediate points reached by the companies' wires. The rate from New York to Chicago or St. Louis for twenty words is 25 cents; between any of the points, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, or New York, twenty words for 15 cents; between Chicago and St. Louis and any of the above points, twenty words for 25 cents.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company to ascertain their rates for messages to the same points. Their rates are the same, with the exception that ten instead of twenty words form the basis of each message, and that the rate for a ten-word message from New York to St. Louis or Chicago is 40 cents instead of 25. The Western Union Company charges 50 cents for a ten-word message from New York to Chicago or St. Louis, and 80 cents for a twenty-word message. The same tariff governs messages sent to and from the other points mentioned above. Just prior to the convention the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company made the reduction in rates between New York and Chicago or St. Louis.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Joseph Clapp, a carpenter and builder, made an assignment yesterday to Z. E. Holbrook for the benefit of his creditors. There was a meeting of the latter, who are generally in favor of giving him an extension. The amount of the assets and liabilities will not be known till today.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement exercises of the Northwestern University were inaugurated last evening with the Kirk contest at the Methodist Church, which was crowded to repletion. The contestant members of the graduating class were five in number, with subjects as follows: "The Convention of 1787," George P. Merrick; "William the Silent," William H. Crawford; "Earl of Chatham," Wilbur F. Atchison; "Wendell Phillips," Charles Horswell. Dr. Joseph Cummings, President of the university, acted as master of ceremonies and was the sole occupant of the rostrum. The floral tributes were profuse and beautiful. The judges were Gov. John L. Beveridge, L. H. Boutelle, Prof. Henry L. Boltwood, Prof. Charles F. Bradley, and the Rev. Lewis Curts. They will render their decisions sealed Commencement-Day, next Thursday. The prize, $100, the gift of Mrs. James S. Kirk, will then be awarded. At the conclusion of the exercises at the church the graduating class and friends assembled at the Avenue House, where a reception was held. Tomorrow morning the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Joseph Cummings at the Methodist Church.

LAKE.

At the next meeting of the teachers of District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park, to be held at the Farren School building Tuesday afternoon, June 17, Henry Raab, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will deliver an address on the "Relation of the High-School to the Primary Department." A quartet of teachers will furnish vocal and instrumental music.

The Pan-Handle Railroad Company and the Western Indiana Company have not yet settled their difficulty with reference to the crossing of tracks at Fifty-ninth and Wallace streets. The Western Indiana folks still refuse to allow the Pan-Handle men to lay a track across their roadbed. A blockade of freight-cars and a squad of armed men are kept there constantly, and at night several Englewood policemen are also on the ground, in anticipation of a collision. If the Pan-Handle Company could effect the crossing at that point they would at once commence running their passenger-trains into the Union Depot over the Fort Wayne tracks.

ENGLEWOOD.

Thursday evening at the Baptist Church the marriage of Miss Nettie F. Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Baker, and Mr. Fred G. Thearle Jr. was celebrated. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. G. Thearle, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. W. P. Elsdon. The bridesmaids were: Miss Virgie Thearle, Miss Dora Thearle, Miss Leaf Mills, Miss Lyra Mills, Miss Emma Bell, and Miss Abbie Chase.

The church was elaborately decorated with floral designs, among which was a beautiful canopy before the altar. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on Harvard street, which was attended by the more intimate friends of the contracting parties. The presents were numerous and costly. The wedding party left on the night train over the Wabash for Denver via St. Louis, where they will remain some three weeks, and upon their return will occupy a residence on Stewart avenue, near Sixty-fourth street, recently erected by the groom.

PICKPOCKET AND DETECTIVE.

They Give a Street-Girl Considerable Trouble.

About 9 o'clock last night as Aggie Rogers, a young woman of doubtful reputation, was passing Randolph and La Salle streets a well-dressed young fellow approached her from behind, and, putting an around her, said: "I'll show you how to lift a pocketbook," at the same time snatching her hand-bag which contained a small amount of money and some trifles. She screamed and the thief ran. Officer Madden gave chase, overtook the fugitive in a hallway, and placed him under arrest. He gave the name of Otto Smith, and was charged with robbery. The contents of his pockets bore evidence of his vocation, as he had articles bearing numerous names, which he had doubtless stolen from as many owners. The girl who had been robbed walked in the direction taken by the thief and officer, the usual crowd following her. On Lake street, between Fifth avenue and La Salle a richly-dressed man of fine personal appearance stepped forward from the crowd and, seizing the girl roughly by the arm, said he was a detective, and arrested her. His treatment of the girl was so rough that a bystander ventured the remark that if he was an officer he should show his star. With an outburst of profanity leveled against the speaker he continued his abuse of the girl. Others interposed, and the excitement attracted Officer Talbot, at sight of whom the self-called detective abandoned his prisoner and fled. The policeman pursued the man, who, when he saw the officer gaining upon him, stopped and confronted his follower.

"I'm a detective," panted the stranger.

"Show your authority," demanded the officer.

"You come with me," replied the other, mentioning the names of several private detective agencies.

"You come with me," commanded the policeman, and he took the stranger to the police-station. Here he gave the name of A. Williamson. He wore expensive jewelry, upon his watch-chain being a jewel-studded Masonic emblem, and he had quite a sum of money. Cards in his pocket bore the name of Archibald Winne and showed the person of that name to be connected with Park Brothers, agents for the Lake Superior copper mines. The same name was stamped upon the case of his watch, upon his pocketbook, and upon a railroad commutation to Evanston. The police think Winne is his name, but cannot account for his erratic conduct, as he was sober. He was booked for representing an officer.

"HEAR ME FOR MY CAUSE."

To the Journalists of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Indiana.

"I have for more than twenty years owned and managed the Forepaugh show, and I have never made to the public a promise that I did not fulfill. Last year, through my agents in Europe, I bought a sacred white Siamese elephant, the genuineness of which has never been questioned by any one but a rival showman. 'Light of Asia' was unqualifiedly indorsed by every prominent newspaper in New York and Philadelphia and such eminent and world-renowned scientists and naturalists as Profs. Leidy, Pabst, Vaughn, and Pancoast, who made critical examination of the elephant, declared over their signatures that its skin was not artificially colored. Half a million of people have seen 'Light of Asia' since he was placed upon exhibition in this country, and over three hundred prominent newspapers in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan have affirmed that the rare beast is genuine. In the face of this overwhelming mass of testimony from men of marked intelligence, P. T. Barnum has the impudent audacity to charge that the elephant is painted. Jealous of the popularity of the Forepaugh show, and envious of the sensation 'Light of Asia' has created, Barnum has indulged in the most disgraceful scurrility, and by quoting his advertisements as impartial criticisms he has deceived many people who are not acquainted with his knavish and untruthful characteristics. He has even gone so far as to insult naturalists and unprejudiced journalists who dared to speak the truth and refused to be bought to say what he desired. He also has a trick of offering to give several thousand dollars to some local charity if a committee of local physicians or naturalists will say 'Light of Asia' is painted, stained, or whitewashed. This insulting proposition has been made in a dozen cities, but it is such a transparent bid for some one to lie that it has not been accepted outside of Philadelphia, where $200 was paid to a disreputable reporter named Keneally, who stated that he had rubbed paint from the animal's skin. Even Keneally's story was published as an advertisement in the newspaper upon which he was employed, so little faith had his employers in his veracity. Testimony has been manufactured, unscrupulous newspaper employés have been purchased, and falsehood after falsehood has been circulated for the purpose of damaging my personal character and injuring my business. I have never resorted to such scurvy trickery, and I defy any one to truthfully point out a single instance in which I have deceived the public. I have today the only genuine sacred white elephant, the biggest menagerie, and the finest circus in America, and I am confident that the spleenish, untruthful, and dishonorable attacks of a showman whose name has for half a century been synonymous with mendacious trickery will benefit rather than injure me. Although Barnum's elephant and mine were exhibited in Philadelphia at the same time, his animal was not indorsed by a single newspaper. Mine has been indorsed in every city between Philadelphia and Chicago. Leading newspapers of the Northwest—the Chicago *Times* and *Inter-Ocean*—sent representatives 200 miles to see my elephant and report upon it. They unhesitatingly indorsed it. The *Times* of June 11 says:

"The color of his body may accurately be described as steel gray or pearl color, and the marked contrast between him and the ordinary dark, clumsily-formed Ceylon, Indian, and African elephant is apparent at a glance and strikingly distinct when the animals are placed side by side. The *Times* correspondent had ample time and the fullest opportunity to examine him closely, and found this light steel-gray color was of exactly the same shade all over the body except behind the ears, along the belly, and at the juncture of the chest and fore legs, and at these places the skin was thin, fine, and perfectly natural, and of a light pink tinge. The interior of the ears also is of this pale pink shade, as is the lining of the third or under nostril, which is a marked peculiarity of this superior species of the elephant. A pair of cute little tusks were not any whiter than the toe-nails, which, as distinguished from the ordinary elephant, were white and not black. Feeling his body carefully, taking up the folds of loose skin and examining it critically and closely, it was found to be soft, clear, and natural, and following it carefully to the crevices and lines behind the ears, it was at once apparent that no paint, acid, glutinous agent, or any other description of foreign coloring matter was used, or could have been used upon this animal, for the texture of the skin from the thickest ridges or folds to the thinnest tissue was normal, healthy, and evidently completely natural. The animal's brown eyes were clear, and the most perfect health was indicated throughout. Good-tempered beast was vivacious, this rare and handsome beast was universally admired, and that he is perfectly formed, thoroughly genuine, and in splendid health and spirits, no impartial observer can possibly doubt for a moment."

The *Inter-Ocean* substantiates all the other papers say, and adds: "No one can doubt that Adam Forepaugh's white elephant 'Light of Asia,' is genuine."

Every mail west of Chicago is loaded with scurrilous documents which the authors hope will prejudice journalists and others against me. The documents are backed up by promises of advertising patronage, which it is safe to say will not be fulfilled, as Barnum's show will not visit many of the places he has sent the promises to. I am striving to please the public, not Barnum, and all I desire is the fair and impartial hearing that I have always received from press and public.

Respectfully yours,

ADAM FOREPAUGH,

Owner of "Light of Asia," the first sacred white elephant ever landed on the shores of the New World.

Developments in Cancer Treatment.

Mr. W. H. Gilbert, Albany, Ga., says: "A gentleman named Moore, near this city, had an ordinary cancer on his face, which had eaten away his nose and his under lip, and had extended up until it had nearly reached his eye. The cancer was eating his gums, and had rendered his teeth so loose that he thought they might at any time drop out. He has been taking Swift's Specific about three months, and its effect has been wonderful. It has driven the poison from his system, the cancer has healed greatly, his teeth have become strong again, and he thinks he has been rescued from an awful death. He is the most enthusiastic man I ever saw."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

...and upon their return will occupy ...on Stewart avenue, near Sixty-... recently erected by the groom.

...KET AND DETECTIVE.

...a Street-Girl Considerable Trouble.

...lock last night as Agnie Rogers, ...man of doubtful reputation, was ...olph and La Salle streets a well- ...g fellow approached her from the ...tting an around her, said: "I'll ...w to lift a pocketbook," at the ...snatching her hand-bag which ...small amount of money and ... She screamed and the thief ran. ...n gave chase, overtook the fugi- ...way, and placed him under arrest. ...name of Otto Smith, and was ... robbery. The contents of his ... evidence of his vocation, as he ... bearing numerous names, which ...leas stolen from as many owners. ...d had been robbed walked in ...n taken by the thief and ... usual crowd following her. ...reet, between Fifth avenue and ...hly-dressed man of fine personal ...stepped forward from the crowd ...he girl roughly by the arm, said ...tective, and arrested her. His treat- ...girl was so rough that a bystander ... remark that if he was an officer ...ow his star. With an outburst of ...leveled against the speak- ...ontinued his abuse of the ... interposed, and the excitement ...ficer Talbot, at sight of whom the ...tective abandoned his prisoner ...he policeman pursued the man ...e saw the officer gaining upon him, ...confronted his follower. ...tective," panted the stranger. ...ur authority," demanded the officer, ...e with me," replied the other, men- ...ames of several private detectives.

...e with me," commanded the police- ...e took the stranger to the police ...ere he gave the name of A. ... He wore expensive jewelry, upon ...ain being a jewel-studded Masonic ...d he had quite a sum of money, ...pocket bore the name of Archi- ...and showed the person of that ... connected with Park Brothers, ...the Lake Superior copper mines. ...me was stamped upon the case of ...pon his pocketbook, and upon a ...mutation to Evanston. The police ...is his name, but cannot account ...tle conduct, as he was sober. He ...for representing an officer.

...AR ME FOR MY CAUSE."

...urnalists of Illinois, Iowa, ...ta, Nebraska, Kansas, Mis- ...nd Indiana.

...or more than twenty years owned ...d the Forepaugh show, and I have ... to the public a promise that I did ... Last year, through my agents in ...ought a sacred white Siamese ele- ...renuineness of which has never been ... by any one but a rival showman. ...Asia' was unqualifiedly indorsed ... prominent newspaper in New ... Philadelphia and such em- ...nd world-renowned scientific ...alists as Profs. Leidy, Forbes, ...d Pancoast, who made critical ex- ...of the elephant, declared over their ...that its skin was not artificially ...alf a million of people have seen ...sia' since he was placed upon exhi- ...s country, and over three hundred ...newspapers in New York, Pennsyl- ... Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan have ...t that the rare beast is genuine. In ... overwhelming majority of testimony ... of marked intelligence, P. T. Bar- ...e impudent audacity to charge that ...t is painted. Jealous of the popu- ...e Forepaugh show, and envious of ...ion 'Light of Asia' has created, ...e indulged in the most disgraceful ... by quoting his ad- ...ts as impartial criticisms. ...ived many people who are ...inted with his knavish and untruth- ...eristics. He has even gone so far ...e naturalists and unprejudiced jour- ...o dared to speak the truth and refuse ...hit to say what he desired. He also ... of offering to give several thousand ...some local charity if a committee of ...cians or naturalists will say 'Light ... painted, stained, or whitewashed. ...ing proposition has been made in a ..., but it is such a transparent bid ...one to lie that it has not been accepted ... of Philadelphia, where $200 was paid ...utable reporter named Kenealy, who ...that he had rubbed paint ... animal's skin. Even Kenealy's ... published as an advertisement ...mpaper upon which he was employed, ...ch had his employers in his veracity, ... has been manufactured, unscru- ...wspaper employés have been pur- ...d falsehood after falsehood has been ... for the purpose of damaging my ...haracter and injuring my business, ...er resorted to such scurvy trickery, ...any one to truthfully point out a ...ance in which I have deceived the ...have today the only genuine sacred ...hant, the biggest menagerie, and the ...us in America, and I am confident ...ientific, untruthful, and dishonorable ... showman whose name has for half ...been synonymous with mendacious ...ill benefit rather than injure me. ... Barnum's elephant and mine were ex- ...n Philadelphia at the same time, his ...is not indorsed by a single newspaper. ...been indorsed in every city between ...his and Chicago. Leading newspapers ...t-West—the Chicago *Times* and *Inter-* ...t representative 200 miles to see ...ant and report upon it. They unhesi- ...indorsed it. The *Times* of June 13

...olor of his body may accurately be ...as steel gray or pearl color, and the ...ontrast between him and the ordinary ...ssily-formed Ceylon, Indian, and Af- ...phant is apparent at a glance and ... distinct when the animals ...laced side by side. The ...correspondent had ample time ...fullest opportunity to examine him ...d found this light steel-gray color ...actly the same shade all over the body ...hind the ears, along the belly, and at ...ure of the chest and fore legs, and at ...bes the skin was thin, fine, and perfect- ...l, and of a light pink tinge. The in- ...side of the ears is of the palest pink shade, ...lining of the third or under nostril, ...a marked peculiarity of this superior ...f the elephant. A pair of cute little ...e not, any whiter than the toe-nails, ...s distinguished from the ordinary ...were white and not black. Feel- ...body carefully, taking up the folds ...skin and examining it critically and ...was found to be soft, clear, and ...and following it carefully to the ...nd lines behind the ears, it was at ...arent that no paint, acid, glutinous ...any other description of foreign col- ...tter was used, could have been ...this animal, for the texture of the ...the thickest ridges or folds to the ...tissue was normal, healthy, and eye- ...mpletely natural. The animal's brown ...clear, and the most perfect health ...ated throughout. Good-tempered but ...this rare and handsome beast was ...y admired, and that he is perfectly ...thoroughly genuine, and is splendid ...d spirits, no impartial observer can ...oubt for a moment."

...r-Ocean substantiates all the other ..., and adds: "No one can doubt ...n Forepaugh's white elephant 'Light ...s genuine."

...all west of Chicago is loaded with ...documents which the authors hope ...di e journalists and others against ...documents are backed up by prom- ...vertising patronage, which it is safe ...t not be fulfilled, as Barnum's show ...visit many of the places he has sent ...ises to. I am striving to please the ...t Barnum, and all I desire is the fair ...rial hearing that I have always ac- ...on press and public.

...fully yours, ADAM FORKPAUGH.

"Light of Asia," the first sacred ...ephant ever landed on the shores of ... World.

...lopments in Cancer Treatment.

...t. Gilbert, Albany, Ga., says: "A gen- ...ned Moore, near this city, had an eating ...is face, which had eaten away his nose ...er lip, and had extended up until it had ...ched his eye. The cancer was eating he ...had rendered his teeth so loose that he ...y might at any time drop out. He had ... Swift's Specific about three months, ...t has been wonderful. It has driven ...from his system, the cancer has healed ...teeth have become strong again, and ...e has been rescued from an awful ...is the most enthusiastic man I ever

...n Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. ...ift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROADS.

Advance on Seventh and Eighth Class East-Bound Freights Not Satisfactory.

...ion Meeting of the Northwestern Traffic Association—Grand Trunk Schedule.

Advance in East-Bound Rates on Seventh and Eighth Classes of Freight.

Advices received here last evening are to the effect that the Joint Executive Committee at its meeting in New York decided to advance east-bound freight rates on seventh and eighth classes five cents per 100 pounds, to take effect June 24, and that another advance of five cents per 100 pounds be made July 21. There will be two rates hereafter on eighth class. Flour, corn, mill-feed, bran, and kindred articles will be 20 cents per 100 pounds after June 24 and 25 cents after July 21, while the rates on millers and other articles in eighth class will be 25 cents after June 24 and 30 cents after July 21. This will make the rate on the unenumerated articles the same as seventh-class by provisions. The action of the Joint Executive Committee in dividing eighth-class in order to secure a five-cent higher rate on such articles as are ordinarily not shipped by lake is greatly condemned by freightmen in this city, and they predict that the arrangement cannot be carried out. The rates on those articles have always been five cents less than the rates on provisions, and shippers will not submit to the arbitrary action of the Joint Executive Committee. The articles cannot stand the additional rate, and it insisted upon shipments cannot be made by rail.

An effort will no doubt be made to enforce the maintenance of the 20-cent rate, but the prospects are rather slim that it can be maintained. As far as the additional advance to go into effect July 21 is concerned, the opinion is that it was done as a bluff in order to induce shippers to forward as much business as possible during the time the 20-cent rate is in effect and to make the maintenance of the latter rate possible. No one here believes that it will be possible to advance rates above the 20-cent basis during this summer, and there are many who do not believe that even a 20-cent rate can be maintained. The fact that Commissioner Fink has found it impossible to enforce the maintenance of the 15-cent rate up to the present time rather indicates that he will be still less able to secure the maintenance of a higher rate. It is quite probable that the trunk lines do not expect that the increased rates will be maintained. The establishment of the above rates as the official rates will be of great benefit to them whether they are maintained or not. In fact, they will be more benefited if they are not maintained than if they are, as long as those rates can be claimed to be the regular rates, because it will give them a larger proportion of the rate from Eastern lake points on the business they get from the lake lines. They evidently do not desire to crowd their Western railroad connections out of the business during the summer, and for this reason they will allow them to cut the rates clandestinely to their hearts' content. It is hardly probable that the Baltimore & Ohio, which has no lake connections, and will therefore not be benefited by the advance in rates to the same extent as the New York trunk lines and the Grand Trunk, would have consented to the advance unless it was for some such understanding.

The Northwestern Traffic Association in Bad Shape.

As predicted in yesterday's TRIBUNE the meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association adjourned without coming any nearer to an adjustment of their difficulties than they were the day before. Neither the St. Paul & Omaha nor the Milwaukee & St. Paul would budge an inch from the position they had taken heretofore regarding the rates on business in connection with the Lake Superior Transit Company's steamers, and so long as this matter was not adjusted it was deemed unadvisable to consider the troubles regarding the division of business via Peoria and the Central Iowa Railroad to Keithsburg and thence by the Upper Mississippi River steamers, and the difficulties regarding the division of rates with the Manitoba roads.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul people claim that the St. Paul & Omaha people violated the pooling agreement by making rates via the Washburn route without consulting the other roads in the association, and most of the latter roads think the Milwaukee & St. Paul's position correct. The St. Paul & Omaha people say they have to compete with the St. Paul & Duluth road and have therefore the right to make the same rates via Washburn as the Duluth Road makes to Duluth. The other roads deny that it has any such right, and that it forfeited that right to the association when it accepted 10 per cent extra from the pool for its Washburn business. The Milwaukee & St. Paul people say that so long as the Omaha Line does not accord to the pool the right to meet the rates made by the Duluth Road, so long it will continue to make as equally low rate via Milwaukee and Chicago in connection with the lake lines. The Omaha Line people claim that the Milwaukee & St. Paul is making a 45-cent rate via lake and rail, while they are taking no business less than 50 cents, which is the regular rate (five cents less than the all-rail rate), and the fact that nearly all the flour business from the Northwest was going by the Milwaukee & St. Paul showed that this road was making a lower rate.

At matters stand at present there seems to be but little chance of fixing up the Northwestern difficulties before the end of the navigation season, as the St. Paul & Omaha is said to have a contract with the Lake Superior Transit Company which it cannot abrogate.

Freight Rates to Grand Trunk Points.

John Porteons, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk, informs connecting lines that Boston tariff rates are applicable to National Despatch and Great Eastern lines' billing points, via St. Johns (except where a minimum rate is demanded by the Central Vermont Railroad or arbitraries are advised to be added to the proportion east of St. Johns); also to Sherbrooke and St. Johns, P. Q., Portland, Lewiston, Auburn, Danville, and Yarmouth Junctions, Me. Boston tariff rates are also applicable to Grand Trunk stations east of Toronto, except to Brockville, Prescott, Montreal, St. Johns, and Sherbrooke. Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Toronto, and Hamilton take Buffalo & Suspension Bridge published tariff rates (live stock, coal, coal-oil, and petroleum excepted, on which percentage divisions do not apply). These rates are applicable from prorating points to Grand Trunk Railway stations west of Toronto, including the Great Western and Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Divisions, subject to a minimum charge of seven cents per 100 pounds from Detroit, Detroit Junction, Milwaukee Junction, or Fort Gratiot, except to Brussels, Palmerston, and stations north thereof, to which the agreed arbitraries must be charged in addition thereto and added to the Grand Trunk proportion. Philadelphia tariff rates are applicable to Brockville, Prescott, Ottawa via Coteau, and Montreal, from or via Detroit, Detroit Junction, Milwaukee Junction, or Fort Gratiot.

Through rates may be quoted to Halifax, Truro, Pictou, and Windsor Junction, N. S.; St. John and Moncton, N. B., via Chandlers Junction, at 13 cents per 100 pounds on seventh and ninth class freight, and 10 cents per 100 pounds on eighth and tenth class freight in addition to the rates to Lachine; but this proportion east of Detroit to Chandlers Junction must not be lower than the arbitraries to Lachine (15 cents on seventh and ninth class and 13 cents on eighth and tenth class).

The Louisville & Nashville and the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—The action of the Council calling for a Receiver to take charge of $1,000,000 stock in the Louisville & Nashville, owned by the city, was repudiated by the Commissioner of the sinking-fund today, by whom the stock is controlled. Trabue, President of the sinking-fund, telegraphed to New York that no action will be taken by the city; that the plan of reorganization of the company was approved, and the election of Smith to the Presidency strongly indorsed. Mr. Smith telegraphed that the city's interests would be fully protected; that no Receiver can or will be appointed, and the company is perfectly solvent. The dispatch also says all accounts heretofore kept in New York will be transferred to Louisville, where in future all the company's transactions will be recorded. This action on the part of President Smith is satisfactory, and no further action will be taken by the Council.

A Project Checked.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—The progress of the Vincennes & Ohio River Railroad project came to an unexpected ending today by the peremptory refusal of the County Commissioners to place the tax voted in Vincennes and Harrison Townships, this county, to aid the road upon the tax duplicate. The tax voted is 2 per cent and amounts to $115,000. The action of the Commissioners is a surprise to everybody, as the legality of the matter has been tested in the Supreme Court. It is generally understood that the Commissioners refused to place the tax in the duplicate because they were unfriendly and opposed to the enterprise. It is a most vexatious termination of the affair, and completely dumfounds the railroad corporation, and it is predicted that the scheme will therefore end in smoke.

The Foreclosure Suit Against the Illinois Midland.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—In the foreclosure suit against the Illinois Midland Railroad an interlocutory decree was entered today requiring all creditors and other persons interested to close their testimony before N. W. Branson, the special Commissioner to take testimony, on or before Sept. 1 next; that Commissioner Branson file his report on or before Oct. 1; that all exceptions to his report be filed on or before Oct. 20; and that all briefs in support or in opposition to the exceptions be filed on or before Nov. 10 next, at which time the case shall be submitted to the court for final decree and sale. All claims must be proved before Commissioner Branson on or before Sept. 1 next or be barred.

The Kansas City Agreement.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—The passenger and tickets agents party to the Kansas City agreement held an adjourned meeting today for the consideration of certain existing differences regarding the provisions of the agreement. The definit action of the meeting was not made public, but it is stated the points at issue were amicably settled, and it is believed that any contingency of rate-cutting which may have existed has been averted.

The Sale of a Road Ordered.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—A decree has been made in the Common Pleas Court in the case of John D. Scully and others, representing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, against the Pittsburg Southern Railroad, declaring the mortgages executed by the defendants to the plaintiffs to be first liens and directing the sale of the company's property, corporate rights, and franchises to satisfy said mortgages, aggregating $1,042,000.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central brought here yesterday four car-loads of European emigrants destined for points in the West and Northwest.

The General Freight Agent of the Nickel-Plate gives notice that all small lots of freight for Hegewisch, Ill., unless consigned to United States Rolling-Stock Company, must be prepaid and receipted for entirely at owners' risk after arrival at destination.

General-Manager S. R. Callaway, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, has gone to Montreal to take his successor, Mr. W. J. Spicer, over the road on a tour of inspection. They will arrive here next Thursday, when Mr. Callaway will retire from the management of the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Mr. Spicer assume the duties of General Manager.

H. B. Stone, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and other officials of the same road are out looking over the survey recently made for an east-and-west line midway between their present line and the Rock Island. They passsed through Griswold, Cass County, yesterday and went on to Carson, on the Avoca Branch.

A committee of gentlemen from Manchester visited Dubuque, Ia., yesterday with a proposition to the management of the Dubuque & Northwestern Railroad Company, which was submitted and will be considered by the board. They propose to give the company grounds for depot purposes and right of way through the town and will raise $20,000 by taxation as a bonus.

The Directors of the Mexican Central Railroad have decided to fund the next three coupons on bonds in five years' scrip, redeemable at the pleasure of the company, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. These coupons will amount to $3,840,070. The scrip will be secured by coupons and by $5,760,562 of the Mexican Government subsidy certificates, this amount covering the scrip and its five years' interest.

The meeting of the Directors of the Chicago & Western Indiana and Belt Line Roads, which was to have been held in this city next Monday, has been postponed until Friday, because General Manager S. R. Callaway, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and his successor, W. J. Spicer, will not be able to attend before that time.

At that meeting Mr. Callaway will resign the positions of Director and President of the Western Indiana and Belt Roads. Mr. Spicer will be elected a Director in place of Mr. Callaway and the indications are that Mr. John B. Carson, General Manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, will be elected President of those lines.

Mr. Callaway expects to leave Chicago for Boston about June 25 and will assume the duties of his new position with the Union Pacific July 1.

Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk Line Association, gives notice that the rates to the following Oregon points upon shipment from New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and common points will be found by adding the following to the rates named in tariff No. 47 of May 16, 1884: Alkali, 90 cents; Bialocks, 50 cents; Blue Mountain, $1.30; Bonneville and Cascade Locks, 50 cents; Castle Rock and Cayoti, 90 cents; Cayuse, $1.10; Celils and Clorine, 50 cents; Cold Springs, $1.10; Dalles and Des Chutes, 50 cents; Echo, $1.10; Fairview, 50 cents; Foster, $1.10; Grants, Hood River, and John Days, 50 cents; Juniper and Milton, $1.10; Mosico and Oneonta, 50 cents; Pandleton, $1.10; Quinn, Rooster Rock, Summits, Troutdale, Vlento, and Wycth, 50 cents; Stokes, Ninatilla, and Willows, 90 cents.

Agents of the Western Trunk Line Association roads east of Council Bluffs will bill all freight for the above points to Council Bluffs at the same rates as those used for Pacific Coast contract freight.

BASE-BALL.

Detroit, 6; Chicago, 5.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—Chicago lost the game today through inability to bat Shaw effectively, and Goldsmith's failure to pitch balls which the Detroits could not hit. The fielding of Chicago was very good. Flint and Anson did particularly well.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	2	2	3	1	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Anson, 1b.	5	0	0	0	13	0	0
Sunday, c. f.	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Williamson, 3b. and p.	4	0	0	0	2	2	1
Kimie, s. s.	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Flint, c.	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Goldsmith, p.	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
Totals.	39	5	6	7	30	13	2
Detroit—							
Wood, l. f.	6	0	0	0	2	0	0
Farrell, 3b.	5	1	1	1	1	7	0
Hanlon, c. f.	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bennett, c.	5	0	1	1	4	1	0
Scott, 1b.	5	1	2	4	18	0	0
Baker, r. f.	5	1	1	1	1	1	0
Meinke, s. s.	5	2	2	3	5	4	0
Geins, 2b.	5	1	1	2	2	5	1
Shaw, p.	5	0	4	6	1	2	4
Totals.	45	6	14	20	30	20	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chicago	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 5. Two base hits—Dalrymple, Shaw. (2). Three-base hits—Meinke, Scott. First base on balls—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1. Struck out—Sunday, (2), Williamson, Flint, Wood. Passed balls—Farrell, Meinke, Bennett, Geins, (2), Flint, (2). Wild pitch—Goldsmith. Time—2:05. Umpire—Decker.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The home team was beaten today by the visitors, with the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hits—Welch, Hankinson. First base on balls—Ward (2), Connors, McKinnon, Welch, Caskins. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—Ewing, Gillespie (2), Coleman, Andrews, McElroy. Double plays—Hankinson-Connors-McKinnon; McClellan-Farrar. Passed balls—Crowley, 2. Wild pitches—McElroy, 4. Umpire—McLean.

Boston, 4; Providence, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—In the game between Boston and Providence the score stood as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	*—4
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned run—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Hornung, Hines, Sweeney, Denny. Struck out—Boston, 4; Providence, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 5; Providence, 5. First base on balls—Start, Irwin, Nava. Double play—Burdock-Wise. Time—1:45. Umpire—Burns. Pitching [assists—Buffinton, 7; Sweeney, 4.

Buffalo, 12; Cleveland, 8.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—In the Buffalo-Cleveland contest today the score stood as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Buffalo	1	0	5	5	2	2	0	0	*—12
Cleveland	0	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	0—8

Runs earned—Buffalo, 1; Cleveland, 1. Home run—Brouthers. Three-base hit—Brouthers. Two-base hits—O Rourke, Evans, Harkins (2), Muldoon. Left on bases—Buffalo, 4; Cleveland, 5. Struck out—Buffalo, 3; Cleveland, 2. First base on errors—Buffalo, 7; Cleveland, 5. First base on balls—Buffalo, 4; Cleveland, 7. Passed balls—Myers, 2. Wild pitches—Harkins, 1; Serod, 1. Umpire—Van Court.

Northwestern League.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—To the great disgust of the backers of the Milwaukee Base-Ball Club, the home team dropped another game to the Peorias this afternoon. The score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Milwaukee	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Peoria	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	*—8

BAY CITY, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—In the game today between Bay City and Saginaw, the former won as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Saginaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—0
Bay City	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	*—7

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Paul	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	4—12
Stillwater	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	0	0—8

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—The game today between Muskegon and Fort Wayne was won by the former, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muskegon	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	*—7
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minneapolis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	*—2
Quincy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

American Association.

At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 2; Cincinnati, 0.

At Washington—St-Louis-Washington game postponed on account of rain.

At Baltimore—Baltimore-Louisville game stopped in second inning by rain.

At New York—Metropolitan, 4; Toledo, 3.

At Brooklyn—Columbus-Brooklyn game postponed on account of wet grounds.

Mansell and Peters Released.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—The Allegheny Base-Ball Club today released Mansell and Peters.

Other Games.

At St. Louis—St. Louis Union, 16; Cincinnati Union, 11.

At Rock Island—Rock Island, 2; Union Pacific of Omaha, 4.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Perilous Times at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—[Special.]—The money market is in a high state of fever. The banks, by calling in loans, have placed themselves in a tolerably safe condition, but mercantile houses are toppling over and going down every day. Today the large cotton-house of Hunt, Stewart & Co. suspended. They have a branch house in Memphis, where the senior is President of the Cotton Exchange, and are connected with Woodward, Stillman & Co., of New York. The liquor and produce-house of Leon Qeyrouse, in olden times better than gold, succumbed today—a sequence of the Cheverc failure. Rejected rumors are afloat concerning one or two other larger houses who have tided over this day because the holders of their paper forebore to give them the coup de grace, but who can hardly survive another.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 13.—C. P. Hunt, a member of the firm of C. P. Hunt & Co. of this city, also senior member of the firm of Hunt, Stewart & Co., of New Orleans, in an interview tonight with a reporter said the suspension of Hunt, Stewart & Co. today was due to their inability to negotiate exchange. Their liabilities are less than $10,000, which will be paid in full within the next two days. The Memphis firm will pay all claims against the New Orleans house.

Hearing at Pittsburg in the Penn Bank Case.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—A hearing was had this morning in the cases of Thomas J. Watson, oil-broker, and Cashier Reiber, charged with conspiring to defraud the Penn Bank. President Riddle was indicted on information, but waived hearing and gave bail for his appearance. The testimony was mainly a repetition of facts already published, but tended to show that Riddle, Watson, and Reiber were associated in oil speculations, and that the overdrafts of fictitious firms represented their transactions in oil. One of the fictitious accounts opened with an overdraft of $125,000, and at its close the bank was over $400,000 overdrawn. Thomas J. Watson's individual account was $97,000 overdrawn. Charges against overdrawn accounts were made by direction of President Riddle, and Cashier Reiber was cognizant of the condition of the accounts. The testimony for the defense will be heard next Friday.

Ex-Judge Warner today stated that he was getting the affairs of the bank in shape, and he now thought that, instead of paying only two cents, the concern would pay 25 cents on the dollar.

Middleton & Co., of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Facts coming to light show that the failure of the banking-house of Middleton & Co. was one of the most disastrous on record. The property left for safe-keeping, good margins on stocks, charity funds, and all of the deposits, and, in fact, everything, has been swept away and used by this firm until it is doubtful if it pays a cent or even a mill on the dollar. It is shown that they have been given funds to make purchases which they have simply passed to their own credit and spent. Diehman, formerly the Middletons' partner in New York, said that if the Middletons had any defense or explanations to make they could very easily appear before the creditors' committee and show if those large sums were lost through failures in ordinary business channels, or had been, as openly charged, deliberately stolen. Some of the sufferers were before the grand jury yesterday, endeavoring to secure the indictment of the Middletons for obtaining money under false pretenses. The developments have not yet been made public, but they promise some very ugly features.

A dividend of 20 per cent in favor of creditors of the First National Bank of Monmouth, Ill., on proved claims has been declared.

The State Bank of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 13.—Yesterday's uneasiness over the failure of the State Bank has somewhat subsided, but many depositors are much agitated over the loss of money, while others take matters easy and hope for the best. There was a slight run on the Kanawha Valley Bank early today, but all calls were met and the run stopped after a few minutes. This bank is strong and is prepared for a run. Col. Hogeman and George Couch, assignees of the broken bank, are getting out a statement which will be made public in a few days. The arrest of officials is reported tonight, but up to a late hour no one is in custody.

A Bank Embarrassed.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., June 13.—The People's Savings Bank is embarrassed. President Wallace has published a notice that, owing to stories having been circulated that the bank would close its doors, he will meet those having interest-bearing deposits Saturday, June 21, when he will make a statement and proposition. Meanwhile the bank will receive and pay out on check accounts, but will refuse all interest-bearing deposits. Depositors are satisfied that they will receive every cent.

Chicago Embarrassments.

Joseph Clapp, a builder and furniture dealer of Evanston, made an assignment to Z. S. Holbrook yesterday. Just before making it a writ of attachment of his stock had been issued against him from the Superior Court to satisfy a claim of $587 in favor of J. Scherer. It is expected that other writs will be issued today, and while no one knows the exact amount of his liabilities his own attorneys place them at something like $1,400. His assetts will not cover his indebtedness.

The small cigar and notion establishment of Casper Harold was attached by the Sheriff to satisfy three creditors' claims. The claims are held by George Luerssen $187, Jacob Shaffer $230, and Emanuel Lowenthal $71.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Supreme Court Declares that the City Ordinance to Abate It Is Valid.

The Law Laid Down in Unmistakable Language—The Tugmen in Despair.

Corporation-Counsel Winston received notice yesterday that the Supreme Court had decided in favor of the city in the case of Harmon vs. The City of Chicago, and had filed its opinion at Ottawa. This was a case brought by the tugmen to test the validity of the smoke ordinance. Harmon is owner of the tug Tom Brown. Mr. Winston argued the case last March at Ottawa. It was admitted in the stipulation of facts that Harmon was the owner of a steam tu gwhich towed vessels in and about the river and harbor; that he allowed dense smoke to issue from the smokestack of his tug near Wells street bridge; and that he violated the provisions of the two sections of the municipal code relating to the smoke nuisance, the sole matter, therefore, before the court being the validity of the sections.

ON BEHALF OF THE CITY.

Corporation-Counsel Winston, in his argument on behalf of the city, called attention to the fact that the particular point where the offense was committed, near Wells street bridge, was close to one of the most crowded and frequented of the river bridges. The emission of dense smoke at this point by a tugboat was most objectionable and annoying. The bridges being frequent in number and constantly used, those crossing the river while a tug was passing underneath could not escape the volume of smoke belched up in their faces. The tug necessarily traverses the most populated, and frequented, and important parts of the city, and its smoke arising practically from the city level must necessarily do more harm than same smoke from the chimney of a lofty building. It being admitted by stipulation "that the effects of the emission of dense smoke is detrimental to certain classes of property and business within the limits of the City of Chicago, and is a personal annoyance to the public at large within said city," the Corporation Counsel argued that the people of the State of Illinois and given the city the right to protect its citizens from the injury inflicted upon their persons and property by the smoke nuisance, and that the city ordinances, whose validity was questioned, were a reasonable, lawful, and proper exercise of that power.

DISTURBED TUGMEN.

The decision rendered by the Supreme Court on the legality of the smoke ordinance created considerable consternation in marine circles and affected tug-owners much the same as an ice-water bath. They were blue, sour, and disconsolate. Although entertaining many fears that the decision would go against them the tugmen clung to the slight chances in their favor with an affectionate grip. Smoke-Inspector Merki, of the Health Department, was the medium through which the news was conveyed to the tugmen, and he also informed them that the city was to commence prosecuting all who violated the ordinance with renewed vigor.

"What are we going to do?" said a prominent tug-owner. "What can we do? The decision is not much of a surprise to me. I had no reason to believe that it would be otherwise. The public is down on the tugs, and disposed to do all that is possible to drive them out of existence. Tugs, however, are a necessary evil, only I wish I had never gone into the business. I have a quarter of a million dollars invested in tugs and vessels, and pay a large sum every years towards supporting the city, yet I am pestered to death with summonses from the Health Department for making a nuisance which I don't know how to avoid. The tugmen have tried to abate the nuisance, and have spent thousands of dollars in experimenting with devices for consuming smoke, but not one of the many machines experimented with proved even a partial success. Our boats were delayed, their boilers ruined, and our patience exhausted, and all for nothing. Now, I suppose we shall be compelled to burn hard coal. That is our only recourse, and I think it will raise a howl from the soft-coal interests throughout Illinois. I presume the public is aware that it was the soft-coal men and not the tug-owners that carried the case just decided to the Supreme Court. They wanted to test the legality of the ordinance, and it was their money and not ours that pushed the matter to a head. To be sure hard coal does not answer as well as soft because it is more difficult to get up steam with, but it at least insures us from being prosecuted. The tug-owners will probably hold a meeting in a few days and adopt hard coal, but as we are not making a dollar now we shall have to increase the towing tariff in order to make up the difference in the price of fuel. If we do this it is likely to drive away a large amount of shipping, as the long distance which it would be to be towed in order to reach the coal and lumber districts already makes our towing tariff higher than at other ports.

DR. DE WOLF'S PROMISES.

Dr. De Wolf, in speaking of the decision, said it would enable the Health Department to prosecute the violators of the smoke ordinance with more confidence, and would have the effect of lessening the violations, as the law-breakers would understand the city's power. He proposed, he said, to wage a fierce war against the tugmen and compel them to abate the smoke nuisance. Smoke-Inspector Merki is armed with fifteen summonses, which will be served in a day or two.

It is sincerely hoped that Health-Commissioner De Wolf will make good his promises. The department has for a long time made a great flourish of abating the smoke nuisance, but no visible good has been the result of its efforts. The tugs have smoked and smoked, and Merki has been set at defiance. The Supreme Court is now back of the Health Department, and the public will expect the reform that has been so longingly looked forward to.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The following is the conclusion of the opinion of the Supreme Court: "The case being considered has many features in common with the North Chicago Railway Company vs. Lake View, 105 Ills., 207. In that case it was clearly conceded that under a general grant of power over nuisance like the one in question the town or municipal authorities have no power to pass an ordinance declaring a thing a nuisance which in fact is clearly not one, but it was said in doubtful cases,

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The Call Board paid $25.50 to each of the members yesterday, and this is the last thing it will do.

Mr. J. K. Fisher, who has been absent for some years, returned to the city yesterday, and will probably remain here through the summer.

A license was refused one Nickerson to run a "flying Dutchman near" corner of De Puyster and Halsted streets, as the police claim it is dangerous.

Frank Morissette was fined $10 before Justice Foote, and Mrs. E. Clainer the same amount before Justice Kersten for violating the building ordinance.

Ellen Mitchell, the woman arrested for wearing men's apparel on the street, was released by Justice Foote on her solemn promise to go back to Missouri, whence she came, and confine herself to petticoats hereafter.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges of the County Board visited the town of Worth yesterday. It will recommend the construction of an iron bridge across Batcheldor's Creek and Stony Creek within the limits of the town.

In the Probate Court yesterday Mrs. Ellen Gaynor, wife of the late Ald. Gaynor, was granted letters of administration on her husband's estate and the guardianship of their two children, aged 1 and 4 years. The estate is valued at $2,000.

Kittie Patton, a domestic employed in the family of J. Howard, at No. 3164 Groveland Park avenue, was arrested and booked at the armory on the charge of larceny. Two diamond rings and other jewelry, valued in all at $300, were found in her possession.

County-Attorney Bliss will today ask permission from Judge Anthony to file an information against the Directors of the Rosehill and Evanston turnpike for the purpose of bringing them into court to show by what right they collect toll from the citizens of Cook County who are compelled to use the road daily. It is thought that the charter of the toll-road men has expired, and consequently they have no right to collect toll.

A large picture of Mr. Blaine, produced by the new air-brush system, will be exhibited at the Blaine-Logan ratification meeting in the First Cavalry Armory this evening. The air-brush is a small machine of recent invention, which is expected to supersede the brush, crayon, or pencil as a mechanical means of applying colors to any surface. The artist, while requiring the same skill as heretofore, will be enabled by the air-brush to work with much greater rapidity.

Joseph Bincell, a youth of 18 years, confronted R. T. Ditson before Justice Foote. Ditson runs an employment agency, and Bincell being out of work paid him $3 to secure a place. Bincell signed what Ditson called a receipt, but which turned out to be a release of the firm from all responsibility if the position was not secured. Bincell asked Ditson for the return of his money, but the request being refused he caused Ditson's arrest. Justice Foote discharged the prisoner on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in such a case.

J. Henry Kraft, an attorney, brought suit against the West Division Railway Company before Justice Russell to recover 10 cents, which he claimed he was wrongfully compelled to pay a conductor. In company with a woman friend he took a transfer check from a South Halsted street car conductor at O'Neil street. The transfer-car not being on hand, they walked several blocks, and when the car overtook them tendered the transfer check, which the conductor refused to take, and Mr. Kraft was compelled to pay 10 cents more.

Among the cases just decided by the Supreme Court is that of Malzacher vs. McKinnon. A year ago last April McKinnon was the Republican and Malzacher the Democratic candidate for Town Clerk of South Chicago. McKinnon was given the office by the canvassing board, and Malzacher, claiming that he was elected, contested the matter in the courts. A decision was given in his favor in the Circuit Court, and the case was carried to the highest tribunal, which sustains Malzacher, who now, about two months after his term of office has expired, is declared entitled to his place.

Patrick Stanton and James Emerick, lads about 12 years of age, have been a source of much annoyance to Mrs. Mary Connors, of No. 130 North Halsted street, and she caused their arrest. They played ball near her house, cut her clothes-lines, and did other tricks. When Justice Woodman imposed a fine of $1 upon each the boys wanted to go to the bridewell at once, and inquired anxiously if they were too late for the Black Maria. When relatives paid their fines they went away sorrowful. They had read of the frogs' legs at Felton's, they said, and wanted to see what the place was like.

A dispatch from Washington, published yesterday, stated that Mr. Franklin MacVeagh had invited the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, to be his guest during the Democratic Convention, and said in his letter to him that, for the first time, there would be a Democratic atmosphere in his house. Mr. MacVeagh was asked as to the truth of this, and replied that Mr. Hewitt was a friend, and he had invited him to be his guest, but had said nothing about a Democratic atmosphere. He (MacVeagh) was a Republican, and always expected to be, though he should not vote the ticket in November.

Annie Stark, better known as Mrs. Van Nornum, once indicted for being concerned in abortions, was arraigned before Justice C. J. White charged with larceny as bailee by Matilda Brown. Matilda went to Mrs. Van Nornum's house on West Erie street Jan. 12 and took lodgings. Two days later she was told that they could not keep her longer, and was obliged to go to the County Hospital where her child was born. After her discharge from the hospital the girl demanded of Mrs. Van Nornum $16.75, which she had left with the latter for safe keeping. Mrs. Van Nornum, it is alleged, refused to surrender it and also wishes to hold some of her clothes. The case was continued to Tuesday.

Deputy-Coroner Shanahan held an inquest yesterday on the body of Teenie Vanderkloot, the child killed Thursday by a South Halsted street car. The verdict was that the child was accidentally killed, and the jury exonerated the driver, Henry Archer, from all blame. Deputy-Coroner Clancy held an inquest on the body of Henry Meyerhoff, who was found drowned in Lake Michigan at the foot of Delaware place. Verdict death from accidental drowning. The deceased, it was thought, had fallen off the pier Wednesday morning while fishing. Officer Walper, of the Central police detail, was his son-in-law.

The costumes of the Neuendorff opera company, which has been playing "A Trip to Africa" at the Grand Opera-House, were attached Thursday night on two writs issued by Justice Lyon. The writs were on a claim for salary made by J. B. Knox, Eliza Knox, and Murray Woods, players. The curtain did not go up till 8:45 o'clock, the impatient and mystified audience meanwhile raising an uproar and demanding that their money paid for admission be refunded. At this juncture Mr. Hamlin, manager of the opera-house, arrived and settled the claim of the officers by advancing the cash—$142—and the play went on. Yesterday the performers brought suit against the Neuendorff company, and the matter was compromised.

Mr. C. T. Yerkes was asked yesterday what truth there was in the Cleveland telegram stating that Isaac A. Stanley, Paying Teller of the National Bank of Commerce, who stole $100,000, had lost most of it in speculations on the Chicago Board of Trade, making deals through a broker named Moon, an alleged correspondent of C. T. Yerkes & Co. Mr. Yerkes said he had never heard of Stanley until he saw his name in the newspapers, and that he had never had any correspondence with him or Mr. Moon, whom he did not know. Mr. Yerkes stated further that he knew of no bank officials or employés who were speculating, and that, in his opinion, the stories to that effect were greatly exaggerated.

F. W. Shewell, a butcher whose place of business is No. 1072 West Madison street, was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 by Justice C. J. White for an assault committed on a little boy named Willie Sheahan March 31. At that time Willie Sheahan and a companion about the same age—12 years—were walking on Madison street near Shewell's shop, when the latter's bull pup got into a dispute with Willie's Newfoundland. Willie tried to part the dogs, but Shewell, it is charged, told him to let them fight it out, and kicked him in the side, breaking two ribs. Willie has kept the house ever since until yesterday. Shewell says he has paid the doctor's bills, and was in an uncontrollable passion at the time of the assault.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.

A SUIT AGAINST THE FORMER FOR ALLEGED NEGLECT OF DUTY.

John Clifford, the architect who has figured several times in the courts within the last few years as plaintiff in some unsuccessful slander suits against brother architects, yesterday tried his luck again by suing his attorney, Mr. Robert Hervey, for alleged betrayal of his trust. Clifford says that in 1879 the Chicago *Times* printed an interview with one W. H. Drake in which plaintiff was characterized as "irresponsible" and "tricky." This article was republished in the San Francisco *Chronicle* and lost Clifford a good position. He sued Drake for libel, and got a judgment for $8,000, but it was set aside and the case afterward dismissed for want of prosecution, because, as is claimed, Mr. Hervey "wilfully and negligently absented himself from said court at the time said case was reached for trial." Another suit was then begun, but the Judge excluded certain vital evidence for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hervey consented to a verdict for the defendant. An appeal was then taken to the Appellate and Supreme Courts, where the decision of the court below was affirmed.

Clifford charges that he lost his case by Mr. Hervey's failure to prepare the bill of exceptions properly to the Appellate Court and that he conspired with Drake so to manage the case that Drake should not be mulcted in any damages, and purposely prepared the bill of exceptions so that the decision of the Superior Court should not be reversed. The damages are laid at $25,000.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

PROGRESS MAKING ON THE BUILDING.

Although the work on the new Board of Trade is rapidly progressing it is now a matter of doubt if it can be completed by the beginning of October. The masonry will be finished by July 1, and the roof is expected to be completed by July 15. The plastering will be begun next week, and the heavy glass plates will be set in the great iron skylight frame within the next few days. Some changes regarding the exterior ornamentation have been decided on—no statue of Mercury will crown the tower, neither will the statues of Ceres surmount the side panels. The pedestals over the main entrance will be finished with statues thirteen feet high, instead of the proposed lions couchant. The foundations for the granit stairways will be set next week. The frescoing has not yet been given to a contractor, no satisfactory design having been received, but the fresco artists and the committee are to hold a council soon to settle the matter. Two heavy iron rods have been run across the building, binding the front and rear walls together. The building has settled about three inches, and the settling has been uniform and satisfactory. The architect is perfectly satisfied with the work so far as it has gone.

WASHINGTON DRIVING PARK.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL LAYS THE TRACK.

At the reception of the Washington Park Club last Saturday afternoon President Brewster stated that before the first day of the races, which begin June 28, a railway track would be laid to within a few rods of the main entrance, which would bring the grounds within thirty minutes' ride of the city. At that time it was not apparent how the statement was to be fulfilled, especially as there is a deadlock between the Chicago & Lake Calumet Railway Company and the Chicago City Railway Company in the struggle to obtain a right of way down Cottage Grove avenue to the ground. It now appears that the Illinois Central steps in and takes the prize. Thursday arrangements were completed by which it obtained a right of way to the grounds of the Washington Park Club. The right of way extends directly to the grounds and will afford facilities for the landing of passengers within a few feet of the main entrance. For a number of years the Illinois Central has operated a switch track running from the main tracks west on Sixty-seventh street to Oakwoods Cemetery. By the charter under which this branch track has been operated the company has the right to extend its tracks to the east line of Cottage Grove avenue, and such a track has been in existence, although but little used.

A corps of engineers was on the ground Thursday, and located the tracks to the park grounds. Beginning at a point about 800 feet east of Cottage Grove avenue the tracks curve to the north, crossing Sixty-seventh street. The curve is maintained until a line parallel to Cottage Grove avenue and about fifteen feet east is reached. It then runs north to a point directly opposit the main entrance to the grounds. The latter part of the route is entirely on private property. The consent of the owners was obtained, and arrangements made with the Hyde Park Village Trustees that no interference with the tracks should be made at the crossings of streets. A large force of men will be put on the work within a few days.

THE DOG SHOW.

NOT AS SUCCESSFUL AS WAS HOPED.

Chicago's "second grand international bench show of dogs" at Battery D closed last night at 10 o'clock. It was a better show than that of last year, but was not as successful in point of attendance. Despite the fair weather and the fact that the show was general considered to be successful as an exhibition of many varieties of fine dogs, the attendance on none of the four days was large enough to be gratifying to the directors.

Yesterday was "ladies' day" and many visitors were expected. One of the managers, in the belief that the dogs had not been sufficiently advertised, hired the services of a brass-band and wagon, yet there was only a fair attendance to witness the prize evolutions of the pugs and toy dogs. Early in the afternoon the fair owners of several of the diminutive competitors were on hand with brush, and comb, and dog cosmetic, giving their pets a thorough polishing up for the contests. One woman, reckless of her silk gown, took her big pug into her lap, stroked and curried his hide, scrubbed his teeth, rubbed his ears and head with a salve, and wound up by spraying him with "new-mown hay" and heartily kissing nim on the nose. The pug endured the several operations with indifference. His owner had the pleasure soon afterward of seeing the effect of the elaborate toilet brightened by a prize-ribbon. The judging of the little dogs proved rather interesting, and the awards were often greeted with applause. In several cases women led their dogs into the ring and took good care that the points of the animals should not escape the judge's eye. A woman whose dog got a prize became immediately the centre of a congratulatory throng and was herself unrestrained in her pride and exultation. Very few prizes have been taken by dogs owned in Chicago. Mrs. P. J. Conlisk's English tan terrier, "Tot," and Mrs. C. H. McCulloch's Italian greyhound, "Rigoletto," received first prizes.

The dogs in the show gave unmistakable evidence of a readiness to go home. The Bernards, mastiffs, and setters, and even the bull-dogs were very unresponsive, sleeping throughout the afternoon. There were to be seen many tokens of the dog-worshipers. Gorgeous bouquets, wreaths, and flower-baskets overhung many stalls, with cards giving the names and compliments of the donors, and in one instance a card bore some doggerel verse dedicated to his charming dogship.

THE WHISKY POOL.

A MEMBER TELLS WHAT THE PRESENT TROUBLES ARE ABOUT.

The Executive Committee of the Western Export Association was in session several hours at the Grand Pacific yesterday, but no agreement was reached, and the pool will remain suspended indefinitly.

"What was the trouble?" said a reporter to "Buffalo" Miller.

"Many men of many minds," he replied.

"Do you think another pool will be established?"

"There is no use talking about it now."

"Will the price go lower?"

"I don't know. Goods are selling now at four cents below cost."

A more communicative distiller was found, and he gave out one or two secrets.

"About four weeks ago," he said, "the association held a meeting at Cincinnati, and it came out that the International Distilling Company, of Des Moines, Ia., which is largely owned by George W. Kidd, of New York, was indebted to the pool over $30,000. A committee consisting of Dr. Rush, of Chicago, John Francis and Adolph Woolner, of Peoria, was appointed to go to New York and make some settlement. Mr. Kidd refused absolutly to settle on any terms except the unconditional surrender of all past debts. The committee then instructed Dr. Rush to go to Des Moines and commence proceedings against the International for what it owed. Dr. Rush employed Judge Cole, and, after a careful investigation he dug out an old State law which prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, and authorized the confiscation and destruction of the property whereon and wherewith they were produced. Two car-loads of alcohol, worth $15,000, were seized. Tuesday the International confessed judgment for $370,000 in favor of George W. Kidd, and Thursday executed a mortgage or trust deed to him for $250,000. The next move of the pool will be to have a Receiver appointed, and, if possible, have the property condemned under that old law, the anticipated result being the annihilation of the International and the vindication of the rights of the pool. Kidd has been a thorn in its side all along. He has, however, the members claim, violated every pledge, and the pool has no longer any confidence in him, and in self-protection has concluded to fight him to the bitter end. John Kidd, the President of the company, was arrested, and he got out warrants for 'Buffalo' Miller, Dr. Rush, and the officers, charging them with conspiracy to injure him and his property. You couldn't have hired Miller to go to Iowa, and when Rush was there last week he remained at the house of a friend. But that proceeding has been dismissed by the court. Mr. Lehman, Kidd's attorney, was in Chicago Thursday, and tried to effect a compromise with the association, but the answer was, If Mr. Kidd will pay up, like an honest man, the last dollar, the same as all the other members of the pool have done, we are willing to dismiss our suit against him for the collection of the debt.

"The meeting today was for the purpose of quieting other internal dissensions in the pool. All are united, however, in the matter of collecting what Kidd owes. The pool, you know, suspended some days ago. An effort was made to restore it, but this was impossible, owing to the claim of the Mill Creek Distilling Company of Cincinnati. They wanted highwines put at $1.04 in Cincinnati, alcohol six cents over that, and spirits eight cents, the effect of which would have been to drive all the highwine houses out of the business. But there is a pretty strong impression that within a short time the pool will be restored and will continue until Sept. 1, when it expires by limitation. Distillers cannot run with profit outside of a pool any more than one can get to Heaven without a Savior."

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, ANTWERP, 1885.

Arrangements are now being made for a Universal Exhibition or World's Exposition, to be held at Antwerp, commencing May 2, 1885. The Belgian Government has officially invited all foreign Governments to take part in the exhibition, and sufficient replies have been already received to guarantee that the undertaking will be a success. The principal Governments of both hemispheres have promised their support to the enterprise. Every European nation, the United States, the principal colonies, the far Orient, Africa, and South America will all be well represented at the exposition. The world's industries, and the arts and sciences, and everything that goes to make up a grand exhibition of the products and treasures of the world will be fully represented. The great construction and improvement works in the Port of Antwerp will be formally inaugurated May 2, 1885, and this has decided the Belgian Government to fix that date also for opening of the exhibition. As a means of drawing the commercial relations of the various nations of the earth into closer bonds of union and sympathy, such an exhibition as the one proposed deserves the highest commendation.

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in largest quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking-powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated. Then remove the can, and smell. Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, potash, or bone phosphates. It is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

AMMONIA IN PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

An analysis of Dr. Price's baking powder gives the following as its ingredients:

Bicarbonate of soda	21.70 per cent
Tartrate of lime	3.53 per cent
Bitartrate potash	54.72 per cent
Starch	19.00 per cent
Ammonia	1.05 per cent
	100.00 per cent

WABASH, NEW KANSAS CITY & DALLAS SHORT LINE.

Sunday, June 15, a new passenger line will be established between Chicago and Kansas City, via Peoria and Jacksonville, over the Wabash route. Solid trains composed of sleeping-cars, free palace-chair-cars, dining-cars, and elegant new coaches, will leave the Wabash Polk street depot at 1 p. m. daily, and run through without change of any class. Sleeping-cars for Dallas, Tex., on same train without change, and practically without change to San Antonio, Tex.

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket office, 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Wabash Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Polk street.

SLEEPERS TO GREEN LAKE.

Commencing with Saturday, the 14th inst., the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will run palace sleeping-cars through to Green Lake, Ripon, and Princeton every night in the week, except Sundays, on the train leaving Chicago at 9:05 p. m.

Durkee's Salad Dressing is composed of the freshest, purest, and choicest condiments money will buy. It surpasses any that can be made at home, is cheaper, saves labor and all anxiety.

All furniture sold at manufacturers' prices at Hildreth & Co.'s, 223 State street. Try them once.

To roaches, bedbugs, flies, and fleas Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is swift and sure destruction.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

BIRTH.

STAFFORD—Friday June 13, at 338 State-st., the wife of T. E. Stafford of a daughter.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Edward Brown, Chicago	27
Lena Bernston, Chicago	24
George Sippel, Bremen	24
Dora Dall, Bremen	20
Simon Olson, Chicago	27
Emily Thalstrom, Chicago	22
Michael E. O'Mally, Cummings	22
Ellen Monahan, Cummings	26
John Dooley, Chicago	26
Margaret Hamilton, Chicago	22
Christian Christiansen, Chicago	27
Mary Jorgensen, Chicago	21
Melchizedek Fellows, Chicago	29
Addie Morris, Chicago	20
Gustav Kamin, Chicago	24
Augusta Massel, Chicago	23
William B. Dunn, Lyons, Ia.	23
Emma Enlow, Lyons, Ia.	23
John Genna, Chicago	45
Mrs. Bridget Creden, Chicago	35
Rudolph Glowienke, Chicago	23
Lena Street, Chicago	18
Vojtech Husa, Chicago	21
Josepha Hedlicka, Chicago	18
John Huber, Chicago	28
Katherine Zwack, Chicago	25
Peter Schwal, Chicago	27
Mary Nowak, Chicago	19
Philip J. Doyle, Evanston	21
Maggie Martagh, Evanston	20
Mock Hollock, Chicago	22
Florentine Tilke, Chicago	28
Joseph Bohnisch, Chicago	23
Maria Kosche, Chicago	23
Michael Gaffney, Chicago	58
Margaret McCarthy, Chicago	47
Edward Artas, Chicago	23
Barbara Garacek, Chicago	20
Franz Lessentien, Chicago	27
Caroline Grenzenberg, Chicago	18
Andrew Johnson, Chicago	26
Emma Johnson, Chicago	23
Hugh M. Hawley, Lake	28
Nellie Breckheimer, Lake	23
William F. Diener, Chicago	25
Margaret Otten, Chicago	22
Valentine Leixmanski, Chicago	25
Rosalia Kropelovski, Chicago	21

DEATHS.

UNDEM—Martin, beloved son of Lars and Axeliane Undem, Thursday afternoon.

Funeral Sunday, the 15th, at 1 o'clock, from Our Saviour's Church, corner May and Erie-sts., to Graceland. Friends invited to attend.

WELLS—Friday, June 13, Sarah, beloved wife of George Wells, aged 48 years, at residence No. 81 O'Brien-st.

☞ Detroit, Port Huron, and St. Clair papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION WILL be given by the Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club to Willow Springs Grove Sunday, June 22, 1884. The train leaves the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Adams-sts., at 8:30 a. m. sharp. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents; for sale at Wolff's, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts., and at Hess Bros', 38 La Salle-st.

A MEETING OF CHRISTIAN GERMANS TO promote a better observance of Sunday and to protest against misrepresentations of the character and attitude of the German-Americans will be held in Farwell Hall, Sunday, at 3:30 p. m.

MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD Republican Club are requested to meet at Turner Hall, corner North Clark-st. and Chicago-av., Saturday evening, June 14, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, and to march in a body under the command of Col. W. S. Scribner to the grand ratification meeting on the lake front. Let every Republican turn out and "rally once again."

TWELFTH WARD—FOLLOWING IS THE committee to procure funds for building wigwam and equipping marching companies for the Twelfth Ward: James T. Rawleigh, President; John McLaren, Albert L. Sweet, Ephraim Banning, T. S. Albright, John C. Polley, Martin Howard, John Marder, J. D. Everett, B. McDevitt, Hiram P. Thompson, M. S. Andrus, Wm. D. Rawlins, L. L. Troy, John A. Roche.

MONUMENTAL EVIDENCE.

The Royal Baking Powder Unequaled for Purity and Wholesomeness.

"RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO, May 19, 1884.

"I have recently examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the open market, and have found it entirely free from adulteration and injurious substances of all kinds. I have several times before tested the Royal Powder, and have always found it, just as in my present examination, skillfully compounded and composed of the purest materials.

"WALTER S. HAINES, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry."

"COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, CHICAGO, May 19, 1884.

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder obtained from my grocer, and find it to be composed of pure and wholesome materials in correct proportion. It contains no alum or other injurious substance. The purity of the cream of tartar employed in this powder is worthy of special mention, since it does not contain the tartrate of lime usually present in baking powders in which cream of tartar of inferior quality is used.

"H. D. GARRISON, M. D.,
"Prof. Materia Medica and Toxicology."

"COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, CHICAGO.

"I find Royal so different from many of the baking powders advertised as 'strictly' and 'absolutely pure' and so far superior, that I thought you would be pleased to know it, and might find use for the certificate.

"In view of the vast difference and stupendous frauds that are offered to the most 'gullible' people on the face of the earth, it pleases me occasionally to strike an 'honest article.'

"C. B. GIBSON, Chemist."

"ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, CHAMPAIGN, ILL., May 4, 1884.

"The Royal Baking Powder has been used in my family for many years, and this practical test, as well as the chemical tests to which I have submitted it, prove it perfectly healthful, of uniform excellent quality, and free from any deleterious substance.

"WM. MCMURTRIE, E. M., Ph. D.,
"Prof. Chemistry, late Government Chemist, Dept. of Agriculture."

"KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, KY., May 20, 1884.

"I have very carefully examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, and find it to be a cream of tartar powder of high strength, not containing any terra alba, alum, or other deleterious ingredient, everything being pure and wholesome. ALBERT E. MENKE,
"Prof. of Chemistry, late Government Chemist Dept. of Agriculture."

If you prefer
Apollinaris

See that the bottles which are placed before you have the WELL-KNOWN ORANGE LABELS, without which the water is an imitation. Unless you take care what water is mixed with your liquor, you are sure not to get APOLLINARIS.

THE DEAREST SPOT
On earth to me is Home, Sweet Home.
THE CHEAPEST SPOT
On earth for all to Furnish a Home is at
J. W. & J. B. STOREY'S,
245 and 247 State-st.,
And make a saving of 30 to 35 per cent.

PARLOR SUITS
IN EVERY STYLE.
CHAMBER SUITS
IN ALL WOODS.
FOLDING BEDS,
CARPETS.

Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Matting, etc; Crockery, Glassware, etc; Cooking Ranges, Bedding, Curtains, etc. We manufacture and finish our goods upon honor. Can fit up a home any day, CHEAP FOR CASH or ON EASY PAYMENTS.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
245 & 247 STATE-ST.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CHEW
POLICE

OFFICE OF THE
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn., June 12, 1884.
The annual meeting of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., will be held at the office of the company in Hartford, on Wednesday, July 9, 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m.
CHARLES E. WILLARD, Secretary.

CIGARS | No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. NORTON & CO., 153 Dearborn-st. 139 Madison-st.

MONUMENTS.
Office, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
JOHN H. VOLK.

BALL'S

CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after three weeks wear, if not found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect, and its price refunded by seller. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless it has Ball's name on the box.
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Large Assortment of
FRENCH
MARBLE
CLOCKS,
H CATHEDRAL CHIMES.
ANSONIA CLOCK CO.,
64 Washington-st., between Dearborn and State.

CANDY | Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

FLORIST J. C. CRAIG,
66 Washington-st.
Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

SPEC'S. Try the new Indestructible Eye-Glass.
"Will not break if you try."
L. G. LANGGUTH, Dealer in Optical Goods, Microscopes, Stereopticons, etc. 135 Wabash-av

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

Extraordinary
Bargains
Previous to
Semi-Annual Inventory.

Jaconet and Nainsook
Embroideries,
New Patterns, Extra Widths,
25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.
ABOUT
One-Third
Regular Price.

Also Choice Designs
IN
All-Over
Embroidery
FROM
$1.50 to $8.00
PER YARD.

10c Cigar.

If you do not believe that it is the best 10c Cigar in the market just give it a trial.

CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS:
BUCK & RAYNER, 117 Clark-st.
ALSO FOR SALE BY
BUCK & RAYNER, State & Madison-sts.

Exclusive sale of Magic and Turkoma Cigars given to one or two leading druggists in every town and city. Send for price-list and circulars. Address SETH RIFORD,
3 to 13 State-st., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

POLAND
SPRING WATER
Is the Purest Spring Water Known, and for a pleasant and healthy Drinking Water has never been equaled. It is almost an Infallible Cure for every species of Kidney Complaint.
Send for circular.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS.
P. S.—If you will carefully notice the Lake Water you will see its unfitness for drinking.

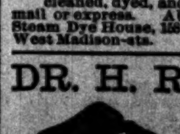
PERRY ROAD CART.

The first and only two wheeler ever produced that positively has no horse motion whatever.

ABBOTT BUGGY CO., Proprietors,
State and Twentieth-sts., Chicago.

DYE HOUSE. Est'd 1850. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed to any desirable shade. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, or mixed goods cleaned without removing any trimmings, etc. Crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired. Orders received by mail or express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 158 Illinois, 190 South Clark, and 265 West Madison-sts.

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS,
DENTIST,
169 South Clark-st.



Best Gum Sets........$8
Best Plain Sets........$6
Fillings 1-3 usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain, 50c. All work warranted.

"CUTLERY."
Wostenholm's "IXL" and Rodgers' Pocket-knives. Table, Carving, French Cook, and Butcher Knives, Scissors, Razors, and Cutlery of every description. Rogers' plated goods. J. F. CORBLY, 94 State-st., opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s.

GOLD PENS
REPOINTED, 50c each. Can be sent and returned by mail. TRELEAVEN'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 205 La Salle-st., near Adams.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Are prepared in their
Private Sale Department
To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

Monday, June 16, 1884,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
We will close out balance of Fine New-York goods left from last sale of
Boots & Shoes
And, in addition, a full assortment of
Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes!
Which we are sure will suit the Finest Trade, and as the season is getting late, must be closed out. Don't fail to attend.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Trade Sales
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
Tuesday, June 17, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
Both Important Clearing Sales.
Important Specialties in Each Offering.
Desirable Woolens in Pattern Lengths.
Short End Cassimeres in Pattern Lengths.
CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 18, 1884,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.
When we will offer a line of Western-Made Goods First-Class Order in
Boots & Shoes.
And we know any Boot and Shoe Dealer can find at this sale Suitable Goods, and those looking for Bargains will miss it if they don't attend this sale.
At the same time a
Bankrupt Lot Boots and Shoes!
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
Thursday, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
25 Casks Hotel China.
LARGE LINES OF
C. C., W. G., Rock. & Yellow Ware,
CHAMBER SETS, TEA SETS,
CHINA CUSPADORES, LIBRARY LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS, ETC.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

NOTICE.
This coming month being the month when dealers are anxious to move any surplus stock which they may be liable to have left on hand July 1st, we would most respectfully call the attention of all Retail as well as Wholesale Dealers to our facilities for placing any merchandise that may be consigned to us. Merchants in general will find that the money realized from sales made by us will be much more available than goods carried from season to season unsold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

JOHN C. WILMERDING,
Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Large Special and Peremptory Sale
OF
12,000 PIECES
FINE WOOLENS,
By order of Messrs. HASLEHURST & CO.
WILMERDING, HOGUETT & CO.,
64 & 66 WHITE-ST., NEW YORK,
WILL SELL
Tuesday, June 17, 1884,
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.
On a credit of four months, the entire production to date of the following goods—viz.:
Reynolds' Mills six-quarter All-Wool Plain and Mixed Cassimeres.
Bay State Mills three-quarter and six-quarter Light and Heavy Weight Fancy Mixed Cassimeres and Silk-Mixed Cassimeres.
Warwick three-quarter Silk-Mixed Diagonals, Stripes, and Plaids, in light and heavy weights.
Cambridge three-quarter Silk Mixtures.
Curtiss three-quarter Black Cassimeres, Diagonals, Doeskins, and Tricots.
Naubuc three-quarter Plain and Silk-Mixed Cassimeres.
Tiger Mills Union Cassimeres.
Webster Mills Union Cassimeres.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING
GREAT CLEARING SALE
New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE!
A FULL LINE CARPETS,
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
150 Mexican Hammocks,
FIFTY THOUSAND CIGARS (sold for account of manufacturer), 100 Lots General Merchandise, Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c., &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Proposals for Constructing Brick and Tile Sewers.

The undersigned will receive up to 4 p. m. Monday, 23d June, at his office, Sealed Proposals for furnishing material and doing the necessary work for the construction of Brick and Tile Sewers in the Town of Lake View, viz.:

2,637 feet of 36-inch brick sewer.
3,971 feet of 30-inch brick sewer.
7,710 feet of 24-inch brick sewer.
1,359 feet of 18-inch vitrified tile-pipe.
3,778 feet of 15-inch vitrified tile-pipe.
12,685 feet of 12-inch vitrified tile-pipe.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John A. Cole, Town Engineer, 66 Ashland Block. Proposals must be made separately for each special system of sewerage covered by one special assessment. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for $200, drawn to the order of the Supervisor of Lake View.

The town reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN McCONNELL,
Supervisor Town of Lake View.
90 Washington-st., Chicago.

Proposals for Laying Water-Pipe.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office until 4 p. m. Monday, June 23, for laying about 8,850 feet of 12-inch, 10,900 feet of 6-inch, and 22,910 feet of 4-inch cast-iron water-supply pipe in the Town of Lake View. The town will furnish on the ground valves, hydrants, and specials delivered on the ground. Contractors must include in bids for laying pipe the cost of setting valves, hydrants, and specials. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John A. Cole, Town Engineer, Room 66 Ashland Block.

Contractors must make figures separately for each street or system of pipes covered by one special assessment. A certified check for $100 must accompany each bid, payable to the order of the Supervisor of the Town of Lake View. The town reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN McCONNELL,
Supervisor Town of Lake View.
90 Washington-st., Room 20.

DR. HENRY OLIN,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.
126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

HATS 90c to $2.50
10,000 Fine Hats,
Latest Styles and Colors, at half usual prices.
LESTER'S, 163 Madison-st.,
Between Fifth-av. and La Salle.

Our Base-Ba[ll Club]
And How It [Won the] Champion[ship]
By NOAH BROOKS, author of "The Boy Emigrants," etc. INTRODUCTION BY A. G. SPALDING, [of the Chicago] Base-Ball Club.
One Volume, Quarto, Illuminated Cover. In Cloth, Extra......
*For sale by all booksellers, or sent by the publishers, on receipt of price.
E. P. DUTTON [& CO.], PUBLISHERS, 39 West Twenty[-third St.], NEW YORK.

PUBLISHED THIS [DAY]
Countess of Mo[nte-Cristo]
THE FOURTH EDITION
Son of Mont[e-Cristo]
THE SIXTH EDITION
Wife of Mont[e-Cristo]
T. B. PETERSON & [BROTHERS], 306 Chestnut-st., Phi[ladelphia].

Houghton, Miff[lin & Co.'s] NEW BO[OKS]
A COUNTRY [DOCTOR]. A Novel. By SARAH ORNE [JEWETT].
THE FATE OF [MANSFIELD] HUMPHRE[YS].
SUMME[R].
HOUGHTON, MIFFLI[N & CO.]
"The Surgeon's [Stories]" FROM THE SW[EDISH OF] PROF. TOP[ELIUS].
Times of Gustaf Ado[lf]. Times of Battle a[nd Rest]. Times of Cha[rles XII]. Times of F[rederick I]. Times o[f Linnæus]. Tim[es of Alchemy].
Jansen, McCl[urg & Co.], Cor. Wabash-av. and [Madison-st.]
War Vols. "Harp[er's]" HARPER'S PICTORIA[L HISTORY OF] THE REB[ELLION].
113 Dearborn[-st.]
FRENCH ... GERALD PI[ERCE] ... Periodical ... 122 DEARBOR[N] ... PIERCE & ... A Resort for all Literary ... Standard Theatre ...

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Dealers
...ots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Are prepared in their
...te Sale Department,
...nd sell as Large and Choice Lines of ... Goods as any House in the West, and ... call and inspect.
...day, June 16, 1884,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
...lose out balance of Fine New-York ... goods left from last sale of
...ots & Shoes!
...nd, in addition, a full assortment of
... and Boys' Boots and Shoes!
... are sure will suit the Finest Trade ... is getting late, must be closed out ... to attend.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...ular Trade Sales.
...RY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
...esday, June 17, 9:30 a. m., and ...rsday, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
Important Clearing Sales.
...tant Specialties in Each Offering ...ble Woolens in Pattern Lengths ... End Cassimeres in Pattern Lengths
...THING, STRAW GOODS
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...nesday, June 18, 1884,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
... will offer a line of Western-Made Goods of First-Class Order in
...ots & Shoes!
...know any Boot and Shoe Dealer can find ... Suitable Goods, and those looking for ... miss it if they don't attend this sale. ...ame time a
...rupt Lot Boots and Shoes!
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...CKERY & GLASSWARE
Thursday, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
Casks Hotel China,
LARGE LINES OF
W. G., Rock. & Yellow Ware,
CHAMBER SETS, TEA SETS,
...A CUSPADORES, LIBRARY LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, ETC.
...packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

NOTICE.
...coming month being the month when ...are anxious to move any surplus stock ...hey may be liable to have left on hand ... we would most respectfully call the ...n of all Retail as well as Wholesale ... to our facilities for placing any merchandise that may be consigned to us. Merchants in general will find that the money realized from sales made by us will be much ...vailable than goods carried from season ...n unsold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

JOHN C. WILMERDING, Auctioneer.
...CTION NOTICE!
...e Special and Peremptory Sale
OF
... 12,000 PIECES
...NE WOOLENS,
... order of Messrs. HASLEHURST & CO.
...MERDING, HOGUETT & CO.,
...4 & 66 WHITE-ST., NEW YORK, WILL SELL
...esday, June 17, 1884,
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
...edit of four months, the entire production ... date of the following goods—viz.:
...' Mills six-quarter All-Wool Plain and Mixed ...simeres.
...e Mills three-quarter and six-quarter Light ...Heavy Weight Fancy Mixed Corkscrew and ...Mixed Cassimeres.
... three-quarter Silk-Mixed Diagonals, Stripes, ...Plaids, in light and heavy weights.
...dge three-quarter Silk Mixtures.
... three-quarter Black Cassimeres, Diagonals, ...kins, and Tricots.
... three-quarter Plain and Silk-Mixed Cassimeres.
...ills Union Cassimeres.
... Mills Union Cassimeres.

... ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
...O THIS MORNING
GREAT CLEARING SALE
New and Second-Hand
...URNITURE!
A FULL LINE CARPETS,
...ERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
150 Mexican Hammocks,
... THOUSAND CIGARS (sold for account of ...nufacturer), 100 Lots General Merchandise, Oil ...ntings, Chromos, &c., &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...als for Constructing Brick and Tile Sewers.
... undersigned will receive up to 4 p. m. Monday ...e, at his office, Sealed Proposals for furnishing ...al and doing the necessary work for the construction of Brick and Tile Sewers in the Town of ...View, viz.:
... feet of 36-inch brick sewer.
... feet of 30-inch brick sewer.
... feet of 24-inch brick sewer.
... feet of 18-inch vitrified tile-pipe.
... feet of 15-inch vitrified tile-pipe.
... feet of 12-inch vitrified tile-pipe.
...s and specifications can be seen at the office of ...A. Cole, Town Engineer, 69 Ashland Block. Proposals must be made separately for each street or ... of sewerage covered by one special assessment. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for $200, drawn to the order of the Supervisor of Lake View.
... town reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN McCONNELL, Supervisor Town of Lake View, 99 Washington-st., Chicago.

Proposals for Laying Water-Pipe.
...ed proposals will be received by the undersigned ... until 4 p. m. Monday, June 23, for laying ...8,850 feet of 12-inch, 10,900 feet of 6-inch, and ...feet of 4-inch cast-iron water-supply pipe in the ...of Lake View. The town will furnish all pipe, ...hydrants, and specials delivered on the ... Contractors must include in bids for laying ... cost of setting valves, hydrants, and specials. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John A. Cole, Town Engineer, Room 69 Ashland Block.
...tractors must make figures separately for each ... or system of pipes covered by one special assessment. A certified check for $100 must accompany ... bid, payable to the order of the Supervisor of Lake View. The town reserves the right to ... any or all bids. JOHN McCONNELL, Supervisor Town of Lake View, ...ashington-st., Room 29.

DR. HENRY OLIN,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
...est Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.
126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

...ATS 90c to $2.50
10,000 Fine Hats, Latest Styles and Colors, at half usual prices.
LESTER'S, 163 Madison-st., Between Fifth-av. and La Salle.

Our Base-Ball Club,
And How It Won the Championship.
By NOAH BROOKS, author of "The Fairport Nine," "The Boy Emigrants," etc. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY A. G. SPALDING, of the Chicago Base-Ball Club.
Mr. Spalding's introduction to this book is sufficient to commend it to the great army of base-ball players, who will find the story one of thrilling interest. The scene is laid in Chicago and its vicinity.
One Volume, Quarto, Boards, Illuminated Cover.......$1.50
In Cloth, Extra............... 2.25
*.*For sale by all booksellers, or mailed, postpaid, by the publishers, on receipt of price.
E. P. DUTTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
39 West Twenty-third-st.,
NEW YORK.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY. THE
Countess of Monte-Cristo.
THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE
Son of Monte-Cristo.
THE SIXTH EDITION OF THE
Wife of Monte-Cristo.
THE COUNTESS OF MONTE-CRISTO. The Companion to Alexander Dumas' Celebrated Novel of "The Count of Monte-Cristo," and fully equal to it, being one of the most wonderful romances ever written. With an Illustrated Cover, with Portraits. Paper cover, $1.00; or bound in cloth, $1.75.
THE SON OF MONTE-CRISTO. Sequel to "The Wife of Monte-Cristo." Paper, 75 cents, or $1.25 in cloth.
THE WIFE OF MONTE-CRISTO. Continuation of "Count of Monte-Cristo." Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.
THE COUNT OF MONTE-CRISTO. Petersons' New Illustrated Edition. By Alexander Dumas. Unabridged Edition. Paper cover, $1.00, or cloth, $1.75.
EDMOND DANTES. Sequel to Count of Monte-Cristo. Paper cover, 75 cents, or fine edition, cloth, $1.25.
Above books are for sale by all Booksellers and at all News-Stands everywhere, also on all Railroad Trains, and are published and for sale by the dozen, hundred, or thousand by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Copies of any one or all of the above books will be sent to any one, to any place, postage prepaid, on remitting price of the ones wanted, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s
NEW BOOKS.
A COUNTRY DOCTOR.
A Novel. BY SARAH ORNE JEWETT, author of "Deephaven," "The Mate of the Daylight," etc. 16mo, $1.25.
A charming story laid among familiar New England scenes and people, and picturing life as it is today in New England towns. A lady physician is the heroine, a noble, true-hearted girl, who cannot fail to win the hearts of all readers. A delightful story for summer reading.
THE FATE OF MANSFIELD HUMPHREYS.
With the Episode of MR. WASHINGTON ADAMS in England, and an Apology. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. 16mo, $1.25.
This is one of the most interesting of "international" books, illustrating the mutual misconceptions and prejudices of Englishmen and Americans. Aside from the story, Mr. White's intimate acquaintance with English habits of thought and modes of expression renders his book exceedingly piquant.
SUMMER.
From the Journal of H. D. THOREAU, author of "Walden," "Cape Cod," etc. Edited by H. G. O. BLAKE. With a Map of Concord, and an Index. 12mo, gilt top, $1.50.
This selection from Thoreau's Journal is of the same general character with the "Early Spring in Massachusetts." Though fragmentary, it is rich in those observations and reflections which make all of Thoreau's writings so pungent and stimulating.
. For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

"The Surgeon's Stories."
FROM THE SWEDISH OF
PROF. TOPELIUS.
Times of Gustaf Adolf.
Times of Battle and Rest.
Times of Charles XII.
Times of Frederick I.
Times of Linnæus.
Times of Alchemy.
"It is safe to say that no one could possibly fail to be carried along by the torrent of fiery narration which marks these wonderful tales."—Philadelphia Press.
"We wish that there were more such novels written and fewer morbid psychological analyses."—Mail and Express, New York.
"A vivid, romantic picturing of one of the most fascinating periods of human history."—N. Y. Tribune.
"Most exquisitely written and translated."—Boston Transcript.
Each book is complete in itself, but a historical sequence and unity connects the series.
Price of each volume, $1.25.
Sold by booksellers, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,
Jansen, McClurg & Co.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st., Chicago.

War Vols. "Harper's Weekly."
The ONLY work preserving illustrations that appeared in Harper's Weekly during the War is
HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.
Two volumes, same size page as the Weekly.
Price, delivered free of express charges: Cloth, $14; Half Turkey Morocco, marbled edges, $20; Full Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, $30. Send for circular.
McDonnell Bros.
113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
This work was prepared by Messrs. Harper & Bros. with the special object of preserving their Famous War Sketches, and now that the plates of the Weekly are destroyed it is positively the ONLY means of obtaining them.

FRENCH NOVELS
AT
GERALD PIERCE & CO.
Periodical Agency,
122 DEARBORN STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO
PIERCE & SNYDER.
A Resort for all Literary and Theatrical People.
Standard Theatre Tickets for sale by us.

Charles Scribner's Sons
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
A New Novel by the Author of of "Guerndale."
THE CRIME OF HENRY VANE. By "J. S. of Dale." 1 vol., 12mo., $1.
"Henry Vane" is a study of American life. It is written with the vivid and strong simplicity that has been a distinguishing feature of the author's power. The readers who found so much to satisfy and attract them in "Guerndale" will not be disappointed by this original and striking work from the same hand.

Stories by American Authors.
Cloth, 50 Cents Each.
"Each one of the tales is a masterpiece, and, taken together, they afford delightful entertainment for leisure half hours. All may be read more than once."—Boston Traveller.
The FOURTH VOLUME [just ready] contains:
MISS GRIEF. By Constance Fennimore Woolson. LOVE IN OLD CLOATHES. By H. C. Bunner. TWO BUCKETS IN A WELL. By N. P. Willis. FRIEND BARTON'S CONCERN. By Mary Hallock Foote. AN INSPIRED LOBBYIST. By J. W. De Forest. LOST IN THE FOG. By Noah Brooks.
The FIRST VOLUME contains:
WHO WAS SHE? By Bayard Taylor.—THE DOCUMENTS IN THE CASE.—By Brander Matthews and H. C. Bunner. ONE OF THE THIRTY PIECES.—By W. H. Bishop. BALACCHI BROTHERS.—By Rebecca Harding Davis. AN OPERATION IN MONEY.—By Albert Webster.
The SECOND VOLUME contains:
THE TRANSFERRED GHOST.—By Frank R. Stockton. MRS. KNOLLYS.—By J. S. of Dale, author of "Guerndale." A MARTYR TO SCIENCE.—By Mary Putnam-Jacobi, M. D. A DINNER PARTY.—By John Eddy. THE MOUNT OF SORROW.—By Harriet Prescott Spofford. SISTER SILVIA.—By Mary Agnes Tincker.
The THIRD VOLUME contains:
THE SPIDER'S EYE.—By Lucretia P. Hale. A STORY OF THE LATIN QUARTER.—By Frances Hodgson Burnett. TWO PURSE COMPANIONS.—By George Parsons Lathrop. POOR OGLA-MOGA.—By David D. Lloyd. A MEMORABLE MURDER.—By Celia Thaxter. VENETIAN GLASS.—By Brander Matthews.

DR. McCOSH'S PHILOSOPHIC SERIES.
NO. 6. AGNOSTICISM OF HUME AND HUXLEY. With a Notice of the Scottish School. 8vo., paper, 50c.
"It has been shown again and again that Agnosticism is suicidal. It is an evident contradiction to affirm that we can know nothing. But when we have done all this, we have only strengthened the position of Agnosticism, which holds that all truth is contradictory. It is of no use fighting with a spectre, but we can assail those who keep it up, such as Hume, who started the system, and Huxley, its living defender."
ALREADY PUBLISHED:
PART I.—DIDACTIC.
NO. 1. CRITERIA OF DIVERSE KINDS OF TRUTH. As opposed to Agnosticism. Being a treatise on Applied Logic. 8vo, paper, 50c.
NO. 2. ENERGY, EFFICIENT AND FINAL CAUSE. 8vo, paper, 50c.
NO. 3. DEVELOPMENT: WHAT IT CAN DO AND WHAT IT CANNOT DO. 8vo, paper, 50c.
NO. 4. CERTITUDE, PROVIDENCE, AND PRAYER. 8vo, paper, 50c.
PART II.—HISTORICAL.
NO. 5. LOCKE'S THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE. With a Notice on Berkeley. 8vo, paper, 50c.
The Book-Buyer. A Monthly Summary of American and Foreign Literature. June number now ready. Annual subscription, 50 cents.
These books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers,
743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

Music Books for the Sea-Side.
Do not forget to take with you to the Sea-Side, Mountain, or other Summer Resort a few CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS.
TO SING:
GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG, ($2); or MINSTREL SONGS, Old and New, ($2); or AMERICAN COLLEGE SONG BOOK, ($2); or WAR SONGS, (50 cts.), or RHYMES AND TUNES, ($1.25). This last is a choice collection of Home Songs.
FOR SUNDAY:
SONG WORSHIP, (35 cts.), the New Sunday-School Song Book; or MALE VOICE CHOIR, (50 cts.), a collection of Sacred Songs; or BEAUTIES OF SACRED SONG, ($2).
TO PLAY—FOR PIANO:
GEMS OF THE DANCE, ($2); or GEMS OF STRAUSS, ($2); or A CLUSTER OF GEMS, ($2); or the easy FAIRY FINGERS, ($1.25); or that good collection of Piano Duets, the PIANO AT HOME, ($2); or the classical SCHUMANN'S ALBUM, ($2).
TO READ:
The musical novel, THE SOPRANO, ($1); or STUDENT'S HISTORY OF MUSIC, ($2.50); or MENDELSSOHN'S LETTERS, (2 Vols., each $1.50); or MOZART'S LETTERS, (2 Vols., each $1.25).
Any book mailed for retail price.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

The Battle of Stone's River,
Near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863.
By ALEXANDER F. STEVENSON.
One vol., 8vo. With Maps and Plans. $3.00.
A minute account of one of the most sanguinary battles of the Civil War. The heroic deeds of the two armies that confronted each other in Tennessee are here set forth with picturesque martial vigor and the precision of military science.
"A very animated history . . . both valuable and interesting."—New York Tribune.
"Clearly and forcibly written. . . . A most valuable contribution to the history of the War."—Boston Courier.
"Most valuable and most entertaining. He describes with minuteness of detail every portion of the field."—National Tribune (Washington).
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
BOSTON.

MYRTLE.*
For The Chicago Tribune.

Spring decked the Earth's warm bosom with emerald jewels' sheen,
With daisy-stars, and asphodel, and diamond-dews agleam;
And round the Earth a girdle fair most gracefully did twine,
Of clematis, convolvulus, wild-rose, and columbine.

She spread her robes along the streams and by the winding ways;
She filled the land with thankfulness, the air with tuneful lays.
The South-winds fanned the rounded buds to fuller, richer hue;
The soft-eyed dove sang to its mate a tale forever new.

O, time of Love! Springtime of years! Beneath the apple-boughs
A loving youth breathed sweetest words and wooed with solemn vow
A maiden fair. She leaned her head, e'en as the wind-kissed flower
Bent low to list the nightingale, 'neath Evening's amber bower.

Sweet myrtle, springing at their feet, he plucked, and crown'd her hair:
No Queen's bejeweled diadem could rest on brow more fair.
Sweet crown of Love, weight with the bliss of Love and Love's desire!
Sweet Spring of Life, filled with the wine of Passion's ardent fire!

O Soul! cannot Love's 'passioned kiss recall the fleeting breath?
O Heart, beneath the daisies laid in majesty of death—
Sweet myrtle twining at her feet, sweet roses at her head!
Life's power was so short—so sweet—and Love for one is dead!
CLYDE ST. CLAIRE.
CHICAGO, June, 1884.

*Sweet remembrance.

LITERATURE.

Biography of Frederick Denison Maurice, the English Reformer and Theologian.

Life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the Roman Emperor and Moralist.

"The Labor-Value Fallacy"—Richard Baxter—Politics and Politicians of Illinois.

The Life of F. D. Maurice.

Several years before his death, Mr. Maurice said to his son, afterwards his biographer, that "No man's life ought to be published till twenty years after his death." The son, in publishing his father's life only twelve years after his death, has done wisely. The story of that life, so abounding in literary activity and so full of good fruits, is none too soon given to the world. The theological animosities which some of his opinions upon questions of religion and of reform provoked time has so far allayed that his life and work can now be fairly judged. The age in which Mr. Maurice lived was marked by unrest, skepticism, and controversy in the theological world, and by intense agitation in the sphere of political and social reform. Both as a theological writer and as a reformer Mr. Maurice was a prominent figure in his day. In both these characters, too, he made his influence powerfully felt. The story of his life, which is told chiefly in his letters, is, therefore, one of great interest and of permanent value.

The opening chapters of this biography contain one of the most interesting portions of the whole history. It is the story of the rejection, first by the sisters, then by the mother of Maurice, and then by Maurice himself of the faith in which they had been educated. Michael Maurice, the father of Frederick Denison, was a Unitarian minister who held strongly to the faith of the body with which he was identified. It was his sad and bitter experience to have all his family, one after another, abjure his faith and withdraw from the church in which he ministered. The first ones to take this step were his daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, the latter of whom for herself and her sister abruptly and coldly announced their purpose in a letter to her father in which she said: "We do not think it consistent with the duty we owe to God to attend a Unitarian place of worship;" and she added that she and her sister could no longer take the communion with their father. The father's sorrow is revealed in his reply to the letter, in which he says: "I am totally unable to answer it, and certainly was unprepared for such a stroke." Some of the family turned to Calvinistic nonconformity; and some, especially the subject of this biography, to the Church of England. But his change of views did not come until after his graduation from Cambridge, after he had acquired some fame as a writer for the *Westminster Review*, and after he had assumed the editorship of the London *Athenæum*. The alternative presented to his mind was, that, if Revelation is the true name for the light given in the Bible, it must mean far more than his father believed it to mean; while, on the other hand, if it is not a true name, then the Bible does not justify and cannot minister to a potent faith. He rejected Unitarianism because, as he came to believe, it explained away a great part of the revelation which God had actually made to man. He anticipated, what has since to some extent come to pass, that the profound belief in the fatherhood of God for which Unitarians were once noted would gradually pass into something like the no-faith of the Agnostics of our day.

Maurice was an effective worker in the cause of national education. His views were not in harmony with those which seem to be coming more and more into ascendency in our times. He was opposed to the State controlling education. He greatly dreaded "the attempt to treat a human being as composed of two entities—one called religious, the other secular." He would make education national in the sense of having all teaching strike its roots into the soil. The information imparted on any and every subject he would, as far as possible, connect with the history of the nation. Thus every Englishman should be made to feel himself such; and should be connected, by a thousand ties of thought, of discipline, and of institutions, with former generations of Englishmen. He would have education *national*, also, in the sense of making his country a true nation—every class, rank, and order of society being so trained as to fulfill its part. Hence the idea of the nation was most sacred to him, and he is constantly endeavoring to awaken the perception and the love of it in the minds of his countrymen.

The influence exerted and the work done by Maurice as a social reformer were great and beneficial. He did not think his office as a minister barred him from taking a practical interest in the politics of the day, but rather demanded his best thought and service. He labored earnestly to set the social duties of men in the light of true principles. In sermons and other writings he spoke to all parties, and showed his sympathy with all parties. He believed that the true calling of the working classes was not well understood, either by themselves or by others. He thought that labor tended to become slavery; that the laborer was ever in danger of forgetting his manhood; and that the relations of employer and employé were perilously artificial. He therefore demanded for the working classes the conditions of intelligent manhood. Amid the storms of the revolution of 1848, and when there was serious danger that society might be rent into fragments, he proved himself, on the whole, a wise mediator between hostile factions—calling himself a Christian Socialist, in common with a small but chivalrous band who were gathered around him.

Of Maurice as a theologian, of his place in the theological world, and of the influence of his writings it is unnecessary to speak further than to say that, like his coadjutors and friends, Stanley and Kingsley, he belonged to the Broad Church party. Though bitterly assailed, and though he was expelled from his position as Professor in King's College because he held and taught that the force of the word "eternal" was qualitative and not quantitative, yet he bore all assaults patiently, with the dignity and good temper becoming a Christian.

Of his "Home-Life and Personal Characteristics" a most charming picture is given. "If anything went wrong," Col. Maurice writes, "he was sure, by some ingenious process or other, to make out that he was the person to blame for it. It was the continual tendency to take the heaviest load on his own shoulders and to assign the lightest to others." He was doing good by stealth "in all kinds of little ways, all day long, in the small details of daily life." This is charming.

An amusing and vivid picture is given of Maurice engaged in composition:

It was a very great relief to have to compose his books by dictation and to avoid the labor of mechanical writing. His usual manner of dictation was to sit with a pillow on his knee, hugged tight in his arms; or to walk up and down the room, still clutching the pillow; or, suddenly sitting down or standing before the fire, with the pillow still on his knee or under his left arm, to seize the poker and violently attack the fire—then to walk away from it to the furtherest end of the room, return, and poke violently at the fire, not unfrequently in complete ignorance of what he was doing, poking the whole contents of the fireplace through the bars into the fender. The habit of holding the pillow whenever he was engaged in excited talk dates from such early days that one of his undergraduate Cambridge friends used to say that a black horsehair pillow which he then had always followed him about of itself. My mother, in the Guy's days, used to call such a one his "black wife." All the while he poured forth a continuous stream of words.

Such traits, interesting in any one, are doubly so in one who has filled so large a place in contemporary history as Mr. Maurice has done. The style of Maurice is often tantalizing, and creates an expectation of something important which we are about to grasp, but which we do not succeed in seizing and holding, as he seized and held his pillow. He often seems to struggle to express views which appear to be present to his own mind only in a very undefined form. Of this peculiarity of his style Dean Stanley has given a very felicitous description in the words: "He was a fountain of fire which irradiated even where it did not penetrate; a trumpet that awaked even where it did not convince; a music that soothed even where it was not understood."

But, to gain any adequate idea of the character and work of Maurice, the reader will need to peruse carefully the volumes of this most admirable and finished biography. There he is presented as a man possessed of ability, learning, and character of the highest order, of wide culture, of keen and generous sympathies. Though a voluminous writer on theological and philosophical subjects, yet he has left no system either of theology or philosophy. He was, indeed, opposed on principle to anything like system. He was something of a mystic; for "mysticism," says Goethe, "is the scholasticism of the heart, the dialectic of feeling." He had a deep understanding of the human heart. He was an ardent patriot and Churchman, but more ardent as a lover of his country than as a lover of the Church of England. The sorrows he lightened—the amount of teaching, consolation, reproof, instruction in righteousness, which he poured into the hearts of men—none can measure. We may, with George Macdonald, give thanks

For all his coming, and the theory of power
That seized Thy one idea everywhere,
Brought down the eternal dawn into the hour,
And taught the dead Thy life to claim and share.

The work is illustrated by two fine portraits—one earlier and one later—and is enriched by an admirable and very full index. (The Life of Frederick Denison Maurice. Chiefly Told in His Own Letters. Edited by His Son, Frederick Maurice. Two Volumes. $5. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

This is a life of Marcus Aurelius by Paul Barron Watson, of Cambridge, Mass. It is the first life of Aurelius ever written in English. The author gives a picture of the times of the Antonines, and enables his readers to form an intelligent estimate of the character and doings of the subject of his volume. Some idea of the extent of the writer's researches may be obtained from the fact that his list of the authors consulted in the preparation of the work covers fifteen octavo pages. The volume consists of 338 pages, including a full index of subjects. It is divided into seven chapters. The topics of these chapters are: The Childhood and Youth of Aurelius—A. D. 121–138; The Period of Probation—A. D. 138–161; Empire Legislation—The Parthian War—161–166; The War with the Marcomanni (First Period)—A. D. 166–169; War with the Marcomanni (Second Period)—The Journey to the East—A. D. 169–178; War with the Marcomanni (Third Period)—The "Thoughts"—Death—A. D. 178–180; The Attitude of Marcus Aurelius Towards Christianity.

Marcus Aurelius was born at Rome A. D. 121. In his early life he was called Marcus Annius Verus. The appellation Aurelius was assumed several years later. His family was of Spanish lineage. His father, Annius Verus, belonged to the Roman Patricians. The Empire was then at the zenith of its glory; but the seeds of its dissolution were already growing, and soon developed into widespread causes of weakness and decline. These were, the influence of the vast military establishment in diminishing population; the consequent lack of money; the necessity of establishing legates in the provinces, with almost supreme power; and the resulting assumption of despotic power by the Emperors, which became an acknowledged necessity. High honors were conferred by the Emperor Hadrian upon Marcus when he was yet a child; but he maintained his quiet and unpretending simplicity of character. He was educated under private instructors, and developed a great love of study, especially in the department of philosophy.

Marcus was still a youth when Hadrian nominated Commodus, afterwards called L. Ælius Verus, to be his successor. But Commodus lived afterwards only eighteen months, and Hadrian was again called upon to name a successor. He would readily have designated Marcus to be the future Emperor, but for the fact that Ælius had a son, L. Cionius Commodus Verus, whom he could not treat with indifference. He therefore nominated Antoninus, the uncle of Marcus, to be his successor, on the condition that at his death both Commodus Verus and Marcus Verus should be raised jointly to the throne. Shortly afterwards Hadrian died, and Antoninus Pius succeeded him. Antoninus adopted Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus as his sons. Marcus married his daughter Faustina, and, being several years older than Lucius, was admitted at once to the counsels of his adoptive father, and did much to shape the character of his judicious administration. In March, 161, Antoninus was taken away by a violent fever—in his dying hours commending the State and his daughter Faustina to Marcus Aurelius.

The Senate ratified the nomination of Marcus Aurelius as Emperor, and he at once recognized Lucius Verus as his colleague, according to the stipulation of Hadrian. Immediately Marcus began to plan for the mitigation of existing evils in the Empire; and the history of his beneficent agency in the administration of public affairs is clearly and fully given by our author—together with a most interesting account of the prosecution and successful conclusion of the Parthian war—in the third chapter.

In the fourth chapter we have a report of the triumphal celebration at Rome of the victory over the Parthians, and of the fearful ravages of the plague which the soldiers brought with them from the East, and the story of the first period of the war with the Marcomanni—a wandering tribe that excited a rebellion in the province along the Danube. In this connection the virtues of Marcus are exhibited in strong contrast with the luxurious habits and gross indulgences of Lucius Verus, who achieved no true honor in his lifetime, and who died in 169, to the real relief of the Empire.

After the close of the second period of the war with the Marcomanni Marcus Aurelius made a journey to the East, with the purpose of allaying uneasiness in some of the discontented provinces. In this he seems to have been eminently successful. Meanwhile he took occasion to extend his philosophical studies, and afforded special evidences of his religious spirit.

After the end of the third and last conflict with the Marcomanni Marcus Aurelius seems to have completed his work entitled "The Thoughts," which was written for a moral purpose, and to which his chief fame is due. Mr. Watson gives a synopsis of the "Thoughts" in his sixth chapter, which will be read, by those who are not familiar with the work itself, with deep interest.

"The 17th of March, 180," says our author, "Marcus Aurelius breathed his last, being then in the 59th year of his age and the twentieth of his reign. His death, according to the expression of Dion Cassius, marks the point at which the Roman world sank from the Golden to the Iron Age." His death occurred before his return from the war with the Marcomanni; and his remains were carried to Rome, and interred there.

The closing chapter is occupied with "The Attitude of Marcus Aurelius Towards Christianity," against which he was a declared enemy. He was among the persecuting Emperors, although, as our author shows, he did not enact any new laws against the Christians, and restrained the violent spirit of persecution that often led to outbreaks among the people that transcended the rescript of Trajan. He insisted that no Christian should be sought by the authorities for persecution, and that no one recanting should be punished. About one hundred martyrdoms were suffered under his reign at Rome and in the provinces. Mr. Watson is undoubtedly correct in maintaining that Marcus Aurelius was moderate in his opposition to Christianity compared with some other Emperors. But it will be questioned by many whether he does not too far apologize for the course of Marcus in relation to the Christians. He contends that the Christians were bad subjects and openly hostile to the Empire; but his only proofs are that they refused to worship the Pagan gods, and that they asserted that the final destruction of the Empire was predicted. He also alleges, as an apology for the hostility of Marcus, that the Christians were divided into mutually opposing and bitterly conflicting sects, who excommunicated one another, agreeing only in their hatred of the popular idolatry. But, so far as this was true, it would seem to have lessened the danger of any united conspiracy on the part of the Christians against the Empire, which Marcus could not have been slow to perceive. Besides, our author acknowledges that Marcus was a superstitious supporter of the Pagan mythology and worship, which was no doubt his chief reason for arraying his power against Christianity, while he was too humane in his disposition to tolerate persecutions that proceeded beyond the warrant of established law.

As a whole, the volume is well worthy of a place in all libraries, and will be read with interest and profit by those who dissent from the author's position in regard to legendary additions to the Gospels and the extent of the Gnostic spirit in the early church. The work is gotten up in excellent style, and is enriched by a number of numismatical illustrations. (Harper & Bros. $2.50.)

Brief Notices.

Mr. M. L. Scudder, of this city, in a volume of about a hundred pages called "The Labor-Value Fallacy" has made a valuable contribution to the social-science discussions which are now agitating Europe and America. There is a commendable absence of that dogmatic assertion in his book which often mars the investigation of important questions and only serves to exasperate without convincing the reader. In the introduction he says: "I wish to disclaim at the outset a too positive tone. The proper spirit, it seems to me, is, that each one shall describe clearly what each one sees, but with the constant admission that no one can see it all." This is the only course to pursue in the examination of disputed questions with any hope of arriving at the truth. The fundamental proposition of the political economists, that "All wealth is created by labor," is met by a skillful application of the reductio ad absurdum, and shown to have distinct limitations. This proposition is the corner-stone of the social temple constructed by Henry George and the French Socialists; and, if it be undermined, the whole edifice falls to the ground. The theory that the price of an article is fixed by the amount of labor expended upon it is called in question and shown to be fallacious. An amusing account is given of several attempts to establish labor-exchanges. "These labor-exchanges were consistent endeavors to carry on trade upon the theory that all value is created by labor. Labor notes were then issued, the unit of labor being one hour; and these notes were receivable in the exchange for any article according to its appraised value in labor units. A large amount of merchandise appeared on its shelves, and labor notes were quite generally circulated. But soon it began to be perceived that the really desirable goods were disappearing. The local tradesmen had succeeded in transferring to the exchange their unsalable stocks, and had taken away the really valuable goods. The labor notes fell rapidly into discredit when it was found that little remained worth the trouble of removing. The whole affair came to an end in less than thirty days after beginning business." The book deserves a careful reading, and will do much to dissipate the fears of conservative citizens who think they see the triumph of Socialism in the near future. (Jansen, McClurg & Co. 50 cents.)

"Health and Strength for Girls" is the title of a small volume by Mary Safford, M. D., and Mary E. Allen, of Boston. It consists of stories illustrative of the subject of the book. It will no doubt afford valuable hints to many readers. (D. Lothrop & Co.)

"The Celestial Country" is from the "Rhythm of St. Bernard of Cluny," translated by John Mason Neale, D. D. The religious public will never tire of this wonderful composition. Parts of it are found in all our later selections of hymns. It is gotten up in beautiful form and style by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

An appreciative life of Richard Baxter is that by the Rev. G. D. Boyle, Dean of Salisbury, in the "Heroes of Christian History." It is written in a spirit of fairness, and is perhaps as little tinged by prejudice as any life of the great hero of English non-conformity that could be written from the author's churchly position. Baxter is most widely known in this country by his "Saint's Rest"—a work which is still read by tens of thousands after the writer has been at rest 200 years. He was a minister of the Established Church of England in the days of Cromwell and the Restoration. He earnestly strove to loosen the stringency of the High Church party, but was finally ejected from his church, and subjected to a two-years' imprisonment for non-conformity, under the iniquitous judgment of the notorious Jeffreys. Few more conscientious, enlightened, and conciliatory men have suffered for righteousness' sake. He died Dec. 8, 1691, at the age of 76—having endured much bodily distress during the greater part of his life, and after being through all his later years the subject of merciless misrepresentation and persecution. He is now recognized by leading divines of the English Church as among the noblest worthies of his eventful times. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, 75 cents.)

"Three Villages" is the title of a pretty little volume of sketches by Mr. W. D. Howells. Lexington, Shirley, and Gnadenhütten are the places treated of. The articles originally appeared in the *Atlantic*, by whose readers they were regarded as among the pleasantest of Mr. Howells' minor contributions to literature. (James R. Osgood & Co.)

Prof. G. Dallas Lind's "Man: Embracing His Origin, Antiquity, Primitive Condition, etc., etc.," is an ill-made and cheaply-illustrated book, the aim of which is to cover a field broad enough to engage the attention of a hundred trained specialists. The myriad-minded Professor has somewhat overestimated his powers. (Chicago: T. S. Denison.)

The text of "Greater London: Its History, Its People, and Its Places," is by Mr. E. Walford, an experienced compiler, and furnishes some agreeable reading. The numerous illustrations which accompany it remind one of the infancy of xylographic art. (Cassell & Co. $4.)

Very attractive are the neat little brochures published by Clarke & Maynard, of New York, under the general title of "English Classics." The latest issues are "The Shakspearean Speaker," "Thanatopsis," "Tales from Shakspeare," and "The Academic Orthoepist." Mr. Alonzo Reed's useful "Word Lessons" is another recent publication of this firm.

"The Parlor Muse: A Selection of Vers de Société from Modern Poets," is the latest issue in the cheap and pretty "Parchment Series" of D. Appleton & Co. Praed, Locker, Dobson, Calverley, Gilbert, Bunner, and other poets are represented by characteristic pieces, all of which are agreeable reading. (30 cents.)

There may be persons possessed of sufficient fortitude to survive the perusal of seventy-two pages of doggerel. To such a "History of the United States in Rhyme," by Mr. Robert C. Adams, is cordially recommended. (D. Lothrop & Co.)

S. R. Koehler's "United States Art Directory and Year-Book" comes this year considerably augmented and improved as compared with the first issue. It contains an excellent review of art matters in the United States during the year 1883; a full list of all the facilities existing in this country for the enjoyment and the study of art—academies, art schools, museums, collections, exhibitions, societies, etc.; and a useful artist's and art-teacher's directory. Much cannot be said, however, in favor of the large number of process-illustrations that have been introduced as a new feature. The compiler says that they must "speak for themselves." Let it therefore be hoped that their utterances are modest. (Cassell & Co.)

Mr. D. W. Lusk is one of the oldest journalists in Illinois, and has personally known most of her distinguished men. The work he has just published is therefore of permanent value, and not a contribution to ephemeral politics. The period formally embraced is that between 1856 and 1884; but the addition of anecdotes and incidents, and an appendix from 1809 to 1856, makes the record one of seventy-five years. Not only have we here a concise political history of the State, but also a sufficiently distinct outline of National politics from the election of Washington down to the inauguration of Arthur. Mr. Lusk has aimed at perfect impartiality, and throughout his work there is a notable absence of anything in the nature of personal abuse or partisan rancor. Many excellent portraits lend their charm to this interesting and instructive volume. The faces of Abraham Lincoln, Richard Yates, Richard J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Palmer, Gen. Grant, Orestes H. Browning, Ninian Edwards, and Edward Coles are here reproduced by the skillful hand of the engraver, and serve to remind the reader of "the men and the measures that have contributed in giving Illinois so proud a position in the sisterhood of States." (Politics and Politicians: A Succinct History of the Politics of Illinois from 1856 to 1884; with Anecdotes and Incidents, and Appendix from 1809 to 1856. By D. W. Lusk, Springfield. $3.75. Sold only by subscription.)

"Woodcraft" is the title of a handy little book by "Nesmuk." To those who are familiar with the nom de guerre of the writer, the bare announcement of the work is sufficient. Others, less happily familiar with his genial pen, may be pleased to learn that this book consists of some valuable and practical hints on camping and canoeing by one of over forty years' experience. Camps; camp-fires, and how to make them; fishing with and without flies, with some discursive remarks on the gentle art; camp-equipage, and camp-cooking, are among the subjects which are treated in a pleasant and able way. The author's description of the shanty-tent, and his observations on that most troublesome of all things, the camp-fire, are worthy of serious consideration. And be not surprised, O reader, when an old woodsman tells you how you can be well housed in the woods at an expense of about $1.50, or that his "entire outfit for cooking and eating dishes comprises five pieces of tinware," weighing, all told, two pounds. Camping, like mathematics, is an exact science. Every ounce of weight has its value, and there is no cook a more subtle chemist than the good camp-cook. To the man of moderate means who is a lover of woodland life, and wishes a free, joyous outing, this book will prove serviceable. The author is genial and full of dry humor; but one cannot help wishing that such long experience on his part had enabled him to condense more information in the same space, or else to write a few more chapters. There is a feeling that he has not said all he might have said or all that we wish he would say. But possibly this may go to prove the excellence of the work, rather than any defect; for often the test of the thoroughly good book is the regret of the reader that it is not longer. (New York: *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company. $1.)

The fifth of Dr. James McCosh's treatises on philosophy, in the valuable series which he is now publishing, is "Locke's Theory of Knowledge, with a Notice of Berkeley." After a general introduction and a brief sketch of Locke's life, Dr. McCosh discusses the peculiar theory of Locke in regard to the sources of human knowledge. He believes that Locke has been misunderstood, and that he was not as far from the Christian philosophers of our time as he has been represented to be. He so explains Locke's teachings in regard to sensation and reflection as to remove him altogether from the company of materialists, who have claimed him as supporting their doctrines. He denies that Locke was either an idealist or a sensationalist, and maintains that he was an experientialist—that is, he held that all our knowledge is in some sense derived from experience, while he failed to inquire carefully how the mind deduces general laws from particular experiences. Undoubtedly Locke believed that the mind does in some way attain general knowledge, but he did not clear his language of ambiguity, because he had not fully considered the origin of general ideas. This treatise of Dr. McCosh is instructive, and ought to be carefully read by philosophical thinkers. In noticing the theory of Berkeley, Dr. McCosh shows that neither Locke nor Berkeley provided in his philosophy for any real knowledge of external things. He shows also that Berkeley's theory affords a premise for the skepticism of Hume, and leaves no room for proof either of matter or finite mind. (Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.)

Literary Notes.

Mr. William M. Chase is just completing the portrait of Mr. L. Prang, of Boston.

Julian Hawthorne will contribute to the July *Century* an interesting and narrative paper on the "Scenes of Hawthorne's Romances."

The July *Manhattan* will have a humorous short story, "Plain Fishing," by Frank R. Stockton, the author of that amusing sketch, "The Lady or the Tiger?"

The opening chapters of "Aurora," a new novel by Mary Agnes Tincker, author of "The Jewel in the Lotos," will appear in the July number of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

The Count of Paris will soon publish a history of the reign of his grandfather, the writing of which has interrupted his work on the "History of the Civil War in America."

A biographical and critical paper will appear in the July *Manhattan* on the Earl of Dufferin, written by J. L. Whittle, the Earl's intimate friend and one of the staff of the Lord Chancellor of England.

Dr. Karl Müller, of Stuttgart, has nearly completed a German translation of Appleton Morgan's Shakspearean Myth, which, with an introduction by the translator, the Messrs. Tauchnitz will publish early in the fall.

In the July *Manhattan* Frank Vincent Jr., whose travels in Burmah and Siam make him an authority on the subject, will have a paper on "White Elephants"—maintaining that a white elephant has never been allowed to leave Asia.

The *Century Magazine*, which has just published President Eliot's plea for a new and wider meaning for the phrase, "a liberal education," is about to publish a number of papers bearing directly upon the study of Greek literature.

The scene of Mr. Howells' and Mr. Henschel's forthcoming comic opera is a steamer in mid-ocean. The libretto is said to sparkle with extremely comical verses, and some of the music is extremely captivating. The work is getting on rapidly.

R. Worthington will immediately issue a book with the portentous title, "The Abolition of the Presidency." The author is Henry C. Lockwood, a prominent New York lawyer, who proposes saving the Republic by abolishing the Presidency.

It is said that one of the new points in Brander Matthews' biography of Sheridan will be a solution of the question, Where did Sheridan get the money to buy Drury-Lane Theatre? The time for the appearance of Mr. Matthews' book is not yet announced.

Frank R. Stockton, who is expected home from Europe during the summer, has devoted his absence to story-writing as well as to sight-seeing. He will contribute to the July *Century* a short story, called "The Reversible Landscape," in which he will write of a kind of art which "cannot be too high."

"The Study of Acting in Paris" is the title of an open letter to be published in the July *Century* by Miss Juliet M. Everts, who writes from her own experience. Mr. Sargent, of the Madison Square Theatre, also will contribute an answer to the query, "Shall We Have an American Conservatory?" Mr. Sargent thinks we could and should.

The author of a new Boston novel seems fond of red. One of the young men in the book has "a red-tanned face and amber hair"; another character is a college Professor who "hid his celebrity under a reddish beard"; a third has "a complexion naturally crimson"; and a fourth, in "riding by, leaves an impression of a long scarlet mustache."

The *Century* Company, of New York, has selected from the pages of the *St. Nicholas Magazine* about a hundred of its choicest poems, and has printed them in an attractive pamphlet in order to submit them to musical composers as texts for songs with a view to the publication of a collection of songs for families and young people, to be called "The St. Nicholas Song-Book."

The pressure upon the columns of THE TRIBUNE of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention caused the exclusion of book-reviews from the second edition of the paper of last Saturday. Notices of the following books appeared in the first edition: "The Entailed Hat," by G. A. Townsend; "A Midsummer Madness," by Ellen Olney Kirk; "Only an Incident," by Grace Denio Litchfield; "Times of Linnæus," by Topelius; "A Roman Singer," by F. Marion Crawford; "Mumu," by Turgenieff; "Archibald Malmaison," by Julian Hawthorne; "The Miz Maze," by nine authors; "The Bowsham Puzzle," by John Habberton; "Trafalgar," from the Spanish of Galdos; "A Wife Hard Won," by Julia McNair Wright; "Who's to Blame?" by Henry Fauntleroy; "Pilgrims and Shrines," a charming book of travel by Miss Eliza Allen Starr, of this city; "Round the World," by Andrew Carnegie; and "James and Lucretia Mott: Life and Letters," edited by their granddaughter, Anna Davis Hallowell.

Books Received.

MOTHERS IN COUNCIL. New York: Harper & Bros.

PRACTICAL ESSAYS. By Alexander Bain, LL.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE GIANT'S ROBE. By F. Anstey. With Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

REFLECTIONS IN PALESTINE—1883. By Charles George Gordon. London: Macmillan & Co.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON: AN ESSAY. By John Morley. New York: Macmillan & Co. 20 cents.

WHIRLWINDS, CYCLONES, AND TORNADOES. By William Morris Davis. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A PALACE-PRISON; OR, THE PAST AND THE PRESENT. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.

BARBARA THAYER—HER GLORIOUS CAREER: A NOVEL. By Annie Jenness Miller. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

RAPID RAMBLINGS IN EUROPE. By W. C. Falkner. With Twelve Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THERE WAS ONCE A MAN: A STORY. By R. H. Newell (Orpheus C. Kerr). New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

QUICKSANDS. From the German of Adolph Streckfuss. By A. L. Wister. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

WORDS FOR THE NEW CHURCH. XII.—THE CONFLICT OF THE AGES. Part VI. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. By John F. Hurst, D. D. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros.

CHINESE GORDON: A SUCCINCT RECORD OF HIS LIFE. By Archibald Forbes. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.

WHAT SHALL WE NAME IT? A DICTIONARY OF BAPTISMAL NAMES FOR CHILDREN. New York: John C. Stockwell. 25 cents.

SIX SEASONS ON OUR PRAIRIES AND SIX WEEKS IN OUR ROCKIES. By Thomas J. Jenkins. Louisville, Ky.: Charles A. Rogers.

THE STORY OF THE COUP D'ETAT. By M. De Maupas. Translated by Albert D. Vandam. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE OLD SOUTH COUNCIL CALLED FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE REV. GEORGE A. GORDON. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

FAR FROM HOME. From the German of Johannes Van Derval. Translated by Kathrine Hamilton. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.25.

THE GREAT ARGUMENT; OR, JESUS CHRIST IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. By William H. Thompson, M. A., M. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH IN ITS OUTLINES: AN EXPOSITION OF MODERN SOCIALISM. By Lawrence Gronlund. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

CLYTIA: A ROMANCE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By George Taylor. From the German by Mary J. J. Safford. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

BROKEN ENGLISH: A FRENCHMAN'S STRUGGLE WITH THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By E. C. Dubois. In English and French. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

BRAHMOISM; OR, A HISTORY OF REFORMED HINDOOISM FROM ITS ORIGIN IN 1830, ETC. By Ram Chandra Bose, M. A. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

THE BATTLE OF STONE'S RIVER, NEAR MURFREESBORO', TENN.—DEC. 30, 1862, TO JAN. 3, 1863. By Alexander F. Stevenson. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $3.

PROFITABLE POULTRY-KEEPING. By Stephen Beale. Edited, with Additions, by Mason C. Wild. Illustrated. New York: George Routledge & Sons. $1.50.

THE REMARKABLE HISTORY OF SIR THOMAS UPMORE, BART., M. P., FORMERLY KNOWN AS "TOMMY UPMORE." By R. D. Blackmore. New York: Harper & Bros.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE? A HANDBOOK FOR THE NURSERY; WITH USEFUL HINTS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS. By Robert B. Dixon, M. D. (Harvard). Boston: Lee & Shepard. 30 cents.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS: A SUCCINCT HISTORY OF THE POLITICS OF ILLINOIS FROM 1856 TO 1884, WITH ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS, AND AN APPENDIX FROM 1809 TO 1856. By D. W. Lusk, Springfield, Ill.

PROSE WRITINGS OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Edited by Parke Godwin. Volume First—ESSAYS, TALES, AND ORATIONS. Volume Second—TRAVELS, ADDRESSES, AND COMMENTS. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR. By Anton Gindely, Professor of German History in University of Prague. Translated by Andrew Ten Brook, with an Introductory and Concluding Chapter by the Translator. Two Volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

Periodicals Received.

Rambler, June 7.
Athenæum, May 24.
Art Union for May.
Blackwood's for May.
Book-Buyer for June.
Golden Days for June.
Literary News for June.
Weekly Magazine, June 7.
Publisher's Weekly, June 7.
Weekly Medical Review, June 7.
Harper's Young People, June 10.
Meteorological Journal for June.
Macmillan's Magazine for June.
Critic and Good Literature, June 7.
Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner for June.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Present Prices of Some Articles of Food Compared with Those of Eighty or Ninety Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—In view of some current efforts to increase the emoluments of Government officers on the ground that it costs two or three times as much to live now as it did when these offices were created it may be well to recall sundry statistics given by Senator George, of Mississippi, in a recent speech.

Having repeatedly found his objections to the modern increase of official salaries met by the broad assertion that it costs three times as much to live now as it did when the Government was founded, he determined to be no longer put down by this statement without finding out exactly how far it was true. He delved among the books of the Congressional Library, and the conclusion he reached was that "in all the substantials of life, all the necessaries and comforts of life, the prices were higher during Washington's and the elder Adams' Administration than they are now. I allude especially to provisions, things consumed by men. Of course we all know as to clothing that the improvements in labor-saving machinery, the invention of the sewing-machine, have greatly reduced the prices of those necessary articles. As to fuel, I have looked into that, and the price of coal is now less than it was during the Administration of Washington."

Rents, of course, are enormously greater now in the large cities than they were at the beginning of the century, but while this fact must be kept in mind for those places Mr. George insists that even rents "in the rural districts in the non-manufacturing and non-commercial States are as low now as they ever were, and are lower than ever before in the South." Here are some of the statistical comparisons of Senator George:

Beef per barrel was worth in 1795 $13, in 1796 it was worth $14, in 1834 it was worth $8.50, and the average price of beef for the forty years commencing in 1795 and ending in 1834 was $10.25 per barrel. In the last ten years the price of beef has been less than $10.25 per barrel.

Take the article of corn, a very necessary article. In 1795, 1796, and 1797 it was worth $1 per bushel and over. That was the lowest price. The average price for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was 86¼ cents per bushel. In the last ten years it has never been as high as this average except in 1883, when there was a drouth, and corn was exceptionally high.

Take the article of coffee. In 1795, 1796, and 1797 it was worth respectively 21, 25, and 26 cents per pound, and the average price for the forty years up to 1834 was 22 cents. For the last ten years it has not been up to that average.

Take the article of sugar. In 1795 it was worth 14 cents per pound. It went as high as 17 cents in 1816, and never got as low as 10 cents till 1830. Now the price is from six to eight cents. So there has been a fall in the price of sugar.

Mr. George at that point noted that it was shown a year ago in Congress that sugar was a leading item of expense in a boarding-house for factory operatives. He then added these figures:

Take pork, sir. In 1795 it was $18 per barrel; in 1801 it was $26. In 1808 it fell to $15, and was never as low as $15 again until 1820, and then it was $14.50. The average price for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was $16.99 per barrel. It is less than that now.

Take flour, a very essential article of support. The average price of a barrel of flour from 1795 to 1834 was $8.51. In 1795 it was $12, in 1796 it was $16, in 1801 it was $13, in 1817 it was $14.75, the average being, as I have stated, $8.51. It is now and has been for a long time much lower than that.

Take wheat. My statistics of wheat do not go beyond the year 1806; I cannot find them beyond that time. In that year the average price of wheat was $1.35; in 1807, 1808, and 1809 it was $1.25 per bushel; in 1810 it was $1.50 per bushel; in 1811 it was $1.75 per bushel, whereas the price today in Chicago is about 98 cents.

Since that time wheat has fallen lower, but the fluctuations through speculation do not affect the general comparison.

Take rice, another article of consumption. In 1795 it was worth 7 cents per pound, in 1796 it was worth 8 cents per pound, and the average for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was $4.61 per hundred, or 4.61 cents per pound, and this average was caused by the low price from 1820 down. Before that time it was higher. The average for the last ten years would be but very little higher.

Take the article of fuel. In 1825 anthracite coal was from $8 to $11 per ton. It never got lower than $6 until 1833. Then it rose again, and it is now regularly under $5 per ton.

These figures may in some particulars be attacked, and there are other considerations that should unquestionably be taken into account. It is no doubt true that the number of things classed as necessities and comforts, or, in other words, the number of things deemed ordinary requisits for a given condition or calling in life, has been multiplied of late years. Doubtless food is not relatively so great an item of the total expense in many houses as it was in former generations. Nevertheless, Mr. George's investigations are interesting, and perhaps may lead to some caution hereafter in accepting assertions hitherto so little challenged as to have almost become axioms.

THE BOLT OF THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

Fargo *Argus* (Rep.): The New York *Times* hastily takes ground against the Chicago ticket. It has been for a long time past a kicker on general principles, and opposed to whatever other people favored. It had no special favorite among all the names proposed, but has manifested its ill-humor at the expense of the President and Mr. Blaine specifically. There has been no effort on its part to secure the selection of an embodiment of its views and point out the way to success, but it has devoted itself to grumbling and menacing the party with its antagonism in case its whims were not consulted. Its course is so unreasonable and so unbecoming an exponent of the party faith that it is probable its erratic and ill-advised action will injure itself rather than the ticket it opposes or the party. It will find that no newspaper is large and powerful enough to seriously affect public sentiment when it stands in opposition to sound policy and assumes an unwarranted and indefensible position. The public mind is quick to see the distinction between the conscientious advocate of correct and vital principles and the narrow, selfish exponent of grudges. Some indication of this fact and the meagreness of its influence is seen in the fact that its loud proclamation to the convention that the ticket nominated would not have its support was given no perceptible weight by the representatives of the party at Chicago. It is better to have the *Times* in direct and avowed antagonism to the party than to have it profess to be within the party lines and striving to foment mutiny and disaffection.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

J—oin heart and hand
A—round our land;
M—ake Freedom triumph yet again;
E—nlist the throngs;
S—ing loud your songs;
G—od speed the Statesman, James G. Blaine!

B—efore all eyes
L—et him arise
A—nd vindicate each human right;
I—n righteous cause
N—o never pause,
E—xalt the truth, and spread the light.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

J—oyfully, comrades, sound pibroch and slogan!
O—nward we're marching with Blaine and with Logan.
H—ero and Statesman our columns are leading;
N—ow to the front, for our country is pleading!
A—ll to the conflict 'twixt Justice and Error!
L—ook how the foes are now stricken with terror!
O—nward, till Righteousness fills every station;
G—randly give Freedom to all in our Nation!
A—ges to come shall inherit the glory,
N—ever to cease in rehearsing the story.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 12. G. S. B.

AGRICULTURE.

Some of the Adulterations That Injure the Interests of Farmers—Modern Food Frauds.

Suggestions Regarding Independent and Profitable Employment for Women.

One Effect of Contagious Diseases Upon the Live-Stock Business—Notes of General Interest.

HUSBANDRY.

Adulterations Injurious to the Interest of Farmers.

Great complaint has of late been made, justly and with some good effect, about the competition makers of genuine butter have met from manufacturers of the imitation article, but it may be questioned whether so much would have been said and done to lessen the effect of that competition if owners of creameries and dairies had not been injured by the rivalry of the butterine, suene, and oleomargarine men. If the price of home-made butter is lower now than it was before the imitations were put on the market, the fact is not generally known, but it is quite certain that the price is considerably lower than it would now be had oleomargarine not appeared to supply a goodly part of the demand and keep prices down. If the States generally follow the example set by Missouri and New York and pass laws forbidding the manufacture and sale of spurious butter dairymen will doubtless find their profits greatly enhanced.

It seems somewhat remarkable that, if the complaint about spurious butter was started by or sustained in the interest of farmers, the friends of the latter do not undertake to create a feeling which will check or prevent that adulteration in other goods by which the farming interest is injured. Large quantities of fruit are made into preserves, jams, and jellies, thereby saving much in which decay has begun, and reducing the utter loss of fruit in large markets to a minimum; at the same time reducing the demand for fruits, which is still further reduced by the use of substances other than natural fruits to give bulk, substance, flavor, and color to the jellies, marmalade, jams, and various forms of preserved fruits.

Not long ago a great gathering of wool-growers was held in Chicago, at which the effects of a reduction of the import duties on wool were described and discussed with able eloquence. Those who advocate the further reduction of the tariff were soundly berated as foes of the farmer, and the convention resolved that all that can be should be done to prevent further reduction, and to restore the tariff to the former high figures. If anything was said in that convention about two classes of enemies which have done and are now doing a thousand times more harm to wool-growers than free-traders have ever done, no notice was taken of the speeches in relation to them. Dogs, encouraged and protected by sheep-owners as well as by others, have caused a hundred times more actual loss to wool-growers than would result from an entire abolition of the tariff on wool; yet the farmers make comparatively little complaint about this enemy, whose ravages are far more plainly felt than the rivalry of makers of oleomargarine has ever been, and for the continued existence of which there is not a single reasonable excuse, as there is for the continued manufacture of oleo-butter.

Has anything been said by farmers regarding the mixture of cotton and of shoddy in the "all-wool" goods, which by their deceitful pretense bring discredit upon goods made wholly of the fleeces of sheep? Of all adulterations none have done the farmers wrong more generally than have these of the so-called woolen manufacturers, for if the farmer has not himself kept sheep he has been deluded into paying for materials which he never received—into paying for wool when he got only a mixture of shoddy and cotton. By the art of the adulterator base materials have been made to take the place and lessen the demand for and price of wool, as suet and lard have taken the place of butter. In the substitution of cotton shoddy for wool a greater wrong has been done than has been perpetrated by palming off oleomargarine and kindred articles for genuine butter, for it will be difficult to find goods made of pure wool which are not better than those of like appearance adulterated with cotton or shoddy, but it is not in the least difficult to find real butter very inferior in flavor, odor, color, taste, and wholesomeness to the imitation articles.

Would it not be well for farmers to undertake to do with these and other adulterations as has been done in Missouri and New York in the case of oleomargarine? Would not this work be worthy of the attention of wool-growers' organizations and of the Grangers? Is there among farmers enough cohesion to enable them to secure the enactment and observance of laws for preventing adulteration in ways which directly affect the farmer? Or is it true, as friends of the makers of bogus butter charge, that the legislation against imitations of butter has been secured, not by or directly for farmers, but by and for the benefit of manufacturers of genuine dairy and creamery butter?

Employment for Women.

A lady who is interested in finding suitable new occupations for women sends to THE TRIBUNE a newspaper clipping describing the almost marvelous growth and fruitfulness of New Mexican fruit-trees, with some questions which suggest that her idea is that fruit-growing in New Mexico may furnish employment for women who wish to improve their fortunes. It is possible that women who have friends in New Mexico might do well in the business of fruit-farming in that part of the country; but those who are living in the Middle States may find it far pleasanter and quite as profitable to begin operations nearer home. Nearness to large markets offers advantages other than the mere difference in cost of transportation, and the latter often forms a very considerable argument in favor of settling near a good market. It has been seriously proposed that cattle-ranching may be profitably carried on in England in competition with the plains of the Western States and Territories because the cost of taking a bullock from the West to England is more than equal to a liberal rental of the number of English acres required for the support of such an animal. The cost of carrying two steers from the free grazing grounds of Texas or New Mexico to New York or to Philadelphia is nearly or quite equal to the value of one of those steers in those markets. With this in their favor farmers of the Atlantic States make money raising cattle.

Fruit-growers near the large cities of the Eastern and Middle States have grown rich despite the competition of those favored by the wonderful climate and fertility of the Pacific coast. The peach orchards of Michigan have been very profitable notwithstanding the fact that refrigerator cars bring fruit from Delaware, Maryland, and other favored States, landing it fresh and in fine condition a few hours after it was picked. These are but few of the well-known facts which serve to show that it is by no means necessary to go to a distant place to find profitable employment. When one reads of the wonderful productiveness of New-Mexican orchards, he does not, perhaps, read between the lines of the costly system of irrigation required, of the very small limits of the land suitable for fruit-growing, of the difficulty which would come in finding profitable sale for any great quantity of fruit, nor of the discomforts and privitations those must meet who go to that arid, dusty, semi-tropical country. The *Youth's Companion* truly says on this point: "The difficulty in the way of most women who wish to support themselves is, that they try to reach some unattainable, distant employment. The materials for our usefulness and for our happiness also lie usually close at hand in our own familiar, every-day paths, if we have the eyes to see them."

An illustration of the truth of the above observation is found in the case of one woman who, living near a small village near Chicago, makes what is best known to Yankees as "Dutch cheese," and to others as "smearkase." This she sends freshly made each day to the grocery, where it is sold for 10 cents per pound. How extensive a business she does the writer has not inquired, but she has done enough to show that there are possible profits in homely articles that have not yet been made for general sale. Fruit-growing, beekeeping, silk-worm culture, raisin-making, floriculture, and poultry-raising, all these have been successfully undertaken by women who have taken up that which lay nearest to them. In the outskirts of Chicago lives the daughter of an English farmer, a portly dame, who has for years gathered quite a little income from her live stock. She has a goat or two giving milk, which finds ready sale for infants and invalids; a pig is ever ready to make use of any scrap from the kitchen; pigeons, ducks, chickens, and even geese occupy pens, while cages of canaries hang in the house or are suspended from hooks outside in pleasant weather. The farm on which all this live stock is kept consists of four city lots together, each about twenty-five by 100 feet, and is probably one of the smallest stock ranches on the continent. It serves to show what can be done under circumstances which most folks would call decidedly unfavorable.

Agriculture in India.

Calcutta Correspondence New York *Sun:* As to our methods of agriculture, which are generally very primitive, while it were absurd to expect leaping marches all of a sudden, a great deal of improvement can be readily and easily induced before more comprehensive and difficult plans have time to ripen.

As it is, our cultivators practice a spoliation of the soil rather than the manufacture of food, and whatever success attends their efforts is the reward of the most assiduous labor on a naturally fertile soil. With native ingenuity, unaided by science, they have devised some means of irrigation, the extent of which, however, bears no proportion to the needs of a tropical climate, where the rain is capricious in its fall and variable in its amount. Manure, whenever available, is applied to the more valuable crops, its use being limited by poverty, and not by ignorance. The scientific rotation of crops is not known, though an empiric mutation of seeds is practiced. In our system of petite culture two harvests (and in some places three) of the same or different crops are gathered in one year. Everything combines with the burning sun and the periodical heavy rains to extract, as if in a natural forcing-house, the utmost from the soil.

The three great drawbacks to improved husbandry in India are the fewness and weakness of the cattle, the want of manure, and the imperfect supply of water. Ten millions of cattle, valued at $40,000,000, die every year from one form or other of preventable cattle diseases during the summer and following wet months. Over a great portion of the country the mass of the cattle are starved for six weeks every summer for want of grass and fodder; but as soon as the rain comes in and the ground is covered with rank herbage they overeat and perish.

If there were more stock there would be more manure, while, on the contrary, the want of firewood compels the people to use even the scanty dung for fuel. It has been said that with proper manuring and proper tillage every acre of land in the country can be made to yield 30, 50, or 70 per cent more of every kind of crop than it at present does. Wheat land, which now gives only 840 pounds an acre, yielded 1,140 pounds in the time of Akbar, less than 300 years ago, and under modern scientific agriculture would be made to produce from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. The average capacity of our soil is represented by 700 pounds the acre, whereas in England the figure is 1,700 pounds.

A system of village plantation would meet both these difficulties, and has been adopted in some places. By this means the cattle would be given fodder during their six weeks of hardship, while there would be ample resources for firewood and manure.

As to the supply of water, Mr. Caird and native authorities believe that if only one-third of the cultivated area were properly irrigated India would be secure against famine. The removal of the tax on wells, which is imposed even when these are constructed by the capital and labor of the tenant, would go far to bring this about.

Experiments for improving the agricultural methods by the establishment of model farms have hitherto been generally unsuccessful. But the difficulties are in no way insuperable. The Indian peasant is by no means so unchangeable in his movements or so insensible to the improvements as is generally supposed. On the contrary, he is quite alive to his own needs and to public demands. European farming in India has been unsuccessful because the agriculturists imported from Europe have disregarded altogether the ancient rules of native experience and have not adapted their western learning to the circumstances of a tropical country. It is true that strictly scientific farming trebles the produce, but the Indian cultivator has neither the capital nor the knowledge required to attain this result. What should be done, and is being now realized, is to strike a mean between a strictly scientific farming and an altogether unscientific husbandry in order to make a successful start. The native of India is hopelessly conservative in nothing else but his poverty.

However, now the Government has been aroused and is doing its best in making inquiries, distributing information and considering measures. Proposals of many kinds are already afloat, and our next public works will be in the services of the husbandman. We have now young men studying scientific agriculture and forestry in England, France, and Germany, both at Government expense and on private venture. More than one M. P. has mooted the question before the British Parliament and British capitalists, and more than one native landed proprietor has been importing machinery to start operations for the benefit of his tenants. What with the influence of the Government, the benevolence and public spirit of native patriots, and the intelligent self-interest of both the capitalist and the producer, happy results may be looked for. We are only beginning to awaken; and for my part, I solemnly believe that we are solid enough to be able, with a little help from John Bull, to completely beat the Yankees.

Items About Husbandry.

Six seedsmen in this country pay over $175,000 per year for postage on matter, most of which goes to farmers.

New Zealand is shipping butter to England with satisfactory results. The butter is kept at a temperature of 38° while on the voyage.

A National Carp Culture Association has been formed, with headquarters in Philadelphia. If it had included in its purposes the cultivation of fish of other kinds, suited to inland waters, it might possibly do more good than by confining its attention to one kind of fish, as its name seems to imply that it is to do.

The British Government derives its revenue from few sources, the chief articles taxed being beer, spirits, tobacco, while stamp, telegram, income, and house taxes make up most of the rest. The taxes on all the land in the Kingdom amount to about $5,000,000. Clearly the landed aristocracy of Great Britain know how to take good care of their interests.

In the last quarter of a century the population of the United States has grown from 25,000,000 to more than 50,000,000; manufacturing products from $1,885,000,000 to $5,396,000,000; and the value of farm products from $6,000,000,000 to more than $10,000,000,000. From this it will be seen that the population has increased 100 per cent; and, under the fostering care of protection of high tariff, manufactures have grown 280 per cent; while, wanting protection of any kind, and forced to carry a very large share of the burdens of manufacturers, the farmers have been able to increase the value of their yearly products only 166 per cent in twenty-five years.

A remarkable peculiarity of the leaves of the pepper-tree (*Schinus Molle*) is that when bruised and thrown into water they move rapidly around and through the water, seeming to the uninitiated to possess the power of spontaneous movement. A correspondent of the *Garden* says: "The cause of this is to be found in the large quantity of essential oil contained in every part of the foliage, and it is the escape of this oil in globules from the bruised leaves that propels them through the water. It is amusing to watch a number of bits of foliage racing round and round as though chasing each other, and we have astonished numbers of people by their performance. The flowers of *Schinus Molle* are small, greenish white, and are produced freely during the summer."

A cellar which had for twenty years been unfit for use for storing milk, butter, or food because of the foulness of the air it contained, was made pure and wholesome by a very small outlay of time and money. A four-inch pipe of galvanized iron, well soldered at the joints, was carried from within two inches of the bottom of the cellar up through the kitchen floor and into the kitchen chimney, at a point about four feet above where the kitchen stove-pipe entered. The heat from the kitchen stove, acting on the column of air in that little pipe, caused a current which in twenty-four hours had drawn all impure air out of the cellar. In many chimneys having a foundation in the cellar a hole is made near the bottom, to furnish ventilation.

It has been proposed that rates of postage on letters should be reduced in the United States to one cent for each half ounce. The argument in favor of the change is that there would soon follow an increase great enough in the number of letters to bring the earnings of the Postal Department nearly or quite up to those of the present. A corresponding reduction in rates of postage on merchandise and on printed matter would be of direct benefit to many farmers, for a large number receive books, papers, seeds, and other articles of the nature of merchandise by mail. For this they now pay at the rate of one cent per ounce, 16 cents per pound, or $16 per 100 pounds. While reduction of the tariff is so popular a measure, it may not be amiss to consider a reduction of this tariff on domestic traffic which so directly affects such a great majority of the people.

Some one has written a book to show that the climate of England is deteriorating, and in the *Garden* for May 17 a correspondent states that in South Hants in 1816 "peaches and nectarines were universally grown in all gardens of any pretension, the green aphis being their only enemy. Apricots ripened thoroughly, and were planted against old walls or on walls unsuitable for peaches. Every cottage and every respectable house had its vine of black cluster and sweet water grapes, which generally ripened and colored well. Cherries were so abundantly produced on old trees as to be sold from carts at 4d per pound, and in our home garden we shared the crop with the sparrows to our mutual content. The green gage plum grew on standards and were sold by the gallon. Cucumbers were ridged out under handglasses the 1st of May, and the crop was offered during the summer months at two for a penny." Now, however, and for many past years peaches and nectarines cannot be grown on open walls without protection, nor in quantity when protected, oftener than once in five or six years. Apricots seldom ripen and are consequently discarded. All the house and cottage vines are removed from the same cause. The green gage comes only from walls and is very shy even then. Cherry-trees are all cut down, and under glass only can cucumbers pay for culture.

LIVE STOCK.

Adjectives as Compared with Records in Live-Stock Breeding.

American breeders of Jersey cattle did more, it is likely, than they dreamed of when they began publishing the results of tests of the producing powers of the "wonderful little butter cow." They taught others the value of accurate records of actual performances. The lesson has been so well, although slowly, learned that there is reason to hope that the time is at hand when there will be an end to silly twaddle about the "sweet bosoms," the "lovely backs," the "superb twists," the "charming briskets," the "lady-like carriage," "sweet countenances," and "grand style" of animals. Breeders will be required to do something more, to influence intending buyers, than to spin long yarns about "fashionable strains," and string them with sounding names of animals about which nobody knows a single really valuable fact. This is an age of practical utility in breeding, and animals which have little or no merit, other than that of prettiness, must be shelved with other ornamental things. The horse that can make the best time or pull the heaviest load, the sheep that can shear the best fleece or yield the most palatable mutton, the cow that will give the most milk or make the most butter, the pig that will pull up the scale at the heaviest weight—in short, the breed that will produce the most that is useful to mankind, will have the preference, and will come to be considered the most beautiful.

Bearing on this subject the Cleveland *Herald* has the following:

While pedigrees are extremely valuable, it is doubtful if their existence and maintenance will make close breeders of the thousands who are rushing into breeding as a profession and as a short cut to wealth. The history of the past shows herd-books to be of very recent origin, and yet breeds of cattle, and very fine ones, have always existed. It stands more to reason to urge that the physiological laws that have their existence quite as much with stock as with humans, has quite as much to do with fine cattle breeding and the maintenance of perfection of pedigrees, though probably a blending of the two would be best. Standards of excellence are what the breeders most need to set up. A great reform is needed in this respect. All the energies of our breeders should first be concentrated on this point. Wherein the strong points of the sire make up for the defects of the dam should be discussed, observed, and compared. A system of standard points should be established. Observations should be taken and reported as to how far the indications of a good milker or feeder are borne out by the results; how the judgment in the show-ring is testified at the block; how the testimony of the butcher is corroborated by that of the consumer, and so on around the whole circle. Then feeding standards for the different objects should be established, and figures tabulated as to daily or weekly results, cost of production, etc. In this way it could be ascertained whether the use of cross or grade sires and dams would yield more actual profit in the breeding and dairy industries than to go to the yet further expense of thoroughbreds.

Gangrenous Ergotism in Kansas.

A prominent Iowa paper is credited with publishing a letter from Senator Wilson in which it is said: "We have telegrams from the Governor of Kansas that say that after careful experiments with healthy cattle from a distance the foot-and-mouth disease is communicated in five days, and that the contagion has got out to the range. The State Veterinary Surgeon writes to the same effect. . . . The Kansas people trace it back to ortland (Me.) stock-yards, through which the affected herd now quarantined in that State came. Use this letter as your judgment dictates. Kansas officials beg secrecy." Prof. James Law, one of the veterinarians of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission, is said to have declared that the malady which affected those cattle was ergotism; that all attempts at inoculation failed; and at the same time Kansas papers say that he is very reticent about the matter, and convey the impression that after stating that the disease in Kansas was "incommunicable by inoculation" the Professor said it was contagious. Whether deliberately intended or not, this insinuation was absolutely without foundation in truth, and is of a kind with the statements frequently made by those papers which, in this matter of animals' diseases, have allowed themselves to be so influenced by the obstructionist ring that they continue to repeat the most unblushing falsehoods, which they refuse or neglect to correct when the falsity of their statements is proved to them.

After making a thorough investigation, Prof. Law submitted to the Treasury Department an extended report on the gangrenous ergotism in cattle and on ergotism in general. The report sustains fully the accounts written by the representatives of THE TRIBUNE at the time when the malady was believed to be foot-and-mouth disease, and, when it appears, will refute the wilful misrepresentations and correct the errors into which the press has been led. It will be well to have the matter settled authoritatively, and in such way that people will feel confidence in the final reports, as the conflicting accounts leave people at a loss whether to believe that the virulently contagious foot-and-mouth disease has really got a hold upon herds in the West, or that there was no ground for fear, and that the whole affair was got up to create alarm and thus help to secure the enactment of the Animals Industries bill, as is charged by the organs of the eveners, and stock-yards, and railroad rings. The publication of the truth may serve a good purpose by helping those who are trying to induce England to reopen her markets to living cattle from America.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	Years.	Hands.	Lbs.	Price.
Bay carriage team	6	16	2,300	$ 550
Gray carriage team	6	15¼	2,100	600
Bay driver	5	15½	1,100	175
Bay driver	6	16	1,100	190
Bay driver	7	15¼	1,000	125
Chestnut driver	6	16	1,100	175
Black driver	5	15½	1,000	200
Black driver	6	16	1,050	175
Chestnut driver	7	15¼	1,100	400
Bay road horse	5	15¾	1,100	750
Bay road team	6	15¾	2,100	550
Bay road horse	6	15¼	1,000	350
Black driver	5	15¼	975	110
Roan driver	7	15¾	1,050	115
Bay horse	7	16	1,300	175
Draft team	6	16	1,900	480
Draft team	5	16	2,500	325
Gray horse	6	16	1,300	190
Brown horse	7	15¾	1,100	150
Bay horse	6	15½	1,150	150

One Effect of Contagious Diseases of Cattle.

Late advices by mail from Scotland tell of a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the cattle markets there. The Banffshire *Journal* says that the supplies of cattle that reached the markets of Scotland through the Clyde during the last few weeks were excessive. "The cause," says the *Journal*, "is not very far to seek. On the American side there has been great tightness for money, and in order to realise vast stores of meat and breadstuffs have been let loose upon the world. The steamers now carry cattle with great speed and regularity, and any temporary check to the trade on this side throws the whole enterprise into disorder. At Glasgow the local meat trade is deranged from the fact that so many of the artisan class are out of employment. The demand for cattle has been so slack that the receipts from America could not be cleared out, and there was last week an accumulation of over 1,400 head of cattle at the Foreign Wharf depot on the Clyde. More ships arrived and the stock could not be accommodated. One steamer had to keep 470 cattle in her hold for three days, and 235 other cattle for five days after arrival. Another steamer in the beginning of last week was unable to get clear of her consignment of 460 head of American cattle. In these circumstances, at the sale of American stock at Glasgow Wednesday, prices ranged from £14 to £23, being a reduction of £4 to £7 upon each animal from values recently current.

The above is recommended to the American stockman for his consideration. Had it not been for the existence in this country of contagious diseases of cattle the English Government would have admitted those cattle to pastures, instead of forbidding their removal from the docks provided for their keeping. If those cattle could have been passed into the hands of feeders for a few weeks, consignors on this side of the water might not have been compelled to submit to a reduction of $20 to $35 per head; and those who raise cattle might not have been called upon to submit to a greater reduction in the markets here to balance the accounts of the buyers for exportation. Large as was the number of cattle upon which that shrinkage of prices fell, it is safe enough to say that the resulting depression in prices in American markets affected thousands more. Where the shipper to Scotland lost $1 because of the glut in the foreign market the American feeder of cattle lost $10.

Items.

For the Jersey cow Hazen's Bess $7,000 has been offered and declined.

About twenty-five car-loads per week of dressed meat are sent from Kansas City to New York. There is a prospect that shipments will be greatly increased.

A sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle owned by W. C. Weedon, Secretary of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, is to take place June 20 in Des Moines, Ia.

In April canned beef was exported to the value of $174,572, against $290,653 in 1883, and for six months $1,480,299, compared with $2,158,355 last year.

C. W. Edwards, Louisa County, Ia., bought the 2-year-old Aberdeen-Angus bull Viscount Maurice, 3,343, of Anderson & Findlay, of Chicago, this week, and A. H. Prevo, Charleston, Ill., bought of them the imported yearling bull, Auchlin, (Vol. 9).

At its meeting in Indianapolis June 3, the Indiana Short-Horn Breeders' Association discussed a proposition to donate $200 for the purpose of holding a fat-stock show in 1885 in that city. Definit action was deferred, as the attendance was small.

Mr. Fruen, of Wyoming, who recently returned from England, predicts that 50,000 cattle from Wyoming, Colorado, and the Northwest will this year take the northern route through Canada, down the St. Lawrence, and finally land, as "feeders," upon the coast of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

In the last number of the *Rural New-Yorker* "a stockman" expresses the opinion that the Animal Industry bill is now in as good shape as could well be possible, and asks "Why should a diseased cow or sheep be paid for at the public cost, when a glandered horse is not? Or why should a stockman, who should import diseased cattle and infect his herd, be recompensed for his foolishness?"

It is the opinion of the *Country Gentleman* that it is possible to produce a cow that can make 900 pounds of butter and bring a calf within the period of a year; and that there is reason to believe that a cow may be found to make twenty-eight pounds of butter in a week and 115 pounds in a month. All of this may be possible, and more, for it is quite possible that within a quarter of a century from this time the above performances, which are now set as a goal to be attained, will be looked back to as a mile-post long passed.

The *Iowa Homestead* says that creamery butter has "ruined the sale for farm butter, and will keep on ruining it. The merchants cannot sell it for anything better than truck and can give only truck prices for any amount above home consumption. But it is this ruin of farmers' butter that is the salvation of good farmers' butter, which can easily be made of creamery quality and bring creamery price." This is one of the most direct and beneficial results of the manufacture of bogus butter, for it is that which has absolutely forced the merchant into refusing to pay the price of butter for the vile slush which many farmers used to offer for sale as genuine home-made butter.

A Boston wool commission-house says in its circular to wool-dealers, under date of June 7: "Assuming that the new wool will be at least equal to that of last year in character and condition, we think that 25 to 28 cents will be a fair price for average Ohio wool, and 28 to 30 cents for the best clips of that State. The wool of Michigan should be bought at 25 cents for clips in first-class condition. We expect to see the bulk of the wool from these States sold at these figures, and if in special localities some excited buyers exceed these limits we advise our friends to withdraw until these men have supplied themselves." This is the advice of middle-men whose interest is, of course, that of wool-buyers and not that of farmers.

Dr. Noah Cressy, a veterinarian, says that most heifers twin-born with a bull calf are true hermaphrodites, or have some monstrosity in the development of the sexual organs. Such creatures have been known for centuries among breeders as *freemartins*, and many of them have been found, upon post-mortem examination, to have a testicle developed in place of an ovary, thus constituting a double sexuality in an individual, though imperfect in many respects. The womb and other female parts have also been found absent, or only partially developed, so that conception was an absolute impossibility. A few freemartin heifers, however, have been known to breed, but they are the exceptions to the general law of experience, as our correspondent has observed.

A farmer complains to the *Iowa Homestead* that merchants will not give more than 10 cents per pound for farm-made butter, and no more for a good than for a poor article of the kind, and alleges that the creameries are spoiling the market for farmers' butter. The *Homestead* replies that there are but two ways open to him, either to sell his cream to the creameries or make his butter as good as creamery, *brand it creamery*, and join the exchange. In other words, start a creamery of his own." On the same page the paper quoted publishes in full the circular of a firm making butterine, in which prices quoted range from 14 to 22 cents per pound for an article which will, they say, not only stand the warm weather better, but will at the same time be superior to the best grades oleomargarine or genuine dairy butter. All of which is suggestive of a short way out of the farmers' difficulties.

"A Practical Stockman" writes to the New York *Tribune* that "the disease known as blackleg, anthrax, or black-quarter, is caused by excessive alimentation. By eating and digesting more food than can be assimilated the excess of nutriment becomes a waste product to befoul and thicken the blood, so that its circulation is easily interrupted by chilling from exposure to wet and cold. The parts most easily chilled—the feet and legs—are most liable to be affected with stagnation of blood, but no part of the body is exempt from the liability when conditions conspire to such a result." Those scientific gentlemen who fancied that by the expenditure of much money, time, and study, they had learned the true cause of anthrax will be highly gratified when they learn from a "practical stockman" that their conclusions are all astray.

Some one suggests through the *Agricultural Gazette* of England that cattle-ranching might be profitably carried on in Great Britain. He says that the cost of transportation of an ox from the Western States to England would of itself be a fair rent for land well suited to growing beeves in England. "If, therefore, land cost absolutely nothing in America, it ought to be as cheap in England." He then enters into a detailed statement of outlay required and of probable income, and, if his estimates are correct, makes a showing quite favorable to cattle-ranching in Great Britain. In conclusion he says: "I think these figures will convince any one that cattle-breeding in this country, in a suitable district, will pay a deal better than 'cattle ranches' in America. The whole of the western side of Great Britain, from Land's End to John O'Groat's House, is well fitted for the breeding of cattle, and very large districts of it are fit for breeding sheep, which are still more profitable than cattle."

In Blissville, Queen's County, N. Y., in one place between 400 and 500 cattle were housed and fed on distillery swill. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia has recently been found in animals in this stable. In another place of the kind five cases of pleuro-pneumonia were found in the stable and three outside were dying. They had been milked that morning and the milk sold to customers. In a third stable nine cows were diseased. When diseased cows are no longer profitable as milkers they are slaughtered for the New York and Brooklyn markets. There are cow-dealers who make it a part of their business to buy cows in the first stages of pleuro-pneumonia and sell them to people who want family cows. When the animal shows symptoms of the disease so plainly that the uninitiated recognize the fact that the cow is ailing, the cow-dealer or his confederate buys her again at a nominal price, and sells her to a butcher as unscrupulous as himself. As the dealer buys the infected animal for a trifle in the first place, it will be seen that his profits are enormous.

THE COURTS.

J. E. Norton & Co.

Charles L. Pratt filed a bill yesterday against his former partner, John E. Norton, asking for an accounting. He says he went into the cigar and tobacco business with Norton in 1881, and carried it on until August, 1882, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, but Norton agreed to buy his cigars of complainant up to May, 1884, at market rates. Since July last, however, Norton has been buying elsewhere, and Pratt claims he has lost $50,000 profits, which Norton should be compelled to pay for breaking his engagement. There is also a question of some rents derived from subletting part of the store at No. 104 Clark street to which Pratt claims to be entitled.

Items.

"Dr." Lucas R. Williams, who travels under the alias of "Dr. Lucas," was indicted last fall in the United States District Court for sending to different parties in Englewood a "lewd and indecent" pamphlet, entitled "Prospectus and Specimen Pages of the New Compendium of Sexual Science, the Secrets of Life." He was tried yesterday before Judge Blodgett, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and $65 costs.

Robert Riley, the agent of the Royal Havana Lottery in this city, was yesterday tried and found guilty of sending letters and circulars through the mails concerning a lottery, and fined $100 and costs.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,061—Gerrit S. Scofield et al. vs. June Manufacturing Company. Asst. $2,000. Morton Culver, atty.
19,062—Bill. Suppressed for service.
19,063—Overton C. Pope vs. D. Dalziel. Asst. $1,500. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Ayer vs. Higgie; order as prepared to be entered.—Union Mut. L.-Ins. Co. vs. Gross; dis. by stip.—Jenkins vs. Wilshire; same ord.—Meyer vs. Knott; same ord.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—607, United States vs. Lucas R. Williams; verdict guilty, and fined $300 and costs.—888, same vs. Julius Zander; verdict guilty, and fined $1 and costs.—881, same vs. DeWitt G. Cole; verdict guilty, and fined $10 and costs.—Same vs. Charles Walter; verdict guilty, and fined $10 and costs.—874, same vs. James S. Murphy; deft. on recognizance.—883, same vs. Robert Riley; verdict guilty, and fined $100 and costs.—930, same vs. Marre; nol. pros. as to Josephine Marre.—931, same vs. George Schinkman; verdict of guilty by consent, and fined 1 and costs.—894, same vs. George M. Hanson; verdict guilty.—794, same vs. Gauger; verdict guilty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,187—William Poths vs. Henry Mahnke. Confession of judgment, $338.25. Joseph Pirshing, atty.
92,188—Fred Frendenberg vs. David J. Lines. Replevin, $450. H. Meiselbar, atty.
92,189—J. W. Butler Paper Co. vs. H. A. Pierce. Asst. $7,000. McClellan & Cummins and W. H. Garrison, attys.
92,190—Simon Strauss vs. Mrs. E. Melles. Attacht., $272.20. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
92,191—Stephen B. Seace et al. vs. E. F. Treanor and Maria M. Treanor. Asst., $500. H. C. Bennett, atty.
92,192—Milton B. Bushnell vs. S. Guy Sea and Elnor Seymour Sea. Asst., $9,000. G. W. Plummer, atty.
92,193—Hiram Wheeler vs. Marine Company of Chicago. Asst., $25,000. G. G. Ogden, atty.
92,194—Henry T. Chase, trustee, vs. Henry Waller Jr., W. E. Swentzel, Carrie Swentzel, Robert A. Childs, successor in trust, and C. B. Hosmer. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $2,750 on Lot 23 in School Trustees' Sub. of Sec. 16, 37, 14, except the west 33 feet thereof. R. A. Childs, solr.
92,195—Valentin Blatz vs. John and Mary Mucha. Asst., $600. Francis Lackner and S. C. Eastman, attys.
92,196—Same vs. William McNulty. Asst., $400. Same attys.
92,197—Thomas Dent, trustee, use, etc., vs. Marine Company of Chicago. Debt, $10,357.75, damages $7,000. G. G. Ogden, atty.
92,198—J. H. Ross, et al., use, etc., vs. Manuel Bros. Appeal.
92,199—John Crighton et al. vs. A. M. Wakefield. Asst., 1,000. J. L. Manning, atty.
92,200—Charles L. Pratt vs. John E. Norton. Bill for accounting. George C. Fry, solr.
92,201—Henry Koerts et al. vs. August and Auguste Wendt. Confession of judgment, $335. E. F. Runyan, atty.
92,202—Same vs. August Wendt. Confession of judgment, $449. Same atty.
92,203—Charles Tate vs. Elvira Tate. Bill for divorce for desertion. F. Q. Ball, solr.
Suppressed Thursday—92,179—Andrew W. Meyers vs. Christopher H. Arnold. Attachment, $724.53. George A. Tolley, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—12,085, Nix vs. Taft; suit dis. n. c. and garn. dischgd.—10,045, Gartside vs. Marks; time to file bill of exc. extd. to June 25.

Judgment—12,091, Robert S. Nickerson et al. vs. Samuel Cowdy; judgt. $140.40.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—11,092, Roth vs. Cook County; cause reinstd.—8,626, Press vs. McChesney; dis. n. c.—12,438, Gies vs. Schmidt; dmr. to narr. ovld. and lv. to pld. in 20 ds.—12,391, Goldsmith vs. Miller; dmr. to third and fourth pleas ovld. and 10 ds. to amend.—12,578, Sturtevant vs. Scott; dmr. to plea in abatement ovld. and lv. to file aff. merits in 5 ds.—12,630, Parks vs. Jones; dis. n. c.—12,508, Keith vs. Berg; dis. n. c.—10,938, Gray vs. Jameson; lv. to plff. to bill of part. and contd.

Judgments and verdict—10,914, First National Bank of Chicago vs. Rock River Paper Company; judgt. on verdict for plff. $1,371 and spl. extend.—10,738, Patten Paper Company vs. same; same $349.02, judgt. vs. garn. and sci. fa.—10,932, William D. Kellogg vs. same; judgt. on verdict for plff. $1,077 and gen. and spl. exten.—10,935, Joel Gurley et al. vs. Dennis Bouard; verdict for plff. $150 and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—289, Brawley vs. Kinnoff; time to file cert. evd. extd. till June 21.—1,636, Ward vs. Ward; death of Elizabeth Ward sug. and lv. to amd. bill.—1,749, Caldwell vs. Jenks; dis. as to C. O. Harris, deft. all defts., and ref. to Master.—292, Sinnig vs. Zierk; appl. withdn. and decree sat. in full.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,824, Neekrans vs. Neekrans; deft.—1,826, Thomas vs. Thomas; deft.—1,899, Kingswell vs. Boon; consent to deft.—688, Dohuly vs. Fish Bros' Buggy Co.; time to file bond and cert. of ev. extd. 40 ds.—1,645, Lembcke vs. Wendt; Master's rept.—1,849, Maynard vs. Berg; deft. all defts. except Colehour.—1,417, Stephens vs. Hicks; rule on George C. Hicks to show cause by Monday next why he should not be attchd. for contempt for flg. to give up notes.

Decrees—1,899, Kingswell vs. Boone; decree and lv. to amd. bill.—1,645, Lembcke vs. Wendt; decree apptg. comrs.—1,557, Pieser vs. Pieser; Master's rept. confd. and decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,744—Petition of Julius J. Cohn to restore record of final naturalization-papers. Arnold Tripp, solr.
48,745—George C. Parker vs. Matt Murphy, Henry Martin, and Jennie Martin. Replevin, $400. H. S. Albin, atty.
48,746—John Clifford vs. Robert Hervey. Case, $25,000. Van Arman & Vallette, attys.
48,747—Caroline Arzt vs. Jacob Eiffert. Appeal.
48,748—Millard F. Perry vs. Samuel W. McBride. Asst., $500. F. M. Williams, atty.
48,749—Rosanna Hart vs. Richard Hart, James Hart, Eliza Costello, Maria Hart, Margaret Hart, and unknown heirs of Thomas Hart, deceased. Bill to set aside a sale of property. Rudolph D. Huszagh, solr.
48,750—Henry Scherer vs. Joseph Clapp. Attachment, $567.94.
48,751—James Barnet vs. Elias R. Bowen. Appeal.
48,752—Ernst Nadelen vs. F. M. Powell. Asst., $300. M. Bryant, atty.
48,753—Jacob Schaffer vs. Caspar Harold. Confession of judgment, $231. Frank A. Moore, atty.
48,754—Edmund Lowenthal et al. vs. same. Same, $71.80. Beck & Roberts, attys.
48,755—George Luerssen vs. same. Same, $137.01. Rubens, McGaffey & Ames, attys.
48,756—Bernhardine Kern vs. Frederick Kern. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. W. T. Underwood, solr.
48,757—Gustav Trissler vs. George Schund. Appeal.
48,758—Charles Neuenfeld vs. same. Appeal.
48,759—Robert G. Larason et al. vs. Ferdinand Neuberger. Appeal.
B. R. 341—Max Wolff vs. James M. Allen, Mary P. Moody, Daniel H. Pike, Lucinda B. Pike, Henry P. Merriman, Eugene S. Pike, Wallace Heckman, and all whom it may concern. Petition to restore burnt record. Moses & Newman, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—6,483, Bell vs. Reynolds; Showalter & Plum withd. appr. for plff. and Frank J. Crawford sub.—48,744, in re petn. of Julius J. Cohen; ord. restoring naturalization papers.—6,506, Constable vs. Coulam; lv. to make Arthur W. Medbury pty. deft.—5,545, Johnson vs. McGinnis; suit reinstd.—7,135, Hanson vs. Miller; ord. of dis. set aside.—7,225, Perry vs. McBride; suit dis. p. c.—345, So. Pk. Comrs. vs. Stinson; suit reinstd.—1,583, People vs. Herrick; ref. to William H. Edwards, spl. comr. to take prfs.—4,334, Shrouds vs. Messer; suit dis. n. c.—5,471, Law vs. Steck; put on cal. as No. 450¼.—6,465, Diamond vs. Hanchett; same No. 455¼.—6,475, Bos vs. Michaelis; suit dis. n. c.—6,431, Oehnrich vs. Jandzinsky; taken.—6,561, Bernstein vs. Jenney; suit reinstd.—3,637, Dougherty vs. Huxman; suit dis., each pty. to pay own costs.

Judgment—6,427, Mary Ann Carroll vs. James Logan; judgt. on fdg. $35.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—3,730, Parsons vs. City; mo. n. t. by deft.—3,509, Agnew vs. Lomax; time to file bill of exc. extd. to June 18.

Verdict—3,769, Olof H. Allgren vs. Charles J. Hull; verdict for plff., $180, and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—167, McManaman vs. Blocks; time to file bond and cert. of evd. extd. to June 25.—94, German Natl. Bk. vs. Pfeifer; revrs. rept. confd. and bill dis. c. c.—3,214, Fox vs. Brown; dis. c. c. without prej.—2,975, Hagans vs. Devries; set for next cal.

Decree—25, Jenkins vs. Union Trust Co.; decree of sale and appld. to Appellate Court by Greenebaum, Jenkins, Hunt, Third National Bank, and Union Trust Company.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—3,195, Morse vs. Dreyer; suit dis. c. c. without prej.—431, Reynolds vs. Martin; deft. want ans.—353, Insiee vs. Ritchie; revrs. rept. filed and confd.

County Court—New Suits.

4,898—Julia Harkins vs. The Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company. Asst. $200. W. A. Sheridan, atty.
4,899—J. W. Butler Paper Company vs. William A. Coleman. Asst., $500. McClellan & Cummins and William H. Garrison, attys.
4,900—Joseph Clapp, debtor, to Z. S. Holbrook, assignee. Voluntary assignment. Wilson & Zook, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,291, In re vol. assgt. Cushing, Thomas & Co.; ord. assg. take poss. nisi 5 ds. and give notice to creds.—4,266, In re vol. assgt. William F. Higby; rule on assg. to make rept. of sale of propty. by June 14.—1,803, Same. J. H. Louder and E. J. Moss; ord. allg. assg. to pay clms. for wages.—4,175, People, use John Dougherty vs. Terrence Dougherty; rule on deft. to show cause by June 14.—4,806, In re vol. assgt. Louis Heilbron; ord. allg. assg. to pay clms. for wages nisi 3 ds., and ord. for payt. of landlord's clm. of $130 for rent nisi 3 ds.—4,810, Same. Graff, Abrahamson & Co.; ord. for appt. of three persons to reinventory stock.—4,509, McLeod vs. Singer Mfg. Co.; suit dis. n. c.

Judgments—1,748, John McKeeson et al. vs. George Ryall; judgt. $323.85.—4,208, Osborn R. Keith et al. vs. Mrs. A. M. Crane; judgt. for plffs. $404.18.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Carl Hoser; will proven and letters test. to Frederick A. Hoyer, bond $5,00 apvd.—Est. Cornelius M. Komans; will proven and letters test. to Katharina Komans, ind. bond in $1,000 apvd. and pf. heirshp.—Est. Reuben Taylor; will proven and admitted to record.—Est. William Treiber; will proven and letters test. to Friedericke Treiber, ind. bond $4,000 apvd., and pf. heirsp.

Guardianship—Est. William J. Gaynor et al., minors; letters to Ellen Gaynor, bond $1,000 apvd.—Est. Leila Van Schaack et al., minors; letters of test. grdnsp. to Julia L. Van Schaack, ind. bond in $80,000 apvd.

Administration—Est. Michael Gaynor; letters to Ellen Gaynor, bond $2,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Patrick Tierney; letters to Sarah Tierney, bond $2,000 apvd.—Est. Jacob Krimbill; letters to John Stryker, apvd.—Est. Jacob Krimbill; letters to John Stryker, bond $7,000 apvd.—Est. Thomas Farley; letters de bonis non with will annexed to James Sullivan, bond $500 apvd.—Est. Albert Page; letters to Sarah M. Page, bond $1,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.

Orders—Est. John Finn; est. settled.—Est. William Gielen; same.—Est. Samuel Johnson; same.—Est. Frederick Kohlhammer et al., minors; lv. to grdn. to expend $85 for painting wards' premises.—Est. William Istel; clm. of Sophia Istel alld. for $21,949.65, and admrx. to settle final acct. by first day of Sept. term.—Est. Daniel Lyons; citn. vs. admr. ret. June 23 at 3 p. m.—Est. Marks Kehoe; inv., apprst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Gustav Orphal; clms. of Albert Fischer and Henry Borsenberg reinstd., and Fischer's clm. alld. for $207.86.—Est. Margaret L. Moore; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. F. B. Gardner; clms. of Bovee & Tuttle and A. Kimball reinstd.—Est. Daniel Manning; new apprs. warrant issued.—Est. John Brennan; pf. heirsp., inv. apvd., and same to std. for inv. and apprst. of extr. proper.—Est. Lorenz E. Wolf; admx. excused from rendering final acct., and admx. Rosalie Wolfer who has resigned dischgd.—Est. Patrick H. Hussey; pf. heirsp.—Est. Julius C. Williams; inv., apprst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Louise S. Richardson; rept. of sale of pers. propty. apvd.—Est. Ernst W. Krause; inv. and apprst. apvd., and clms. of John Lhotka and E. L. Clement reinstd.—Est. James L. Williams; clms. alld.; Frederick J. Dennis $635, Lorinda C. Wheeler $1,543.—Est. Margaret Corvin; supl. inv. apvd.—Est. John H. Rhode; inv. apprst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. John Baird; same.—Est. Helen M. Riley; new apprs. warrant issued.—Est. Henry B. Ferris; lv. to file clms. as desperate.—Est. James A. Mea t; admrs. excused from rendering first anul. acct.—Est. William Istel; mo. ent. to set aside clm. of Sophia Istel alld. for $21,949.65.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,041, Frank Stanley, assault; struck off.—1,111, James Mercier, receiving stolen property; verdict not guilty.—1,009 and 1,034, Sophia Harrison, larceny; continued by defendant.—1,113, Daniel Cavanaugh, burglary; plea of guilty.—1,113, James Crotty and Michael McNichols, burglary; plea of not guilty; jury trial, evidence, arguments, and instructions heard.—1,233, John Drake and Michael Burke, burglary; verdict guilty as to both, Drake's term of imprisonment fixed as ten and Burke five years.—1,335, Mary Hallen, murder; gave bail in $3,000; J. A. J. Kendiz and George Nichols sureties.—1,205, Daniel Rice, larceny; tried by the court; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.—1,210, Frank Wanamaker, assault; fined $50 and costs.—1,373, James Daily, murder; plea of not guilty.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call mo. n. t. in Nos. 10,736, 11,456, 11,496, 11,580, 11,600, and 10,566.
JUDGE GARDNER—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BARNUM—No court until June 17.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Case No. 2,791, Hutsel vs. Hutsel.
JUDGE MORAN—No announcements.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Quo warranto proceedings Chicago & Evanston Railroad.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal docket. No contested motions will be heard.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 182 to 211, inclusive. No. 3,315, Packard vs. Morrill, on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—First call, calendar Nos. 451 to 500, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 10,960, 10,968, 10,978, 11,002, 11,028, 11,038, 11,086, and 11,122. No case on trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 349, 363, and 367¼. No. 359, Connors vs. Holland, on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—No court until June 17.
JUDGE HAWES—First call of fifty cases from calendar Nos. 101 to 150, inclusive. Trial call Nos. 3,840, 3,843, 3,859, 3,867, 3,896, and 3,897. No. 3,819, Chicago & Western Indian Railway Company vs. Irvine, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—General call and contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. Tuesday—Nos. 69 and 70. No. 67, Busse vs. Busse, on hearing.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No court. Tuesday—Nos. 4,292, 4,705, and 4,806. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Adjudicated motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,043, 1,053, 1,084, 1,120, 1,126, 1,143, 1,169, and 1,187.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,219, 1,227, 1,233, 1,234, 1,236, 1,243, 1,257, 1,238, 1,239, 1,240, 1,241, 1,242, 1,243, 1,244, 1,253, 1,317, 1,318, 1,353, 1,354, 1,357, 1,359, 1,363, and 1,366.

Illinois Supreme Court.

MT. VERNON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Clerk's office opinions have this day been filed in the following cases submitted at May term, 1884—to-wit:

Dunaway vs. The People. Judgment affirmed.
Andrews et al. vs. Andrews et al. Decree affirmed.
Ewing vs. Sandoval Coal & Mining Company. Decree affirmed.
Bradshaw, administrator, vs. Atkins. Judgment affirmed.
Grim et al. vs. Murphy. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.
Kell vs. Warden et al. Judgment affirmed.
Crosset vs. Owens et al. Decree affirmed.
Thebus vs. Smiley. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.
Burr vs. Miller et al. Judgment affirmed.
Thornton et al. vs. Meyring. Appeal dismissed.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—The following opinions were filed in the Supreme Court Clerk's office this morning:

Advertisment docket—17. Hoyt et al. vs. Pawtucket Institution for Savings; decree affirmed. Former opinion adhered to and refiled. Scott and Walker, J. J., dissent.
People's docket—1. Anstine vs. People; reversed and remanded.
Civil docket—40. McKinnon vs. People ex rel. Malsacher; decree affirmed.
53. City of Peoria vs. Simpson; reversed and remanded with directions.
64. Brown et al. vs. Scottish-American Mortgage Company; affirmed.
67. Lunt et al. vs. Wrenn; affirmed.
71. Howe vs. Brown; affirmed.
73. Holdom vs. Ayer; affirmed.
78. Raber vs. Gund; affirmed.
79. Kuecken vs. Voltz; reversed and remanded.
84. Harmon vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.
85. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company vs. Geary; reversed and remanded.
92. National Bank of Pontiac vs. King et al.; affirmed.
108. Dawson vs. Dawson; reversed, each party to pay their own costs.

Second District Appellate Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The following are the proceedings of the Appellate Court of the Second District of Illinois today:

750. Peck vs. Herrington. Decree affirmed under mandate of the Supreme Court.
1,115. Coalfield Coal Company vs. Coleman Gas Works Manufacturing Company. Motion to set aside order taking cause and dismiss writ of error overruled.
1,002. Clements et al. vs. Reitzal. Order taking cause set aside and cause continued.
1,173. Freeman vs. The Ottawa Building, Homestead & Saving Association. Five days' additional time given appellant to reply.
1,206. Flanders vs. Doyle. Cause continued.
1,250. Moshier vs. Rogers. Appellee's time to file brief extended to the 19th.
Court adjourned in course.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the following were argued and submitted:

Eberts et al. vs. Fisher; appeal from the Superior Court of Detroit.
Heineman et al. vs. Striger; error to Macomb.
Haff vs. Jenney; appeal from Macomb. Bill and cross-bill.
Call for Tuesday—Nos. 68, 73, 81, 82, 83, 89, 95, 22, 19, 28, 30, 41, 45.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

GLIMPSES OF THE FOURTH BALLOT.

For the Chicago Tribune.

There is "Presidential timber" 'mong the lofty pines of Maine,
And the lumbermen "unlimber" campaign guns, and vote for Blaine;
California reëchoes Maine's cannons' opening roar;
And old Missouri answers with her two-and-thirty more.

Chorus.

Hark the thunder of the cannon! Hear the mighty, glad refrain
Stir the mountains, fill the valleys, from the Golden State to Maine!

Illinois wakes the prairies with her heavy thirty-four;
Iowa (the land of dairies) adds her gallant twenty-four;
Indiana's sturdy Hoosiers join the column, thirty strong;
Glorious Kansas lends her eighteen, just to help the boom along!

Chorus.

Hear the booming of the cannon! List the surging, wild refrain
Rolling through the cañons, forests, from the Golden State to Maine.

Michigan helps swell the chorus; little Jersey wakes to song;
Pennsylvania looms before us, with her "battery" fifty strong.
Minnehaha, "Laughing Water," deep in love for the "Plumed Knight"—
Minnesota lends her forces, winning laurels in the fight.

Chorus.

Through the vaulted arches ringing, song of victory, cheers for Blaine;
Sons of Freedom shouting, singing, praises of the Son of Maine.

Wisconsin throws into the scale twenty-two good votes in all;
Democracy will surely fail when the leaves begin to fall.
Ohio, the home of Garfield, wheels her forty-six in line,
Adding to the mighty column (now they're "getting things down fine!").

Chorus.

List the music of the ballots for the chosen son of Maine!
Hark the thunder of the cannon! Hear the shouts for James G. Blaine!

Now they name the gallant Logan, laurel-crowned and known to fame—
Quickly nominate the warrior, with inspiring, glad acclaim.
Freemen's ballots, in November, thick as snowflakes on the plain,
Will elect (now please remember), John A. Logan, James G. Blaine.

Chorus.

Then, with thund'ring of the cannon, voice the Nation's glad refrain,
On the mountains, in the valleys, from the Golden State to Maine.

J. H. FOX.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 7, 1884.

Burnett's Cocoaine Promotes the Growth of the Hair,

And renders it dark and glossy. It holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoanut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in ... minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM 1 TO 20 MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant cure.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Fever and Ague, and Malaria.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awake fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changes from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes clear from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat, or head; diminishing the frequency of the cough; general increase in strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains, and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing, and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, and as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., will be resolved away, and unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

Of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing aw y with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stones in the Bladder, and all classes of

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases. One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills,

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Free the system from disease, and cure and prevent protracted and dangerous maladies by toning up the internal secretions to healthy action; and on any of the following symptoms can be resorted to with effect:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations while in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Respiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold by Druggists.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"FALSE AND TRUE."

"RADWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA."

"RADWAY ON SCROFULA."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., corner Church, New York. "Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

NORTHWEST...

Charley Ross Again Fou... Quincy—Golden W... Galesbur...

A Wife-Murderer Sentenc... onment—Death fro... Insect Rav...

Convention of Commercial T... Matrimonial Events—The... Tournament—S... nde...

ILLINOI...

CHARLEY R...

QUINCY, Ill., June 13.—... claiming to be the lost Char... in this city for two weeks a... to Philadelphia. A cousi... came on here from Philade... him as the missing boy... marks on his body whic... prominent on Charley R... sponds, and be gives such ... self as gives strong ground... is the son of Christian ... phia.

AN INSECT ...

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June ... insect now creating such h... among the maple trees is ... ple-tree bark-louse by ... Forbes. He recommends ... hellebore in proportions of ... gallons of water sprayed o... remedy to be used about ... the latitude. The insect ... bers, and is now extending ... fruit and other trees. Gre... and fruit is feared.

RANSOM—BR...

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 13.—... ce this evening the Rev. ... som, of Aurora, and Miss ... married in the Methodist ... the presence of a large ... They will reside in Aurora... known in Winnebago and ...

A NOTED C...

The somewhat noted cas... has been decided by the Su... was a bill in chancery by ... John Brown, claiming one-... sonal property and the ... of Mr. Brown's farming... years. The suit was co... 1881. About one year a... the Circuit Court, rendered... the bill. In February last... affirmed Judge Brown's d... Supreme Court has affirme... courts.

GOLDEN WE...

GALESBURG, Ill., June ... spondence.]—The golden w... Mrs. William R. Hughes, ... brated yesterday evening... ents was $200 in gold. Mr... presentation speech. The ... this county for thirty-five ... ly esteemed.

TERHUNE—K...

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jun... brilliant matrimonial event... this evening, the contract... Richard Terhune, a wealth... Quebec, and Mrs. Harriet ... a widow prominent in soci...

AN OVERDOSE OF ...

A telegram was received ... ing the death of William ... of this city, at Wellington, ... ing from sciatic rheumatis... to quiet the pain, but unf... overdose. The deceased w... and came to Bloomington f... He was for many years ... wholesale boot and shoe ... but for the last five years ... Chicago house. He enjoy... quaintance throughout th... His remains will be brough...

FUNERAL OF JUDGE JA...

MORRIS, Ill., June 13.—[S... of Judge James N. Read... notice you published in ... yesterday very largely att... neys and citizens from oth... The bar of this county ... Very impressive services ... the Rev. J. A. Montgomery ... gregational church of t... Rev. William A. Lloyd, fo... now of Ravenswood, Ill.

NEW CORPOR...

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June ... following stock companie... corporations by the Secre... The Chicago Museum Com... atricals and other entert... tors, Charles H. Goodwin,... and Stephen R. Burke; ... The National Ozone Pur... Company, of Chicago; to ... matter; incorporators, Is... ry McClary, M. K. Gleaso... tal stock, $1,000,000. The ... lishing Company, at Chic... wood fillers and stains; ... Cohn, Frederick H. Herb... ers; capital stock, $10,000 ... cape Company, at Chi... Christian R. Baker, Charl... McGillicuddy, and oth... $800,000.

PRENTISS—...

ONARGA, Ill., June 13.—[... most brilliant social event... the marriage last evenin... Prentiss, of Chicago, to Sa... ter of Dr. L. E. Pearce, of ... mony took place in the Pr... 8 o'clock, and was perform... Wilber, pastor of the Pres... ceremony was witnessed ... and relatives.

ATTEMPTED S...

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 13... young farmer living near ... himself through the left ... suicidal intent, and is in a ...

WISCON...

A WIFE-MURDERE...

RICHLAND CENTRE, W... B. F. Barnes, who murd... in this county, the 20th o... brought into the Circu... pleaded guilty to the cha... was sentenced by Judg... penitentiary for life. He ... with the utmost stolidity. [Without a moment's wa... wife's throat with a knife, c... jugular vein and causing he... At the same time he attemp... by cutting a terrible gash in... never was any satisfactor... cause for the murder. He c... been planning the murde... months. Barnes was a pro... citizen prior to the murder. ... ed. His age is 55 years.]

GRAND GROVE...

MADISON, Wis., June ... Wisconsin Grand Grove o... Order of Druids commen... here today. The total m... ship is 1,200, a gain of ... There have been eight d... closed, on account of ... grating $20,000 were paid... were treated to a steamb... Fourth Lake. Sunday a... 400 persons, Druids and ... out from Milwaukee to i... the Schützen Park. Th... Sunday night.

INDIA...

A NEW TRIAL FOR ALLE...

PLYMOUTH, Ind., June ... Riley and James Smiley, ... December term of court ... to wreck a passenger-tr... Fort Wayne & Chicago R... each to two years in the ... been granted a new trial ... They had already served ... sentences. However, a... pected, as Frank Clarke... for the State, and on ... cipally they were convic... the prosecution has n... enough to hold them. ... hearing Monday.

A DESERTE...

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., ... Thomas Perkins, whose ...

. R. R.

RADWAY'S

ADY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

TERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE

MATISM,
NEURALGIA,
HEADACHE,
TOOTHACHE

MA,
DIFFICULT BREATHING.

VEL COMPLAINTS.

Diarrhœa. Cholera Morbus, or Pain
from the Bowels are stopped in 2 or 3
taking Radway's Ready Relief. No pain
Inflammation, no weakness or lassitude
the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

ntly stops the most excruciating pain, al-
mmations, and cures Congestions, whether
ngs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or
one application.

IN FROM 1 TO 20 MINUTES.

how violent or excruciating the pain the
s, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous,
or prostrate with disease may suffer,
'S READY RELIEF will afford instant

MATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
MATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
ROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
GIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

lication of the Ready Relief to the part or
ere the pain or difficulty exists will afford
comfort.
to sixty drops in half a tumbler of
few minutes after reading this advertise-
Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa,
pitis, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal

should always carry a bottle of Radway's
ief with them. A few drops in water will
Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea,
Vomiting, Heartburn, Headache, Diarrhœa,
Wind, Pain in the Bowels, and all Internal

than French Brandy or Bitters as a stim-

e and Ague, and Malaria

AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There
remedial agent in the world that will cure
and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious,
Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by
RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S
RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

RSAPARILLIAN

RESOLVENT,

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

AS SEEN AND FELT AS SET
LY OCCUR AFTER USING A FEW
DOSES.

d spirits, disappearance of weakness, la-
ness and dizziness, increased and healthful
of food,
gth increases, appetite improves, relish for
s seems a luxury, digestion perfect, bowels
, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh
renewed.
appearance of spots, blotches, pimples, the
r clear and healthy; the urine changes from
id and cloudy appearance to a clear state;
ge of the water and the unnatural color of
the urethra without pain or scalding; this
ptoms; no pain or weakness.
ased diminishing of quantity and frequency of
ary weakening discharges, if addicted to the
rilt certainty of permanent cure, impotency
existence in the sexual organs. After a
mony restored to the several organs.

low tinge on the white of the eyes, not to
ed, changes to a clear white, the whole
ively, and healthy color.

se suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or
will realize great benefit by expectorating
racted and dangerous maladies by toning up
rnal secretions to healthy action; and on any of
following symptoms can be resorted to with be-

nstipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood
ad, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn,
ust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach,
ing, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of
the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or
cult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking
Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture,
s or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain
the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness
the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs
sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
Few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system
all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold by Druggists.

repeat that the reader must consult our books,
papers on the subject of diseases and their cure
which may be named.
"FALSE AND TRUE."
ADWAY'S CONFIDENTIAL URETHRA."
ADWAY ON SCROFULA."
others relating to different classes of Diseases.

EAD "FALSE AND TRUE"

nd a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 War-
corner Chambers, New York, for information
th thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

here can be no better guarantee of the value of
RADWAY'S oft-established R. R. R. REMEDIES
n the base and worthless imitations of them. Be
re are false Resolvents, Relief, and Pills. Buy
ame for Radway's, and see that the name "
" is on what you buy.

CONSUMPTION

e Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofular
old Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and De-
on of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stone and Gravel,
ases of the Urinary Passages, where catheters have
used, thus doing away with the painful opera-
of using these instruments), dissolving stone in
ladder, and all diseases of

AMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

ronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Urine diseases
bottle contains more of the active principles of
dies than any other preparation. Cases in ten
ful doses, while others require five or six times

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills,

e Great Liver and Stomach
Remedy.

fect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act
Without Pain, Always Reliable and
Natural in Their Operation.

VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

rfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with aro-
, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen
Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the
ach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous
ases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indi-
tion, Biliousness, Fevers, Inflammation of the
e Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the In-
al Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no
cury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

DWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

the system from disease, and cure and prevent
racted and dangerous maladies by toning up all
rnal secretions to healthy action; and on any of
following symptoms can be resorted to with be-

nstipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood
ad, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn,
ust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach,
ing, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of
the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or
cult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking
Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture,
s or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain
the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness
the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs
sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
Few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system
all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold by Druggists.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Charley Ross Again Found, This Time at Quincy—Golden Wedding at Galesburg.

A Wife-Murderer Sentenced to Life Imprisonment—Death from Chloral—Insect Ravages.

Convention of Commercial Travelers at Detroit—Matrimonial Events—The Iowa Firemen's Tournament—Suicide Verdict.

ILLINOIS.

CHARLEY ROSS.

QUINCY, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—A boy claiming to be the lost Charley Ross has been in this city for two weeks and today was taken to Philadelphia. A cousin of Charley Ross came on here from Philadelphia and identified him as the missing boy. There are certain marks on his body which were pronounced prominent on Charley Ross. His age corresponds, and he gives such an account of himself as gives strong grounds for belief that he is the son of Christian K. Ross, of Philadelphia.

AN INSECT PEST.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The insect now creating such havoc in this section among the maple trees is pronounced the maple-tree bark-louse by State Entomologist Forbes. He recommends a solution of white hellebore in proportions of one pound to twenty gallons of water sprayed on the branches as a remedy to be used about the middle of June in the latitude. The insect is here in great numbers, and is now extending its deadly work to fruit and other trees. Great damage to trees and fruit is feared.

RANSOM—BROWN.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—At Rosco this evening the Rev. William Penn Ransom, of Aurora, and Miss Sarah Brown were married in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the presence of a large number of friends. They will reside in Aurora. The Doctor is well known in Winnebago and Kane Counties.

A NOTED CASE.

The somewhat noted case of Howe vs. Brown has been decided by the Supreme Court. This was a bill in chancery by Mrs. Howe against John Brown, claiming one-half of $40,000 of personal property and the half of the profits of Mr. Brown's farming business for five years. The suit was commenced in August, 1881. About one year ago Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, rendered a decree dismissing the bill. In February last the Appellate Court affirmed Judge Brown's decree, and now the Supreme Court has affirmed the action of both courts.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hughes, of this city, was celebrated yesterday evening. Among the presents was $200 in gold. Mr. C. R. Carr made the presentation speech. The twain have lived in this county for thirty-five years, and are highly esteemed.

TERHUNE—KINGSLEY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—A brilliant matrimonial event occurred at Normal this evening, the contracting parties being Mr. Richard Terhune, a wealthy manufacturer of Chicago, and Mrs. Harriet Kingsley, of Normal, a widow prominent in social circles.

AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL.

A telegram was received here today announcing the death of William H. Sawyer, formerly of this city, at Wellington, Kas. He was suffering from sciatic rheumatism, and used chloral to quiet the pain, but unfortunately took an overdose. The deceased was 35 years of age, and came to Bloomington from Picton, Canada. He was for some time in the employ of a wholesale boot and shoe store in this city, but for the last five years has traveled for a Chicago house. He enjoyed a very large acquaintance throughout the Western States. His remains will be brought here for interment.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE JAMES N. READING.

MORRIS, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The funeral of Judge James N. Reading, whose obituary notice you published in Monday's paper, was yesterday very largely attended. Many attorneys and citizens from other places were present. The bar of this county attended in a body. Very impressive services were conducted by the Rev. J. A. Montgomery, pastor of the Congregational church of this place, and by the Rev. William A. Lloyd, formerly pastor here, now of Ravenswood, Ill.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The following stock companies were licensed as corporations by the Secretary of State today: The Chicago Museum Company, to furnish theatrical and other entertainments; incorporators, Charles H. Goodwin, Joseph B. Richards, and Stephen R. Burke; capital stock, $50,000. The National Ozone Purifying & Preserving Company, of Chicago; to preserve perishable matter; incorporators, Isabel L. Mitchell, Henry McCoy, M. C. Gleasons, and others; capital stock $1,000,000. The Chemical Wood Finishing Company, at Chicago; to manufacture wood fillers and stains; incorporators, Adolph Cohn, Frederick H. Herbold, and Charles Zeigler; capital stock, $10,000. The Baker Fire-Extinguisher Company, at Chicago; incorporators, Christian H. Baker, Charles Eggert, Daniel W. Mouilleuddy, and others; capital stock, $50,000.

PRENTISS—PEARCE.

ONARGA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—One of the most brilliant social events of the season was the marriage last evening of Mr. George D. Prentiss, of Chicago, to Sadie, youngest daughter of Dr. L. E. Pearce, of this city. The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. F. A. Villier, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The ceremony was witnessed by about 250 friends and relatives.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

KANKAKEE Ill., June 13.—Albert Bisey, a young farmer living near Grand Park, shot himself through the left lung last night with suicidal intent, and is in a critical condition.

WISCONSIN.

A WIFE-MURDERER'S SENTENCE.

RICHLAND CENTRE, Wis., June 13.—[Special.] B. F. Barnes, who murdered his wife at Baas, this county, the 20th of February last, was brought into the Circuit Court today and pleaded guilty to the charge of murder, and was sentenced by Judge Clementson to the penitentiary for life. He received the sentence with the utmost stolidity.

[Without a moment's warning Barnes cut his wife's throat with a knife, completely severing the jugular vein and causing her almost instant death. At the same time he attempted to commit suicide by cutting a terrible gash in his own throat. There never was any satisfactory explanation of the cause for the murder. He confessed that he had been planning the murder and suicide for six months. Barnes was a prominent and respected citizen prior to the murder. He is highly connected. His age is 55 years.]

GRAND GROVE OF DRUIDS.

MADISON, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Grand Grove of the United Ancient Order of Druids commenced its annual session here today. The total membership in Wisconsin is 1,200, a gain of 125 during the year. There have been eight deaths in the year just closed, on account of which benefits aggregating $20,000 were paid. Tonight the visitors were treated to a steamboat excursion around Fourth Lake. Sunday an excursion-train with 600 persons, Druids and their friends, will come out from Milwaukee to indulge in a picnic in the Schuetzen Park. The festivities will close Sunday night.

INDIANA.

A NEW TRIAL FOR ALLEGED TRAIN-WRECKERS.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—Jonah Riley and James Smiley, who were at the last December term of court convicted of conspiracy to wreck a passenger-train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and sentenced each to two years in the Northern Prison, have been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court. They had already served six months of their sentences. However, an acquittal is now expected, as Frank Clarke, the principal witness for the State, and on whose testimony principally they were convicted, has skipped, and the prosecution has now no evidence strong enough to hold them. They will be given a hearing Monday.

A DESERTER'S SUICIDE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—James Perkins, whose home was near Noblesville, enlisted fourteen days ago and was sent to the barracks at Columbus, O. Tuesday last he deserted and returned to Indianapolis. Yesterday afternoon he was arrested and sent to the arsenal. During the night he took poison and this morning was found dead.

THE PAUPER INSANE.

Seventeen of the inmates of the County Poor-House who are incurably insane were transferred to the State Asylum today. Thirty more will be transferred just as soon as the asylum can provide room. Some of these unfortunates have been wards of the county for twenty-five years. The insane inmates of many of the other alms-houses of the different counties will be received at the asylum whenever it is possible to take care of them.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

MADISON, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—C. G. Boomer, observer for the Smithsonian Institute, reports the heaviest rainfall for many years in this region—2.15 inches—in ninety minutes this afternoon.

DAMAGE VERDICT.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—A very sensational suit was decided in the Gibson Circuit Court today in which Mrs. Scrilda Coan sued Mr. Henry E. Agar for $10,000 damages for alleged defamation of character. After a tedious trial the jury returned a verdict of $400 for plaintiff. Mr. Agar is one of the leading and wealthy merchants of Hazleton.

MICHIGAN.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The Commercial Travelers' Protective Association of the United States met here today in Whitney's Opera-House. It has 1,634 members. They have decided to work with the railroads to obtain 5,000-mile tickets at one and a half or two cents a mile, with the privilege of 250 pounds of baggage. President V. Kinstry, of Cleveland, and Secretary and Treasurer Stone, of Cincinnati, were reelected. This afternoon they were banqueted by the Michigan Stove Works. This evening Col. Atkinson, of Detroit, delivered the annual address, and tomorrow they will take an excursion to St. Clair. Sunday they will attend the Fort Street Presbyterian Church in a body.

WEARE OF LIFE.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—William Ashmore, a ship carpenter at Sebewaing, cut his throat with a fish-knife last night while suffering from delirium tremens.

DEATH OF ISAAC SPRAGUE.

COLDWATER, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—Isaac Sprague died at his residence here this evening, aged 82. He settled here in 1836, and has been prominently identified with the community every since.

IOWA.

THE HON. H. W. ROTHERT.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—The Hon. H. W. Rothert, of this city, who was nominated by the President for Register of Public Lands at Cheyenne, has been prominent in Southeastern Iowa politics for years. He was born in Cincinnati, and graduated from the high school there. Mr. Rothert was a member of the Iowa Senate for several years and is now. During Gov. Newbold's Administration he was President of the Senate. In Masonic circles he has been honored by election to all offices up to Grand Master of the State; also Grand Commander of the Knights Templar.

B. F. ALLEN'S ESTATE SETTLED.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 13.—The final dividend to the creditors of the B. F. Allen estate will be paid tomorrow, amounting to 2½ per cent, making a total dividend of 12½ per cent from the estate.

THE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

In the firemen's tournament the only entry for ladder-climbing was that of the Atlantic, which made it in 34½ seconds. Storm Lake hand-engine threw water 196 feet 9 inches. In hose-coupling the best time was: Council Bluffs, 44½; Waterloo, 44½; Newton, 48½. The hook-and-ladder contest for the State championship was won by the Atlantics in 48¾, distance 200 yards, contestants being required to raise a ladder and send up a climber. The State championship of the hose corps was won by Waterloo. The test was a run of 200 yards, attach to hydrant, unreel and throw water. The Waterloos made it in 44 seconds. Council Bluffs in 45¾, and Cedar Rapids in 47½.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Third and Last Day of the International Convention at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 13.—[Special.]—Yesterday every delegate pledged himself to special prayer for wise selections on the new Lesson Committee, and several special prayers were offered in the convention. The Nominating Committee reported today on the new Lesson Committee. Following are the names: The Rev. John H. Vincent, Connecticut, Chairman; the Rev. John Hull, New York; the Rev. Warren Rando'ph, Rhode Island, Chancellor; S. H. Blake, Ontario; B. F. Jacobs, Illinois; the Rev. Moses D. Pope, Virginia; the Rev. W. G. E. Cunningham, Tennessee; the Rev. J. A. Broadus, D. D., Kentucky; Prof. H. L. Barker, D. D., Pennsylvania; the Rev. John Potts, D. D., Quebec; the Rev. Lyman B. Dunning, Massachusetts; Prof. J. L. D. Hines, Tennessee; the Rev. Isaac Herrick, Ohio; the Rev. D. Burgher, Ohio. As corresponding members without any vote, the following were chosen: J. J. Hawley, William Grosser, C. H. Kelly, J. W. Gibson.

The Chairman of the Committee on Nominations announced as members of the Executive Committee the following: James H. Fumplar, Alabama; O. T. Flint, Arkansas; H. C. Singler, California; George T. Hays, Colorado; N. H. Hall, Connecticut; R. G. Wheeler, Dakota; J. B. Knight, District of Columbia; J. W. Holmes, Florida; J. C. Courtney, Georgia; B. F. Jacobs, Illinois; J. S. Morrow, Indian Territory; W. H. Levering, Indiana; S. W. Cole, Iowa; T. B. Sweet, Kansas; A. L. Hobbs, Kentucky; T. W. Flynn, Louisiana; B. F. Snow, Maine; C. Thippen, Maryland; Smith Baker, Massachusetts; E. E. Marvin, Michigan; Henry Plant, Minnesota; J. B. Streator, Mississippi; W. T. Paxon, Missouri; L. L. Wood, Montana; J. B. Hartwell, Nebraska; John T. Sane, New Hampshire; William Harris, New Jersey; W. A. Duncan, New York; E. A. Ebert, North Carolina; Robert Cowden, Ohio; C. T. Hetzler, Oregon; E. R. Wagoner, Pennsylvania; A. B. McGuffin, Rhode Island; J. W. Lupton, Tennessee; Ira H. Evans, Texas; J. H. Babbitt, Vermont; W. A. Crawford, Virginia; Dexter Horton, Wyoming Territory.

About $8,500 were subscribed, making $8,500 in all.

Denver, Oakland, Richmond, Kansas City, and St. Louis were urged as places for the next triennial convention. Referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Vincent delivered a long and eloquent address on the Chautauqua plan "for training the young." Illinois, the banner State of the country, has the most schools, and every county is organized.

The attendance was larger than any previous day. All delegates remained till the end. A large party visits Mammoth Cave tomorrow. There is universal satisfaction with the new Lesson Committee. An unpleasant crisis was reached today when the Statistical Committee reported. Lime, of Washington, charged that the Statistical Committee conflicted with the work of the Executive Committee. The report was laid on the table.

Glass, of Baltimore, charged the Chair with discourtesy.

The temperance meeting in the First Christian Church was large and enthusiastic. A marked feature of the convention has been the singing of Azeill. The closing scene, was very affecting. All pronounce it the greatest convention yet held. A delegate said he wanted to subscribe $25 from a citizen of Louisville who could not get anybody to entertain.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Unusual Circumstances Under Which Property Is Claimed by Different Persons.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—[Special.]—The case of Robert G. Keene against John Erdman, August Gleiser, and Christina Gleiser for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the property No. 261 West Fayette street, and to enjoin Erdman from selling the same, is on trial here in the Circuit Court. It is charged that Erdman, formerly a resident of Milwaukee, persuaded Rosa Siebel, the young wife of Julius Siebel, to withdraw $3,500 from bank—the results of the sale of property which the husband supposed stood in his name—and to come East with him, where they lived as man and wife. Rosa Siebel afterward went back to Milwaukee, to find herself divorced and her husband remarried. Erdman and Rosa bought the property on Fayette street in the names of John and Rosa Erdman, and it is stated that after Rosa left him Erdman tried to sell the property, but without avail, as Rosa would not sign. Julius Siebel and Rosa then made an assignment to Mr. R. G. Keene, the complainant in the case now on trial. Erdman denies the fraud charged, says Rosa was the tempter, and that the money with which the property was purchased was his.

DACEY IN COURT.

Ald. Gaynor's Slayer Quietly Placed on Trial—Pleads "Not Guilty" to the Charge of Murder.

He Tells His Story of the Killing—His Presence in the County Jail Explained.

James Dacey, who shot Ald. Gaynor the night of the special election in the Ninth Ward, was quietly arraigned before Judge Williamson at the Criminal Court yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with murder. He was brought from Joliet Penitentiary a week ago yesterday by Jailer Folz and locked up in the boys' department of the County Jail. The secret of his presence there has been so closely guarded that not even prisoners knew the name of the new arrival. Fear and cowardice have prevented him from revealing his identity, and the Sheriff needed no other precaution to keep from the outside world the knowledge that Dacey was in the city. The solicitude which the murderer has shown for his safety since his incarceration has clearly proved that he places more value on his own life than on the one whose existence he cut short. Orders had been issued that no one be permitted to see the man unless he sent for them personally. Thus far only four persons called on him. They were his cousin Peter Collins and a friend, Commissioner Leyden, and County-Agent O'Brien. Each of these men pledged themselves not "to talk," and it was a surprise to the few who were present in the court-room when Dacey was called upon to plead. Court had ostensibly been adjourned, at least the spectators believed so, and everybody except the officers and Lawyer Alfred Moore had left when Ald. Gaynor's assassin was brought before the bar.

NOT GUILTY.

He was asked the usual question: "Do you plead guilty or not guilty." His hearing is defective and the words had to be repeated to him in a louder tone, whereupon he replied in a clear voice, "Not guilty."

"Have you a lawyer," was asked.

"No sir, but I have written to my friends, who will procure one for me. I would ask your Honor not to force me to trial at present as I am not ready."

It was explained to him that he would have ample opportunity to prepare himself, and that if he should not be able to engage counsel Mr. Frederick Mitchell would be assigned to him. Great efforts were made to suppress the matter and keep it from the reporters, but Judge Williamson evidently did not want to be made a party to any scheme whereby the public would be deprived of a piece of legitimate news, and he openly announced that it had occurred, whereat Clerk Bell's red face turned crimson. He attempted further to conceal the fact, but finally acknowledged that he had intended to withhold the news of Dacey's arraignment. All the Bailiffs connected with the court were full of fear and trembling lest a riot might occur, or that they would probably be called upon to do extra duty. Dacey has been assured that he need not fear mob violence, and he seems satisfied. He occupies a cell alone on the second tier. He was willing to talk, and told a very gauzy story.

DACEY'S EXPLANATION.

"The whole thing was an accident," said he. "I was sitting in Higgins' saloon when Gaynor and McIntyre entered. I forget the exact time. I hardly remember anything. You see I had been drinking hard that day, and in fact I had been continually drunk for ten days. My back was turned toward the door, and when I heard Gaynor's voice I lifted my chair. I had it in my hand with my hand extended toward him. 'I'll bet you $20 he won't shake,' said McIntyre. But I had so much confidence in Gaynor's friendship that I would have taken him up if I had the money in my pocket. Sure enough, however, the Alderman turned away from me and said: 'I won't give my hand to a crank of a loafer.' I knew then he was mad at something, because he wouldn't drink with me. I said nothing, and walked back to the mirror, when McIntyre called out, 'You big stiff you, you can consider me your enemy as long as you live.' I still made no reply, and went further back in the store, probably thirty feet, near the end of the bar. There I sat down at the edge of a table and dangled one of my legs against the wood. My revolver was lying across my lap, and I went to lay it aside when I felt something hard in one of the pockets, and on pulling it out discovered that it was my revolver. The hammer must have caught in the lining as I noticed it was half-cocked.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

"My hands were trembling from the effects of tremens, and as I was about to place the weapon in my pocket I accidentally put my finger on the trigger, and it was unfortunately discharged. Gaynor fell, and I sunk back in a chair; I think it was a chair. McIntyre immediately rushed at me and held me there until the police came. I remember Gaynor was carried out, but I still felt as I was excited and sick, and it was my intention to go to the hospital next day. I can prove by Owen O'Malley that he said to me during the day: 'Jim, you've got it bad,' and I answered, 'Yes, I've got the tremens; tomorrow I'll go to the hospital.' While in my cell at the Desplaines Street Station I had a attack of delirium tremens, as the officers know."

"Where did you get the pistol?" the reporter interrupted.

"I carried it for a long time. The afternoon before the night of the shooting I lay on the bed with my clothes on. The revolver was in my breeches pocket, and I put it in my overcoat. I had forgotten all about it until I found it in Higgins' place."

THEY WERE FRIENDS.

In answer to further questioning he said that he had never had a dispute with the dead man. He had associated more with Gaynor and his brother Peter than with his own relatives. They had been almost inseparable friends, and he had always agreed with Gaynor in politics until the contest between Mahoney and Murray. The latter had also been his friend. Election morning he arose at 4 o'clock. Sleep had deserted him, and he walked to the Desplaines Street Police Station. Arrived there he saw Gaynor and Mahoney. The former said: "Are you going to help our ticket?" and Dacey replied, "No, I'm pledged to Murray." These were the only words spoken in regard to the election. There was no quarrel. Subsequent conversation was in regard to one of the election judges who had been locked up over night, and Gaynor promised to use his influence to get him out. The trio then parted. Later Dacey alleges he met his victim in a saloon where they had two drinks. At 7 o'clock they met James Murray and together went to Lawrence's saloon. After separating they did not meet again until evening at Higgins'. Dacey claims that his friendly feeling toward Gaynor was illustrated by the fact that he prevailed upon Murray to withdraw about 11 o'clock, when it was made manifest that there was no chance of his election. O'Mally, Ed Coan, and he drove around in an express wagon to the different polls to advise their men to give up the fight. He said he had been an employé in the County Agent's office since last November, having received his appointment through Commissioner Leyden, whom he had supported. He did not seek the place, and makes the assertion that it was offered to him voluntarily by Leyden.

THE SHERIFF'S STORY.

Sheriff Hanchett stated that Dacey was brought to the jail at 2 o'clock in the morning after the shooting and kept there until the evening when he was taken to Joliet. He never was at any of the police stations except at Desplaines street. The Sheriff thought that the excitement over the Alderman's death had about subsided, and he concluded to bring Dacey up here, inasmuch as the prisoner wanted to seek counsel and his friends.

"Will you take Dacey back to Joliet until his trial comes off?"

"I am afraid he will never see Joliet again," answered Mr. Hanchett significantly. "Dacey will remain in my charge."

"Will you take any extra precautions?"

"We will do everything that's necessary," was the quiet reply.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Chicago *Occident* (Israelite organ): The nomination which the eighth Republican Convention has made for President and Vice-President of the United States is an excellent one. It is certainly meeting with the full approval of the great and good Republican leaders, and creates boundless enthusiasm among the better elements of the American people in general. We do not think that the Democratic party has greater men in its ranks who are strong enough to beat Blaine and Logan. Tilden is too old and too feeble to be of any use to the State, and the people know it. Cleveland's Buffalo boom, even if it should induce the delegates to the next Democratic Convention to place his name at the head of their party's ticket, will do no serious harm to the Republican nominees, provided the coming campaign is managed right; and, where Blaine has an interest in the business, we can rest assured that things will be managed in good vigorous style, and that the Republican ticket will achieve a grand success.

We are so enthusiastic for Blaine because we are convinced that of all the great men of this country who are living at the present time none is so eminently fit to steer the great ship of State as the "Plumed Knight," the gentleman from Maine. Standing, as we do, almost isolated among the Nations of the Earth in the form of our Government, in the glory of our Constitution, in the character of our Institutions, and in our rapid and swift progress on the fields of commerce and industry, we need a man at the helm whose mind is brilliant enough, whose willpower strong enough, and whose statesmanship able enough, to fully qualify him for the lofty and great responsible position of Chief Executive of such a powerful, free, and independent Nation as the American people has grown to be. Of late we had many proofs to convince us that the American Republic does not enjoy that respect and consideration among the Powers of Europe to which it is, by virtue of its great development, so fully entitled. We venture to assert that, if a man of the calibre of Blaine had stood at the head of the present Administration, the insolent, conceited, and autocratic iron Chancellor of Germany would not have dared to thrust a flagrant insult in the face of our great Nation of sixty millions of people. We need a man at the head of the Government who is fully able to maintain the respect of the world for our country, even if we have no vast standing army and powerful navy to carry on bloody wars of robbery and oppression; and we fully believe that Blaine is just the man who is eminently able to do it.

James G. Blaine has shown, in the short time in which he was Secretary of State, under the brief Administration of the lamented Garfield, that he fully possesses that spirit, genius, and manly pluck, that brave courage and indomitable energy, which undoubtedly fully qualify him to become the great leader of a great Nation; and every patriotic son of our Republic must ardently wish to see Mr. Blaine at the helm of our ship of State.

FOLLOW WHERE THE PLUME LEADS.

Into line again we fall as the battle bugles call,
We are marching as we've often marched before,
For our Uncle Sam we fight, for the Union and the right,
For our starry flag proud waving evermore.
And our hearts shall never quail, never know back word as fail,
Since our Captain Blaine inspires valiant deeds,
Then undaunted let us march, till we stand 'neath victory's arch,
Oh, we'll follow where the white plume leads!

We'll follow where the white plume leads!
Yes, we'll follow where the white plume leads!
Over every hill and plain,
Shall resound our glad refrain—
We'll follow where the white plume leads!

Once again our ancient foe is proclaiming we "must go,"
But his rusty armor trembles at the boast.
Fear and trouble will he may, since from Captain Lincoln's day,
Vainly has he tried to conquer freedom's host.
Vainly shall he try again, vainly strive to vanquish Blaine,
Vainly hope to shun his old familiar doom,
Very weak shall grow his knees, as in front the van he sees
Our Captain with the snow-white plume!

We'll follow where the white plume leads!
Yes, we'll follow where the white plume leads!
Over every hill and plain,
Shall resound our glad refrain—
We'll follow where the white plume leads!

By our heroes gone before, who incite us evermore,
By our duty to the race that we set free,
By the ballot's sacred right, threatened oft by Bourbon might,
By the debt we owe the millions yet to be;
By the tender vows we pay on each Decoration-Day,
By all that with each loyal spirit pleads,
By whatever things are true, to the red, the white, the blue,
Oh, we'll follow where the white plume leads!

We'll follow where the white plume leads!
Yes, we'll follow where the white plume leads!
Over every hill and plain,
Shall resound our glad refrain—
We'll follow where the white plume leads!

WHY THE SAFE WAS OPEN.

Rare Jewels Left Insecure to Insure the Personal Safety of a Wife.

Elmira (N. Y.) Letter to New York *Sun:* The fact that the recent robbery of $5,000 worth of diamonds from the residence of the Hon. C. C. B. Walker, in Corning, during his absence, was committed with the greatest ease, because the safe in which the jewels was kept was not locked, has given rise to much surprise and unfavorable comment. No one could understand how a man of the ex-Congressman's strict business methods could be so careless and thoughtless in regard to the protection of his household treasures, especially as many of them, through association and long family possession, had a value to him much beyond their intrinsic worth. When questioned on the subject by a friend, the latter was still further surprised to be told by Mr. Walker that the fact of the safe being left open was not the result of carelessness or thoughtlessness, but was left open by his express order and direction.

"When I am home," said the ex-Congressman, "I always lock the safe and put the key away. When I go away from home it is understood in my house that the safe must not be locked. You will remember that when the Wellsboro Bank was robbed a few years ago the cashier and members of his family were treated with great cruelty and violence by the robbers because of their resisting the demands for the keys to the vaults and safe. That set me to thinking, and one day I said to my wife: 'We have some things in that safe which are valuable and very dear to us. Now, it is only a question of time when some ruffian or ruffians will come after them. If I am home the chances are that they will not get them; but I may be away at the time. If they come then, and find the safe locked, they will hesitate at no personal violence toward you in their efforts to effect an entrance to it. All the precious relics and treasures in the world would not be recompense for the results of such treatment. Therefore, when I am absent from home, the safe must not be locked. Then if robbers come they will secure their booty and retire without disturbing you.' Robbers came while I was away, secured the booty, and left without disturbing Mrs. Walker or any one else. They were even considerate enough to administer ether to my wife, for fear of disturbing her. Suppose that safe had been locked. I don't care to even conjecture what the consequences might have been, and I feel that in saving my family from them the paying of $5,000 was a trifling matter."

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The Water Slowly Receding—Undermined Banks Crumbling into the River.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—[Special.]—The water is now falling perceptibly in the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries—only one or two inches a day in front of this city, but enough altogether to aggregate two and a half feet under the high-water mark. It must fall six or seven feet further to bring the stream within its banks, and this may not happen for a month yet. As the water falls the season of danger by caving increases, and already an unusual number of losses by the undermined banks crumbling into the water are reported. To meet unexpected disaster on all well-regulated plantations the laborers are kept at the water's edge night and day. The highest prices are paid for laborers, and not enough can be found to supply the demand. Nothing has for years so badly demoralized plantation labor as the issue of Government rations. When the relief-boat comes and the provisions are distributed the negroes as a rule quit work and will not resume it while the rations last.

BRULÉ SIOUX ENFORCING TRIBUTE.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—A reliable man, returned today from Chamberlain, says the Brulé Sioux demanded $1 per head on a bunch of 700 cattle being driven through their reservation to the Black Hills. This being refused, they cut out forty head to hold until paid. The news was received at Chamberlain Wednesday, and created much excitement, as an open trail is claimed to the Black Hills. A volunteer company of seventy-five men was raised to retake the cattle, and citizens had gone to the neighboring military post to ask for arms when the informant left.

FATALLY BURNED BY MOLTEN METAL.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—By the spilling of molten metal at the Cincinnati & Newport Iron & Pipe Works in Newport, Ky., at noon today an employé named Van Ansdal was burned to death, and two others probably fatally injured.

CONCERNING POWDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—A dispatch from Catasauqua, Pa., says the Vulcan Powder Manufacturing Company has accepted $75,000 from the Dupont Company to suspend operations for one year.

LAKE MARINE.

The Demand for Grain Vessels Is Steadily Increasing and Freights Are Expected to Advance.

A Grain-Laden Vessel Sunk on Lake Ontario—General News from Various Ports Around the Lakes.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN.

Shippers were making considerable inquiry for vessel-room yesterday, and there was not sufficient tonnage on the market to supply the demand. Freights were very firm on a basis of 2 cents for corn and 2¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Through rates to New York were quoted at 6 cents for corn and 6¼ cents for wheat. There has been a noticeable increase in the inquiry for vessel-room during the last few days, and, as a large number of grain-carriers have been chartered in the ore trade, vessel-owners think the prospects for higher freights are very favorable. The propeller Oceanica, previously reported for 60,000 bushels of wheat, filled out with oats yesterday. The Schooner Golden West was reported chartered for Sandusky, but the report was erroneous. The engagements yesterday were:

To *Buffalo.*	No. bu.
Propeller Oceanica, oats	30,000
Schooner John Kelderhouse, corn	35,000
To *Kingston.*	
Schooner Bangalore, corn	22,000
Schooner Hyderabad, corn	22,000
Total	99,000

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—Shippers were offering 2¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo today, and would have taken considerable tonnage, as there they

H. H. A.

Children in the Parks in New York in the Early Morning Hours.

The French Quarter—Coming to America to Make a "Fortune" to Spend in France.

Aristocratic Babies in Their Kate Greenaway Dresses—Defiling Art with Advertisements.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—And still the glorious weather continues, such delicious mornings, such fine glowing midday—such enchanting sunsets and beautiful refreshing twilights. Indeed, it is a pleasure to live, and good to know Nature has no favorits, that her sun shines alike on rich and poor, that her health-bringing zephyrs are laden with hope and new life as well to the little sufferer in yonder tenement as to the little patrician invalid. I saw today as for the first time in many weeks he was permitted the rare pleasure of an hour in the beautiful park. It is good also in this work-a-day world to know we find time, even those of us who are busiest, to spend an hour or so with the little ones in these free breathing places with which our cities are so beautiful, and very, very good to see the blissful happiness on every little face—to see the animation in every little figure as the children, intent upon their pleasures, frolic gayly away the allotted time for the daily outing. She who enjoys the sight of a company of smiling babes should walk through any one of the public parks quite early in the morning at this charming season and she will see a sight which will convince her all the cherubs and seraphs are not yet the other side the gates of Paradise.

CHILDREN IN THE FRENCH QUARTER.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning I interviewed the babies at Washington Park, and, as my small maid observed gravely, they "seemed to be mostly French and Swedens," but very captivating, whatever nationality. Near Washington Square the French quarter begins, and in all the small streets adjacent the shop signs familiar to one who has traveled in France, but absurdly out of place in New York City, announce in the vernacular, alone understandable to the foreigner, his trade, and not infrequently the awe-inspiring statement in addition that the privileged person thus appealing to you in former days was patronized by his Majesty the Emperor, her Majesty the Empress, and his little Majesty, or, as my little companion said, his Penny Majesty the Prince Imperial. There is one noticeably-splendid sign on Spring street which would lead one to believe the royal family were each and every one daily patrons of a "charcuterie shop." Anything less inspiring than the Emperor attacking a sausage I cannot fancy—unless, indeed, it might be the Empress indulging in a dainty little pig'e-foot.

However, the babies have nothing to do with the shop-sign, and they were just as pretty and bewitching as though they had not such absurd and comical parents. I stopped to talk to one or two of the mothers, and found in each case they had come to this country to make a fortune and had not been disappointed. One buxom woman, with a baby in her arms and a little youngster at her knees, volunteered the fact that America was "one very good place to make money in, but not to live in after one could live on one's income." The fact is, they come here with the deliberate intention to fleece just as many of the natives of the land that welcomes and shelters them as they possibly can, and they look upon us, therefore, as their natural prey. This woman had calculated to a nicety almost the length of time she and her husband must work here to accumulate a sum from which they should derive an income upon which they propose to retire as "rentiers" in one of the French provinces the very week the sum is completed. To be sure, the amount sounds to us ridiculously small, and they are certainly willing to work very hard to achieve it, but any one who supposes they give in labor what they really consider an equivalent for the pay they receive in this country is entirely mistaken. I suppose if we are willing to be cheated they are not really to blame, but the truth remains the same that they deliberately ask for their goods or their labor prices which in their own minds they consider extortionate, and which they also in their own minds set us down as arrogious donkeys for paying.

This woman I spoke with is a laundress, her husband works with her, and as they are very skilful they of course get any quantity of work. During our chat she mentioned having done Miss Bernhardt's laundry work while she was here, but she added, apparently forgetting how dishonest she would appear, "I didn't ask her American prices; I knew she would not throw her money away like that. Ah, no; she is too smart!"

Then I observed, "You think we are fools, do you not?"

"Well," she said, with a rather loud laugh and attempt at bravado, "I suppose you don't expect me to tell an American lady to pay less when she makes no objection to my price."

And that is about the way it goes. They come over to this country half-starving—and how many of my readers can count half-a-dozen instances of similar distress in the seekers after fortune who arrive expecting to find gold on the trees at Castle Garden. After some kind souls have set them on their feet and given them work, they grow arrogant. If they are skilful—as is usually the case—they prosper, for this is a land where he who works will surely win, and in a few years, lo! they have made a sum which, if small, represents a competency to them, and are ready to retire to their ain countree to laugh at their ease at the readily-gulled Americans.

Possibly you may say I don't see what this has to do with the babies in the park on a June morning, and no more do I. The fact is that the prosperous-looking laundress rather upset me. I begin to feel I have been wasting my sympathies on these ungrateful little foreigners and their maternals, who had, I arranged in my mind, snatched this early hour of recreation for their babes from a long, weary day of labor necessary to a bare living. Doubtless they each have a bank-account larger than mine; at all events, they have taken on a mercenary look down to the veriest midget of them all, who has his fists clenched tightly and is surely dreaming of the coming day when he shall hold the dollar of his adopted land in a similar vise-like manner.

BABIES IN MADISON SQUARE.

I think I will go and take a glance at the swell babies at Madison Square. Perhaps between the grasping infant just alluded to and the offspring of the languid Vere de Veres we may be able to strike an average which shall restore peace to our perturbed spirits. I don't know that the babies are any prettier, so far as flesh and blood go, here among these little aristocrats—in fact, it is likely they have not the abundance of dimpled flesh which counts as beauty in young babyhood. No, Nature has shown no favor again here. Dear old mother, she is not to be bribed nor corrupted. She alone is undefilable, but I am not one of those who scorn the aid of dress, always in an appropriate way—even for little children, and dress and Kate Greenaway have made most fascinating pictures of these enchanting little creatures. No wonder men and women as they cross the park on their way to their offices stop for an instant to gaze on some sweet vision of beautiful babyhood. Certainly for the revolution Miss Greenaway has created in children's attire she deserves something more than the mere success her talent has received in imitation, but here the beauty of the no-copyright law comes. Miss Greenaway would have made a large fortune and with perfect honesty had she been able to control the sale of her books. I was told by an English bookseller that she only received a small sum for the first edition in London, and yet hundreds of thousands have been sold in every country. The book has been translated into every civilized tongue; indeed, Mr. Sarony told me his astonishment he was offered in Spain a year ago some handkerchiefs with Greenaway pictures on them; and meantime this friend and beautifier of our little children, who has not only done so much for them in outward grace but has been the means with her charming books of giving them hours of delight, must be satisfied with the scant reward a knowledge of her fame may be to her.

IN THE LIBRARY.

It is certainly pretty hard not to have the control of the result of one's own labor, but there is one thing harder, to see the child of one's pen or brush degraded and cheapened by caricature. A few days since an art-dealer was kindly showing me some beautiful etchings when presently we came to an exquisit copy of Richman's lovely painting called "In the Library." Many readers of THE TRIBUNE will recall the picture though they may not know it by name. There are three figures, women, seated in a luxurious library—one, a delicate blonde girl, is half-reclining on a sofa dressed in a light gown with many ruffles and shows a pair of delightfully pretty feet and ankles; a second seated near her, also a young girl, with an intent spirituelle face; and the third, whose profile is alone shown, is in appearance and dress a young matron and sits in an easy-chair before the two others with an open book in her hands in whose contents they all appear deeply interested. For some reason this picture, unmistakably beautiful, made or rather forced a disagreeable recollection which was not distinct enough in my mind for me to put into words. "I don't know why," I said, "but there is something unpleasant to me about that picture."

DESECRATION OF ART.

"Well," answered Mr. G——, "the reason is not difficult to find. You have seen the dreadful mutilation of it, I suppose, in an advertisement for tobacco, to which this picture is exactly reproduced with the addition of cigars in each lady's mouth."

"For pity's sake," I exclaim, "is there no redress for such desecration—no way of protecting the labor of one's heart and hands?"

"Not under existing laws. Foreign pictures, like foreign books, cannot be copyrighted, consequently they are fair game to those people who wish what is called an advertising picture. They take a beautiful engraving of a picture which has been greatly admired and has had a large sale, and before you know it you see it reproduced with a liver-pad across one of the figures or an addition in the accessories of a few boxes of toilet soap to which the principal figure will be pointing. Look at this picture of 'Alone at Last.' When it first came out it had an immense sale. You see it represents a newly-married couple after the marriage guests have gone; it is really a lovely thing; but the sale has been ruined because the same picture in gaudy colors now is known all over as the advertisement for a quack medicine. The cunning little engraving called 'Chums,' you recollect it; the nude little girl on a pier, with the big dog close beside her. Well, that has been appropriated by a maker of plasters, and each of the copies now has a great plaster across the little girl's back. No wonder the foreigners are disgusted."

SOCIETY.

Socially New York is utterly dead. Every year the people seem to go out of town earlier, for which we may thank the present prevailing fashion for everything English. We can afford to put up with a good deal of nonsense and a good many absurdities if we can occasionally score such a real good as this, and the present love or affectation of love, which is pretty sure in this case to develop into the real thing, for English country life is something to congratulate ourselves upon, and it is astonishing to notice how many attractive homes, ranging from the palatial country seat to the modest little place costing but $3,000 or $4,000, are to be seen all along the railway lines within a hundred miles of New York in whatever way one may travel. I went out as far as East Moriches, on the south side of Long Island, the other day, about two hours' ride from the Thirty-fourth street ferry, and was fully repaid by the beauties of the country for the slight fatigue the trip occasioned. It was easy to tell what had become of some of the New York fashionables after this, for at every station we saw dozens of gay summer turn-outs driven by pretty young girls or beautiful matrons. Long Island is deservedly popular as a spot on which to select one's summer-house, especially the south side, which has great advantages. The notion that all the wealthy people go to Newport is fallacious, and there are a score of splendid homes within the distance I have mentioned which really might be, as far as looks go, the inherited estate of some elder son of the English we dote upon, notably the Belmonts, Lorillards, Lawrences, Havemeyers, Roosevelts, and Sidyveasants. The charm of country life here is in the diversion of every kind afforded—fishing both in the bay and ocean, besides trout-fishing towards the interior, good shooting, crabbing for the children, and bathing either still or surf, and all to be within two hours of New York.

H. H. A.

THAT "SAD AND KINDLY FACE."

Reflections on the Nominations.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For some time George William Curtis seems to have been in doubt whether he was a part of the Republican party or the Republican party was a part of himself. The fourth ballot in the recent convention ought to, and probably did, in a measure, convince him that he was only a fragment. This knowledge seems to have made him sore, and now he serves notice that he intends to do all he can to defeat its expressed wishes by opposing the election of Blaine and Logan.

In 1860, when the people of the North in the exercise of their constitutional rights elected Mr. Lincoln President, a greater power than Mr. Curtis' resolved, when it found it could no longer rule the country, that it would try to ruin it. The trial was made, and history has recorded the result. A party that could create a treasury, organize, equip, and fight for years the greatest army of the age, revolutionize the navies of all nations, crush the greatest rebellion ever known in history, suffer also the loss of a Lincoln and a Garfield and yet survive, can part, if part it must, from such an one as G. W. Curtis with absolute safety. Somebody said that if the Lord Chancellor could make all the marriages the world would be happier; and no doubt if Mr. Curtis could make all the Presidents his happiness would be greatly increased, but as for the happiness of the world, that would be a matter of secondary consequence with him. If this privilege is the price of his party allegiance then he will be to bargain elsewhere, for it will never be paid.

The convention met—a happier, better natured, more intelligent, or malleable body of men never came together. No acrimony nor animosity—naught but honest contention and manly rivalry within—while hatred, anger, and jealousy all hatched outside its doors. Two leaders—two of the grandest types of living American manhood—a statesman whose brilliant attainments and splendid achievements had elicited the affections of the great bulk of our party and challenged the admiration of even his greatest foes, and a peerless, fearless soldier, a hero of a hundred battles and the favorit of every volunteer, were chosen amid the grad rejoicings of the masses here and the approbation of the people elsewhere throughout the country. And if Mr. Curtis hopes that he can reverse this current of popular feeling by vague and general objections to our nominees he will find himself long before November next in the position of Mrs. Partington trying to brush back with a broom the tidal waves of the Atlantic.

The most encouraging sign today of the longevity of the Republic is the fact that the American people are and for some time have been a reading, thinking people, growing more so, too, year by year. In 1876, with all the machinery of the Government in the hands of our party, all the officeholders through a spirit of enlightened selfishness, if not from lofty principles, enlisted in its cause; with all these auxiliaries, together with the immeasurable advantage of an incomparable party record, yet because the impression had gone out that corruption had crept in we lost control of one part of Congress and nearly the Presidency itself. And in the struggle just ended this same history and humanity repeated itself. It was the work of the people—not that of politicians or officeholders—and cannot Mr. Curtis bow in deference to such an expression without loss of dignity? Isn't it a little arrogant in him to tell the intelligent masses of this old party that the nomination of two of the most experienced statesmen who have grown old in our country's service that their nomination, in the face of all these adverse influences and the specious appeals of all the Eastern malcontents, "is a practical abdication of Republican character and purpose"?

"The sad and kindly face of Lincoln," he says, "whose portrait hung in the hall seemed to watch the proceedings of the convention with an air of sorrowful patience, and it had disappeared from its place before the nomination was made." What does he mean by invoking the revered name of Lincoln? Did he expect to sanctify the unholy crusade he was about to begin upon the party by holding up to its fancy "the sad and kindly face" of their first great leader and greatest martyr? If he did intend that then he defeated his purpose. Can any one who ever saw that cruel cut that appeared in *Harper's Weekly* after the second battle of Fredericksburg, representing indignant Columbia pointing her finger at Mr. Lincoln, standing before her with his broad, Atlantean shoulders bent with the weight and woes of the stricken Republic, and "his sad, kindly face" furrowed with the cares of 40,000,000 of its people, and asking him, poor, tired, helpless man, to restore back to her the 15,000 sons slaughtered on that awful field—can any one who saw it in that hour ever forget its refined injustice and exquisit cruelty? And if Mr. Lincoln's "sad and kindly face" did disappear from its place before the nomination was made, might it not have been because of the presence of one who may have been directly responsible for such an ineffable wrong to his great, good soul?

MARTIN BEEN.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

A Greater Variety than Usual in the Matter of Hats and Bonnets.

Some of the Pretty Designs in Dolmans and Other Wraps for the Street.

Gay Colors to Prevail in Costumes—Parasols and Other Finery.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—There is a greater variety than ever in hats and bonnets this season. The prevailing style of bonnet is still the small, close-fitting one, which is worn almost universally, even by young girls in their teens. They are made with exquisit finish and simplicity, and the crowns show an increasing skill and versatility among milliners; these are often of fine Dunstable straw, but more generally of some light, transparent material, such as beaded-netting, straw lace, shirred crape, or embroidered lace. Some consist only of a coarse wire skeleton, the spaces between the wires being in some cases three-quarters of an inch square; black or gold beads are string on the wire, or else narrow strips of velvet or braid are run through the spaces. Others are made entirely of soft gold wire cloth, which combines very effectively with maroon or black velvet trimmings. The bonnet is usually finished around the edge with a dark velvet puffing of some harmonizing shade, while a little to the side of the front are ostrich feather pompons with aigrets inserted in the centre, or pompon-like clusters of flowers. The strings are of velvet ribbon, sometimes starting from nearly the centre of the crown, and the popular method of tying these, especially among younger ladies, is in a throat bow under the chin; the bows have no flying ends, and the loops are pinned back in place on the velvet. Many ladies, to secure a harmony in the entire costume, have the crowns of their bonnets of the same material as the dress made in fine shirred tucks. A very pretty bonnet is of steel-beaded netting with the puffed edge of velvet in the still popular gray, in front is a cluster of gray chrysanthemums of different shades interspersed with loops of gray velvet ribbon; another is of gold-wire cloth loosely covered with écru-embroidered lace, the puffed edge and strings are of mushroom-brown velvet, and there is a cluster of silk mushrooms in front. Some pretty bonnets have an entire crown of pink button roses, and a particularly dainty one of these has a small halo, as it were, of soft pink marabout feathers; a small green bird rests on the left side, and the strings are of olive-green velvet.

HATS.

We still look to England's hat-makers for our round hats, and a novelty in this line has lately reached us from London in the shape of yachting hats, which have been much in vogue there since the Princess of Wales wore one to the regatta. They have low square crowns with a narrow straight brim, being much the shape of a gentleman's summer straw hat; they are made of coarse sennet straw, and the trimming needs to be simple and elegant. A very jaunty one is of yellow-white straw with a bias band of garnet velvet one inch wide around the crown, and a bunch of blackberries in front a little toward the left side; another is of dark-blue straw, with a scarf of heavy blue muslin, embroidered with gold and silver thread, twisted around the brim and caught with several gilded birds' wings. White panamas, with rolled brims, are also very pretty for sailing hats, with a simple twist of soft white mull and two or three snow-white wings or breasts. For garden and driving hats the summer large-leaved horns are to be worn, and are very elegant when simply trimmed with a wreath of flowers. They may be more elaborately treated, however, and serve for coaching and lawn parties and dress occasions; the brim at the back of the crown is caught up, and the hat made into the shape of a poke bonnet, faced with a double row of white lace, dark red or golden brown velvet, and trimmed with white ostrich plumes and a marabout aigret, the wide strings being of sheer French crape. Nothing could be more appropriate for country wear than the hats of shirred mull, which come in every variety of color—rose, blue, white, or lined. Trimmed with bunches of flowers without leaves or with rose petals sewn or in thick bands, they seem to have the very fragrance of summer about them. These are much worn by English girls in the country, and it seems strange that the American sisters have not more extensively patronized them, especially as they can be made at home and for a mere song.

The English walking shapes will be used as beach hats. In these the coarse but light Mackinaw straw is preferred to the finer straws, and they are much more stylish in black than in white. In their trimming there is the greatest latitude given; anything is used from bandana gingham to fine crêpe du chine—the French crape being affected by the dampness of the sea air; between these two extremes are soft plaid silk handkerchiefs, white mull, or embroidered netting. Sometimes the silk scarf is twisted around, and finished with a gilded quill, giving a very dashing and jaunty effect, or, if the hat be black, the striking fashion of trimming it with white mull and wings still prevails. For the latter the design is a white straw poke with a scarf of écru netting fastened with a bunch of fine blue-grass flowers. The most popular scarfs are of white or coquelicot red crape, and among flowers the clover-blossom takes the lead. Embroidered appliqué butterflies or the eyes of peacock feathers are very handsome placed lightly here and there in the bows of the scarf. The gilded wings and quills are particularly stylish, and fruit and flowers have taken the place of feathers in the popular esteem. If oats or wheat are used the straw stems are long and twisted into a knot. Indeed nothing seems to be so desirable as to discover some oddity in the animal or vegetable kingdom to be placed jauntily in the side of one's hat.

Steamer and traveling hats this season are made by hatters and tailors of cheviot and flannel to match the traveling suit. They are the Derby shape, and the soft crowns are made of melon-shaped gores, the narrow rolling brim, as well as the crown, being machine-stitched. These are made to order for $3.50.

PARASOLS.

Parasols are of changeable silk, dark red and blue, jonquil yellow and red, or bottle-green and gold. The most elegant ones are not made with lace flounces, although some new and handsome ones have a complete cover of pleated lace, and are then usually finished at the edge with a flounce. Those of red silk are still carried, and pretty combinations of parasols are of taffeta silk, while for the seaside they are of cotton-sateen and French percale, the usual design being flower figures on a light ground. Some novelties in this line are for the mountains, and have long handles carved with crescent moons, the other end being tipped with a metal point, in this manner combining the sunshade and the alpinestock. The natural woods are preferred for the handles, and among these the light-colored woods take the lead.

DOLMANS.

Dolmans are still in favor as wraps. Although the imported ones are long, New York ladies prefer them short, the chenille fringe bringing them only slightly below the waist line both in front and back. They are almost invariably made of fancy figured goods, such as brocaded grenadines or mohairs, rather than of plain silk, and trimmed with guipure or Spanish lace, or chenille fringe, of which the most expensive is the long rat-tail variety. A beautiful dolman is made short and scarf-like of black beaded grenadine, the lining of red surah silk shining through with softened effect; the edge is finished with heavy black chenille fringe. Another is of light Havana brown satin, brocaded with seal-brown velvet flowers, and finished with a chenille fringe of the lighter brown. The tendency now is toward looser outer garments; the tight-fitting ones, including the Jerseys, are rapidly going out of style, and for cloth jackets, the French crêpe and piqué cloths have superseded the once popular jersey cloth. Long traveling wraps to cover the whole figure are made of pongee, small-checked Scotch cheviot, gray glacé mohair, alpaca, or brown linen. They are shirred under the rolling-collar at the back and again at the waist. They are buttoned all the way down the front, which is slightly shirred at the throat and waist, in some cases, there being a molière plastron front. Ribbons of gray, black, or brown are brought round the waist from the back and tied loosely on the left side.

GAY COLORS FOR COSTUMES.

Plain dress-goods are fast giving way to figured ones. Everything is stamped, embroidered, or brocaded this season. The nun's veilings come covered with flower figures, such as tulips on an écru ground, blackberries on a blue ground, or yellow thistles on a red ground. These are made up as overdresses over pleated skirts of plain veiling of the same shade, trimmed extensively with lace, and worn as afternoon dresses at the seaside. White nun's veiling is also made so sheer that it can be used over colored skirts of silk after the manner of Swiss muslin. A new material is chamois-colored linen batiste embroidered with woolen figures of red, blue, or brown; it is made over pleated skirts of the plain material. Swiss muslin is embroidered and stamped, as is also mull of delicate blue and pink shades. Exquisitly embroidered crêpe du chine is also a new feature. Very pleasing afternoon costumes are made of the plain and figured India silks, which come in most beautiful patterns. They are softened by a very full trimming of lace. A pretty costume of this style has a garnet surah underskirt; the box-plaits of this are trimmed with three rows of velvet ribbons the same shade, and each plait is shirred at the heading and tied with a bow of the ribbon. The plaits vary in length to follow the line of the panier drapery of the polonaise, which is of écru India silk with a garnet figure. The panier is trimmed with wide Oriental lace, and the drapery sustained by loops of the red-velvet ribbon.

A very pretty model for a street costume is French gray cloth, with a dash of red in the shape of a red velvet collar; the bonnet is of the gray cloth, with puffed edging and bows of the red velvet, and a red parasol is an effective accompaniment. Another street costume in favor here is of dark blue trimmed with bands of red nearly covered with straight rows of black soutache braid. There are cuffs and vest of this trimming, and a band of it about seven inches wide on the bottom of the long overskirt; a narrow box-plaiting of the red goods is effective coming from under the pleated skirt. Dresses of whatever material show the pleated skirt. Some have single box-plaits, with two narrow knife-plaits set close under the box-plait on only one side. Many have very fine side-plaitings. A novelty in this latter style is called the "Accordion" skirt. The fine side-plaits, instead of lying flat, stand with their edges out, so that they open and shut like a fan in walking. This gives a pretty effect in nun's veiling, although the plan is better adapted to material with a great deal of dressing, such as silk. The general tendency is toward broader skirts, more bouffante drapery, and the hoops are slowly growing larger. How far this tendency will be restrained by common sense is is difficult to tell; but it suggests days to come when three ladies will fill a horse-car, and when coupés and village carts will be mere drugs in the market, because they can only accommodate half a woman.

C. L.

INGERSOLL'S SPEECH.

How He Nominated Blaine at Cincinnati in 1876.

THE TRIBUNE has many times printed Col. R G. Ingersoll's speech nominating Blaine at Cincinnati. The last republication was May 24, 1884. We had supposed it would be sufficient for this year at least. But since the nominations we have been requested so often to print the speech again that merely to escape further importunity it is herewith given in full:

Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow; so am I. [Applause.] But if any man nominated by this convention cannot carry the State of Massachusetts, I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that State. [Cheers, applause, and laughter.] If the nominee of this convention cannot carry the ground-old Commonwealth of Massachusetts by 75,000 majority, I would advise them to sell out Faneuil Hall as a Democratic headquarters. [Cheers and laughter.] I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that o d Monument of Glory. The Republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of "intellect, a man of integrity (cheers), a man of well-known and approved political opinion. [Cheers.]

They demand a statesman. They demand a reformer after as well as before the election. [Cheers.] They demand a politician in the highest, and broadest, and best sense of that word. [Cheers.] They demand a man acquainted with public affairs, with the wants of the people, with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this Government to the other nations of the earth. [Applause.] They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties, and prerogatives of each and every department of this Government. [Applause.] They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States. [Cheers.] One who knows enough to know that the National debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world cannot redeem a single dollar [applause]; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor [cheers]; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it. [Applause.] The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they can come, must come together. [Cheers.] When they come they will come hand in hand; hand in hand through the golden harvest-fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fires.

This money has got to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political meeting. [Applause.] The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that his Government should protect every citizen at home and abroad [cheers]; who knows that any Government that will not defend its defenders and will not protect its protectors is a disgrace to the map of the world. [Applause.] They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorce-ment of church and schools. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star, but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a Confederate Congress. [Great cheering.] The man who has in full habit and unbounded measure all of these splendid qualifications is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party, James G. Blaine.

Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius [applause]; asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience, and brain beneath the sun. [Applause.] That man is James G. Blaine. [Applause.] For the Republican host led by this intrepid man there can be no such thing as defeat. [Applause.] This is a grand year—a year filled with the recollection of the Revolution [applause]; filled with proud and tender memories of the sacred past; filled with the legends of liberty—a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountain of enthusiasm [applause]; a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field [cheers]; a year in which we call for the man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander [applause]; a man that has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of Rebellion; a man who, like an intellectual athlete, stood in the arena of debate, challenged all comers, and who up to the present moment is a total stranger to defeat. [Applause.] Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of his country and maligner of its honor. For the Republican party to desert that gallant man now is as though an army should desert their General upon the field of battle. [Cheers.] James G. Blaine is now, and has been for years, the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republic. [Cheers.] I call it sacred because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the great Republic, the only Republic that ever existed upon this earth; in the name of all her defenders and of her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers that died upon the field of battle; and in the name of those that perished in the skeleton clutches of famine at Andersonville and Libby [cheers], whose suffering he so eloquently remembers, Illinois nominates for the next President of this country that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, James G. Blaine. [Loud and protracted cheers.]

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

President Grévy's manner of living at the Elysée is dignified without ostentation. His servants do not wear gray and scarlet liveries; but the arrangements of his household are more orderly than those of Thiers or MacMahon. His servants in black know how to keep intruders at a distance. No mob of journalists, inventors, and place-hunters calls to see M. Grévy in the morning. On the contrary, three or four times a week a great number of Deputies, artists, journalists, and officers may be seen going into the Elysée, as if they were entering a club. They do not ask to see the President or the latter's secretary, M. Fourneret, but they make straight for a magnificent room on the ground floor overlooking the garden, which has been converted into a fencing-saloon, and there they find M. Daniel Wilson, le fils de maison. All these habitués, who form the court of the Third Republic, keep their masks, foils, and flannels at the Elysée, and set to work fencing at each other as if they were at Gutchait's. Presently a door opens and the President walks in. For a moment the fencing stops, the combatants turn all and salute with their foils, while the other visitors stand up. But, with a pleasant smile and a wave of the hand, M. Grévy bids the jousters go on, and then walks round the room, saying something to every lady, and inviting about half a dozen of the guests to stay with him at breakfast.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Further Expressions of the Popular Feeling for Blaine and Logan.

Eulogistic Utterances of the Press in All Sections of the Country.

Remarkable Unanimity of Enthusiasm in Behalf of the Republican Candidates.

St. Louis (Mo.) *Morning Call:* The enemies of Blaine are trying to create the impression that the German Republicans of the West, who have in the past contributed so much to Republican success at the polls, will bolt the Republican ticket. How little there is in this can be learned from interviews translated from the German *Evening Tribune* and published in another place. The Hon. A. G. Finkenburg is, heart and soul, for Blaine. Dr. H. M. Starkloff, one of the most prominent and influential Germans in the West, who, during the last twenty years, has taken an important rôle in German life in the city, and has three times been honored with the highest offices in the gift of the Turners of this country, is decidedly for Blaine and sure of Republican success this fall. So is Dr. Frederick Hill, one of the oldest German citizens in this city. So, also, is Judge Louis Gottschalk, the well-known German lawyer. Not only in this city, but also in Ohio, the Germans are for the Republican ticket. There is no German Republican paper of any prominence in Ohio which bolts the ticket. The *Volksblatt* and the *Freie Presse* in Cincinnati, and the *Anzeiger* in Cleveland, are for Blaine and Logan, are working for the success of this ticket, and give strong reasons why they do so. As Ohio will be, virtually, the battle-ground during the coming campaign, as far as the German vote is concerned, the reader can see that the balance of power, which the German vote signifies, will undoubtedly turn for Blaine and Logan.

Philadelphia (Pa.) *Press:* The story set afloat by Mr. Blaine's enemies that the Orange-men had decided not to support the Republican Presidential ticket is one of the earliest campaign lies, but is met with a prompt and authoritative contradiction. There is no possible ground for antagonism between Mr. Blaine and either Protestant or Catholic Irishmen, and unless we mistake very greatly he is destined to obtain a large vote from both. Those who are counting the individual Republicans who advertise their withdrawal from the party this year must offset the account by an unknown quantity of silent voters among the masses of the people who, though not accustomed to vote the Republican ticket, will this year turn in for the man from Maine, the magnetic, large-hearted, big-brained James G. Blaine, who, through the persistence of the people and by no exertion of his own, is this year the Republican candidate for President of the United States.

Leavenworth (Kas.) *Times:* Mr. Blaine has no weight to throw. Gen. Logan can keep up his end. This Presidential team is a pair of thoroughbreds, and it will be no neck-and-neck race with the other ticket, but "distanced" will be flung in the face of the Democratic team as they come down the home-stretch.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle:* "What does James G. Blaine's nomination mean?" is the title of a long editorial in a Democratic newspaper. It means Democratic defeat.

Pittsburg (Pa.) *Commercial Gazette:* If the Independent movement takes shape at all, which is doubtful, it will prove as complete a failure as that of 1872. The purpose is simply to play into the hands of the Democracy, and the game might be much more effectively and honorably played by voting directly for the Democratic ticket.

Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette:* History will pronounce the slanders upon James G. Blaine as unfounded and contemptible as those upon Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and Garfield. They are the usual incidents of our extemporaneous politics.

Dubuque (Ia.) *Times:* The nomination of Blaine gives great satisfaction to the foreign-born voters of Dubuque, both German and Irish. The latter are particularly well-pleased with it, and many of them have expressed a determination to vote for Blaine and Logan, no matter whom the Democrats nominate. A number of leading Democrats, not foreigners, men who have never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, have publicly declared their intention to vote for Blaine. Yesterday's *Times* contained an interview with Dr. Jennings, a life-long Democrat, and who at one time represented Grant County, Wisconsin, in the Legislature of that State, who comes openly into the Republican camp. The Doctor has been a citizen of Dubuque eight years, and is a man of superior intelligence. Mr. Noah Faust, the well-known lightning-rod man, has announced his purpose to support James G. Blaine. These are only two out of more than a score of prominent Democrats whose names we could write down here were we at liberty to do so without seeming to violate confidence, who are resolved to vote for the Republican nominee. The woods are full of them.

Cleveland (O.) *Leader:* Every man who voted for Garfield four years ago will vote for Blaine this year, and thousands of others will join with them. President Blaine will take up the Administration of the martyred Garfield where it was suddenly terminated by the bullet of an assasin. A vote for Blaine is equivalent to a vote for a second term for Garfield.

Des Moines (Ia.) *Post:* The first Republican victory was won in 1860 by a combination of Illinois and Maine. The ticket then was Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. In 1884 the ticket combines the same two States, with Blaine, of Maine, and Logan, of Illinois. This combination was invincible in 1860, and history will repeat itself in 1884.

Sioux City (Ia.) *Journal:* The size of it appears to be this: The Republican party has wanted Blaine for two terms, and now it proposes to give him two terms.

Baltimore (Md.) *American:* The people had caught a glimpse of the possibilities unfolded during the brief period of Garfield's Administration, and they longed ardently for a nearer and clearer view. The wave that had been beaten back had gathered enormous strength during those years of enforced activity. In the first moment of freedom it burst its bounds, carrying the exponent of Garfield's policy upon its crest to finish the work the martyred President had begun. Blaine is Garfield's legitimate successor, and he will be chosen in November to exemplify the dead President's policy.

Washington (D. C.) *Republican:* One of the reasons given by the self-complacent Pharisees for refusing to support Mr. Blaine is that he would not enforce the Civil-Service law. This is a pure assumption and is not sustained by a scintilla of evidence. No speech, or letter, or chance remark can be truthfully credited to Mr. Blaine that puts him in opposition to the Civil-Service law, and the Chicago platform unreservedly and unequivocally commits him to its enforcement. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Blaine would not carry out the principles of civil-service reform in good faith, precisely as President Arthur has done.

Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer:* Some of the Democratic newspapers can't for the life of them understand why Mr. Blaine should have a peculiar hold on the affections of Irish-Americans, whom these Democratic authorities consider as a sort of Democratic property. Under his bold leadership Great Britain was forced to give up a pension fund fatal to the American citizenship of thousands who had voluntarily thrown off British allegiance. It is settled now for all time that an American cannot be robbed of his rights as a citizen because he was born on British soil. Here was an achievement of practical statesmanship—an admission wrung from a stubborn Power. The espousal of Costello's cause was the espousal of the cause of all adopted citizens of the United States—the assertion and the triumph of a principle vital to our rights as a people and our dignity as a Nation. This sets forth the character of the man, who stands by his own country against all other countries. It is this strong, manly, patriotic Americanism which has given Mr. Blaine a hold on his countrymen that time has not weakened and calumny will strengthen. This is why Irish-Americans are with him, and why they will help to make him President of the United States.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* The few Republican papers which could not bring themselves to bolt the nomination of Mr. Blaine have their prototype in the ambitious bull that disputed right of way with a flying locomotive. The fate which overtook the bull is in store for these bolters. And sympathizing friends who shall gather up their fragments after the fight of the campaign is ended will soliloquize as did the owner of the rash bull: "I admire his pluck, but d——n his prudence." Journals and factions that oppose Blaine must strike their colors and surrender, or get out of the way, or be ruthlessly run down. It is the American people, more than the Republican voters, who have set out to make Blaine President, and their on-marching will not be stopped nor hindered by any obstacle until their purpose is achieved.

St. Louis (Mo.) *Globe-Democrat:* With all the objections made that can be to Blaine, the fact remains that in his candidacy is embraced the security and welfare of Republican doctrines and Republican interests, and that his defeat would involve the restoration to power of the party that has systematically antagonized every step of American progress since the new era came in with Lincoln. To beat Blaine is not simply to rebuke and humiliate an individual, but to bring disaster to the Republican cause and serious misfortune to the country. We cannot help believing that, when the Concord kickers shall come to bring themselves face to face with this aspect of the situation, they will conclude that, upon the whole, it would be both wicked and foolish for them to court adulterous relations with the Democratic party; and that, furthermore, good faith and common sense are opposed to the other suggested alternative of flocking by themselves in the sylvan shade for the purpose of evolving a separate and distinct candidate of their own.

Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal:* The great mass of the Republican party are in favor of James G. Blaine as the party's candidate for the Presidency. They are familiar with his record from beginning to end. So brilliant a man as he could not hope to escape calumny and abuse. His acts have been performed under the fiercest light, and his enemies have not been slow to take every possible advantage of his record. They have blazoned his faults and foibles, yet today he is unquestionably the most popular man in the United States. The people, the rank and file, are for him. Without so much as lifting a finger to secure the coveted prize of nomination, and without so much as consenting to answer the thousand letters that were sent him urging his nomination, he has been given it with unmistakable spontaneity. The questionable pictures in Puck may represent him as the several artists may see fit; in the hearts of the American public he is heroic and patriotic above all the men who dare to criticise and condemn him. He is a typical American, and of proportions to attract attention among the nations of the world—a testimonial in his behalf that has been accorded no man since the election of Gen. Grant.

Indianapolis (Ind.) *Times:* Maine has furnished to the country one Vice-President, one Secretary of State, two Secretaries of the Treasury, one Attorney-General, and one Post-master-General, and will now furnish a President. Illinois is not so old a State as Maine, but has furnished two Presidents, one

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR readers patrons throughout the city and suburbs have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for insertion at same price as charged at the Main Office and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m:

SOUTH DIVISION.
200 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first—A. Bravin, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
1242 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—F. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.
WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
MARKET, cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST. { F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
WEST TWELFTH-ST. {
WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kruse, Druggist.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James S. Kirkler & Co., Druggists.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV.—7th Sonnecheon, Druggist.
WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Petersen, Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A GOLD BANGLE MARKED E. T. L. Owner can have same by addressing L. D. WARREN, Eighteenth and Brown-sts.

LOST—DIAMOND OUT OF RING. FINDER will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 2329 Prairie-av.; lost in State or Indiana-av. cars or on lake. Thirty-second, or Washington-sts.

LOST — A GORDON SETTER DOG; ANswers to the name of Dave. Suitable reward for returning same to 73 Rush-st.

STOLEN—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 124, for $600 on the Hennepin Bank, of Hennepin, Ill., payable to the order of C. Brand. Signed by J. Thomas, Cashier. All parties are warned not to negotiate the same.

LOST — $1,000 REWARD — FOR THE return of the pocketbook containing the above reward will be paid by a majority of the popular vote, through an Electoral College, there is no question of his overpowering. One thing is certain: Whatever individual preferences or ties true Republican will feel it his duty to help elect the ticket. We are connections in our own ranks. no enemy is to be met, and the country for four years is at stake. There question as to the necessity of preliapse into the hands of the De-*Lowell (Mass.) Courier.*

exception of Gen. Butler, there is country who has such a large enthusiastic personal following as Mr. the West the nomination will be with unbounded enthusiasm, and if make a tour of the West the will recall the days of "Tippecanoe." more work will be done for the party than ever before. The most give the Southern Republicans a nence and develop in that section ness that may put the party in a ere to begin to successfully cope campaign can hardly campaign of brass bands, hunting, . The enthusiasm will do the party will tend to win for it a support as has been drifting away.—*Lowell*

d Logan have been nominated fair- a remarkable majority. Their sup- convention were not only in ex- tremendously in excess of even not a half-hearted man among the way in which they have opened the is a sufficient indication, if any were that they have gone in to win. Mr. got a man who comes before the peo- introduction or an apology for his for more than a quarter of a century known and admired from Atlantic He has rendered National service in in the Senate, and in the Cabinet his trusted adviser. Of Gen. Logan say be said. As one who faced bul- , and shot, and shell with the boys will enthuse the soldier vote.—*Lowell (Mass.) Citizen.*

DEFENDING WATERED MILK.

N. Y., June 11.—A large number of rs from different sections of the peared before Dairy Commissioner morning. In the course of the dis- was conceded that adulteration by ter was almost universal, and it was d among dealers generally that there adulteration. They claim that this ecessary by reason of the consumers low prices. All the dealers present hat only pure water was used. They were willing and anxious to obey the glad to have the Commissioner se- The Commissioner assured them that possible he would make all conform tute. The small appropriation made ble for him to cover every district, build like the cooperation of those who to set fairly. The gentlemen present to render all the assistance in their d to give the names and rooms of selling under the price. Experts to amples and chemists to make analyses mples submitted will soon be appoint- samples will be procured unknown to men.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS.

Idle Topic: A young gentleman from rtile calling on his girl here asked for and heart and was accepted. He told he had something on his mind for a , but was afraid she would get mad. ed to know what it was then, and he promise not to get mad. Says he: "I brothers in the penitentiary." "That's " replied she. "I have two brothers rkansas Legislature."

HOW COULD SHE?

Chest Traveler: "My love," said a young wife, "I notice that a lady in En- just fallen heir to $5,000,000." n cash?" was the business-like reply. in real estate. What would you do if such a stroke of luck?" darling, I don't know certainly, but I would mortgage the property and buy ing bonnet."

S. G.,
Care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

easons.

RSAPARILLA and by
ffectly.

, by its thorough purification of from Rheumatism, Rheumatic Tubercular Consumption.
e Scrofulous affections of the Kidneys, and their symptoms, and Dropsy.
the Scrofulous Catarrh, Itching and the purulent Sores caused
ls.
s and improves the complexion. ralizes the poisons left in the y Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, ores the debilitated patient to alth and vigor.
a short, an unfailing remedy for ders arising from impurity of , where such disorders have not o deeply seated as to be beyond aid.

SARSAPARILLA
Others.

been before the public for nearly ars, and has constantly grown ar favor, both at home and ntil there is hardly a place in the world where it has not a host of made so by its marvellous cures. been used in, and approved by 4,000,000 families in the United d 7,000,000 throughout the world. have especial reasons for com- it.
s proven its potency in curing , deeply-seated, and long-stand- ases caused by vitiation of the it must not, however, be ex- nd is not claimed that a single ill cure such cases; but patients ersevere in the use of this remedy dical cure is effected.
e only blood-purifier that has won ned the confidence of the people pical countries, where such medi- much required.
e only medicine of its class that s a rule, have any faith in—and right.

parilla

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 3 from the East, now in Chicago, most any clerkship with chance of promotion; no objection going out of city; is a graduate of business college; selling business preferred; applicant is strictly temperate, and can furnish best references or give bond; if suited will put forth all capacity determined. Address Q 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS double-entry bookkeeper; 11 years' experience as office manager in Toronto, Canada. Best references. Address G. H. MAY, Room 14, 218 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING, entry, bill, or general clerk by a man of 30; 3 years' experience with large manufactory. Good references. P 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$... A WEEK SE- cures the services of a young man of 23; 4½ references. P 76, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH educated mechanical engineer and draughtsman; a good original designer of steam machinery and modern steam engines. Q 34, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TRAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (married) in a private family; 5½ years' reference from present employer. Please call or address JOHN P. HANSON, 1 Michigan-av., rear of store.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG Swede as coachman; understands gardening and milking; generally useful; competent. Q 25, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman of good character and educated, as coachman with a good American; first-class rider; able to train horses. Address P 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER OR it is a private family by a colored man; single. Can give good recommendation. Address 1659 State.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business and is of steady habits; would go into the country. Good references. Address G G, National Horse Exchange, 75 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED — A JOURNALIST wants a position on a Republican or Independent paper in a Western town. Experienced. Best references. Address XX Z 100 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TEMPERATE man of 32 as any kind of position; have had several years' experience in the grocery and produce manufacturing house in the East. P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of undoubted business qualifications and with best business references to represent some jobbing or manufacturing house of Chicago in the City of Pittsburg, Pa.; is well acquainted with the business interests of that city, and a worker. State full particulars in first letter. Address at once P 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK—MUST BE an experienced counter hand and marker, and used to city trade. HINRICHS & CO., 1 Madison.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER WHO CAN write good longhand, also use typewriter. Good references required. P 73, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 15 years old living with his parents on North Side to run errands and make himself generally useful in a business office. Address, in own handwriting Q 43, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER and jobber; one used to work in this section preferred. S. RD. SNOW, Earlville, La Salle County, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR OF pegging and Standard sewer-machines on a steady job of FOOT, JOHNSON & CO., Big Rapids, Mich.

COACHMEN, TRAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—8 DRIVERS; YOUNG MEN WHO live at home on the West Side and understand how to drive and take good care of single horses and harness. Must come well recommended. wages $1.25 per day. A good steady place for the right kind of men; none others need apply. Address Q 48, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MANAGER TO take up the stereotype department and introducing to business firms throughout the Western States a publication which needs only examination to prove it its merits and to secure a large and well-filled great success may be had. One thoroughly conversant with managing and procuring canvassers and one who thoroughly understands the business may apply to

S. G.,
Care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

WANTED — CANVASSERS FOR MY IMproved needle-package campaign goods and other fast-selling articles; catalogue free. C. M. LINGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LETTER ENGRAVER for inscriptions and monograms. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed $30 per week; profits commence at first. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR THE COUNtry, in small private family, sixteen miles from Chicago; good wages and a pleasant home. Call at Room 25 Tribune Building, between 4 and 5 o'clock Friday afternoon.

WANTED—AT 2961 SOUTH PARK-AV., A thoroughly competent girl for general housework.

WANTED—A REALLY GOOD COOK FOR private boarding-house. 430 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HIGHest wages paid. 436 North State-st.

WANTED — A RELIABLE, COMPETENT girl to do general housework. None but a first-class girl with references need apply. 45 East Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1250 West Monroe-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEWERS ON LAdies' garments, buttonhole-makers, and apprentices. 309 Indiana-av.

WANTED—LADIES WHO HAVE SEWING-machines to take home plain sewing at good prices. Apply at 241 East Madison-st., third floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWO BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT young ladies to travel as salesladies, salary or commission. Must furnish unexceptionable references as to character. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1867; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARET, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, 99 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances made when desired.

PATENTS.

GRIDLEY & FLETCHER,
Patent Attorneys,
89 Madison-st., Room 22, Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., for 99 years, without revaluation fines. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 188 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

A RESPECTABLE BUSINESS—A FORTUNE between this and election sure; permanent afterwards; staple goods; $500 to $1,000. Q 15, Tribune.

A NICE LITTLE INVENTION—THE PRESidential Election Game; make money by buying patent right. See at Rooms 45 and 46, 81 Clark-st.

BANK FOR SALE—YOUR CHOICE OF LOcation, Iowa or Dakota; both doing A 1 business; no competition; good location, railroad towns. Rare chance for money making, and a good business established. Nothing as good ever offered. (No trade.) Parties meaning business write "BANKS," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE; $700. ADDRESS P 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH—An old-established harness-shop, No. 618 West Madison-st.; good location, and trade, small stock. Inquire of S. TAYLOR & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE FOR 7 ROOMS; will lease flat also. 213 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—A $14,000 CLEAN STOCK OF dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes; best established cash trade in a county seat in Central Illinois; owner going in other business; a rare chance and easy terms; principals only need apply. Address Dry Goods, Box 505, Urbana, Ill.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF handsomely furnished 14-room house on Michigan-av.; fine location for rooming or boarding; everything good as new; must be sold. Apply to PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE, 25 MILES FROM Chicago, doing good business, in town of about 2,000, only two stores. Lease on building cheap. Address L 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF hardware, stoves, tinware, tinner's stock, tools, and store-fixtures; established business.

J. O. GREGORY, Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE AND FINE fixtures; one of the best locations in the city; cheap rent; living rooms attached; doing a paying business; will be sold cheap. Apply on premises, 320 South State-st.

PARTY WANTED TO PURCHASE INTERest and manage profitable manufacturing business; no competition; thorough investigation given; $5,000 required. M 81, Tribune office.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—AN OLD ESTablished grocery doing a large business for sale. For particulars inquire at store, Forty-seventy-st., between State and Wabash.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fine vault, in brown-stone building, very centre of Duluth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for private or stock bank. Present banking capital in Duluth, $500,000; deposits about $1,000,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

TEN FURNISHED ROOMS, ALWAYS FULL of roomers; must be sold at any price. Address P 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $2,000 TO INvest in a well-known amusement business; promise of large profits. Address Room 317 Commercial Hotel, city.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $3,000 TO TAKE an interest in an established amusement enterprise, promising large returns, for summer. Address Room 317 Commercial Hotel, city.

$3,000—FOR SALE—COMMISSION BUSIness on South Water-st. paying $5,000 per year and can easily be doubled. Address Q 42, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS. A large number of pianos have been taken in exchange, slightly used and in perfect order.

A limited number of new pianos only a little damaged in the case only. These instruments are offered at very low figures and on monthly payments.

Special inducements offered to purchasers during June on the Favorite Bauer Piano, now manufactured in Chicago.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers of Pianos,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.,
Chicago, Ill.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., will sell a first-class new or second-hand piano, on time, for less money than down-town houses sell for cash; piano fully warranted. Get my prices before purchasing.

ENGEL & SCHAFF
PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seven years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS.
ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP.
149 AND 151 STATE-ST. ESTEY & CAMP.

EXAMINE THE NEW IMPROVED VOSE & Sons pianos before purchasing; unlimited warranty; prices reasonable; terms easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD
PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT.
ESTEY & CAMP.
149 and 151 State-st. (entrance 150.)

HAINES.
HAINES.
Best upright pianoforte in the world. We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low, cash or installments.
Second-hand instruments $50 and upwards.
HAINES & WHITNEY CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF J. C. Chickering and Hallet & Davis pianos, we have a large number of second-hand instruments, which we will offer on Monday, June 9, and until sold at the following prices:

SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Newhall	$ 75
1 Groveneteln	100
1 Knabe	125
1 Kimball	150
1 Hale	175
1 Gibbons & Stone	200
1 Steinway	200
1 Emerson	200
1 Hallet & Davis	200
"	200

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 New York Piano Co	$150
1 United Makers	145
1 Hale	150
1 Howell	155
1 Emerson	200

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Adams-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 209 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.

Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

100 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT cheap; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Morgan.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 115 East Madison-st., Room 18.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmith can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—SAME BOUGHT —Send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Prop.
Room 16, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMIssions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. I. H. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block. Building loans made.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 183 East Randolph-st.

$7,000 WANTED ON INSIDE A1 REAL estate in Chicago. Interest 5 per cent; no commission. Address P 84, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE LIVES OF Blaine and Logan," by Judge J. W. Busel; elegantly illustrated; lose no time, but send 50 cents at once for bound prospectus. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 141 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LATEST AD-vertising scheme out. Lighty's Patent Poster Holder and Advertising Board, patented June 10th, 1884; send 5t for sample and wholesale prices; express prepaid. Address W. H. LIGHTY, Monticello, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—FIRST IN THE FIELD takes the cream. Campaign charts now ready; $9 per dozen; finely colored and varnished. GEORGE F. CRAM, 264 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN TO sell specialities; greatest inducements ever offered; samples 25 cents. MATTHEWS, BOWEN & CO., 207 West Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

AN ABLE AND EXPERIENCED LAWYER A desires a permanent engagement as attorney by some person, firm, or corporation requiring constant legal services. Address Q 51, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and locally transacted.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Louis Bohme, tanner and currier, known to have been in La Salle, Ill., some 12 or 15 years ago. Address F. BOHME, 126 St. Urbain-st., Montreal, Canada.

WANTED—IF N. P. HOWELL WILL GIVE address to undersigned he will hear something to his advantage. P 65, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$16 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — CATALOGUE OF COLORS, brushes, convex-glass, photographs, frames, etc., for painting engravings, photographs, etc., in any style of art, mailed free. E. LOVEJOY, 58 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $12.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $5, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUSstom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $20; will sell, if can fit you, for $15, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $20 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $3. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods, such as seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALLwool spring overcoat, in all the latest rolls (custom made), worth $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUSstom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, worth $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREAST ed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeves, fine goods in cassimere or worsted. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have a few large at $3 inches that were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit, five spring lights and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms with board; day-boarders taken.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, south front; private bath.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, newly and handsomely furnished, facing the lake, walking distance of the city, with board and day board.

1700 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS NEWly furnished, hot bath; good table board $5.50 per week; transients, $1 per day.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board, to good parties; prices reasonable; nice accommodations for gentlemen; a few day-boarders accommodated.

2957 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND UNusually pleasant, cosy room.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS with board; use of bath, gas, parlor, and piano; day board $4.

130 NORTH STATE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished front rooms; all conveniences.

241 OHIO ST. — ONE LARGE NICELY furnished room with first-class board; references.

248 CHESTNUT-ST.—BOARD AND ALcove room; also other rooms; near La Salle-av.

WEST SIDE.

40 LOOMIS-ST., FACING JEFFERSON PARK —A handsome suite of rooms, with or without board, suitable for two or three gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged.

659 MILWAUKEE-AV., UP-STAIRS—TWO boarders wanted in private family.

749 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—PLEASANT SINGLE rooms, 50 cents per day. Clark-st., near Madison.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 165 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

MT. FOREST, ILL.—
Board and rooms in a quiet, healthy suburb, beautiful scenery, sixteen miles from Chicago, on the Alton Railroad. Terms reasonable. Address E. A. KELLOGG, Mt. Forest, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — AND ROOM WANTED FOR single gentleman on line Illinois Central Railroad south of Thirty-ninth-st. Address P 67, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR THE SUMMER IN PRIVATE family at Evanston for gentleman, wife, and two children. Address TYLER, in care of Union National Bank.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 TO TAKE third interest in a manufacturing place already established; must be able to take care of office and manage returns; rare chance. P 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WITH $1,500 IN AN ESTABlished office business; can draw $100 a month salary; will bear investigation. KELLER & SWERINGEN, 170 Madison-st.

PARTNER IN STRAIGHT, LEGITIMATE office work; $700 required; investigate. KELLER & SWERINGEN, 170 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL—A YOUNG man having a chance of embarking his partner's interest in an old-established, good-paying farming manufacturing business is desirous of securing a special partner with from $5,000 to $10,000. Best of references given and required. Address P 100, Tribune.

MACHINERY.

CHICAGO MACHINE, DIE, AND MODEL Works. Electrical instruments made and repaired, small machinery, fine tools, fancy dies, patterns, models, etc. Repairing neatly done. 191 Wabash-av.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 2 TO 200 horse power; steam generators and water-heaters for laundries and bath-rooms; green-house heaters, etc., etc. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 HORSE-POWER upright boilers, vertical-tube radiators, pipe, fittings, valves, etc.; all new. SAM'L L. POPE & CO., 166 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—733 SEDGWICK-ST., ONE BLOCK from the park, in good condition, kitchen on main floor. 671 Sedgwick-st., in stone front, main floor and basement, in good order. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 150 Lake-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV. — FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. WILLIAM DICKINSON,
125 La Salle-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—THE NEW PRIVATE RESIdence 386 Ontario-st.; in full view of lake; three stories, basement, and high attic; beautifully arranged, well built, and very desirable location; will be leased for 3 years. Inquire at 57 St. Clair-st.

TO RENT—THE 10-ROOM HOUSE NO. 9 Wisconsin-st., with full view of Lincoln Park, and one-half block from Clark-st. cars. This house has been put in excellent order and has wire screens and gas-fixtures. Inquire at 733 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
204 Erie-st., brick, 10 rooms.
201 and 203 Oak-st., 3-story and basements.
402 La Salle-st.—Brick, furnished.

TO RENT—CENTRE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN Park, a 10-room stone-front dwelling, $45; octagon brick, Orchard-st., corner Garfield-av., $40; cottage, 7 rooms, Belden-av., $25. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, all improvements, 4 months or longer, $65; basement flat, 6 rooms, bath, closet, etc., $18, west of Lincoln Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park to a small family for two months. Address O T 75, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES—
WEST SIDE.
725 West Washington-st., 11-room stone-front, $50.
450 Warren-av., corner Oakley, 10-room house and barn, $40.
182 Park-av., 12-room house, in perfect order, $40.
720 West Madison-st., 8 rooms, $25.
228 South Leavitt-st., 10-room brick, in fine order, $35, and a large list of others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
WEST SIDE.
492 Hubbard-st., frame, 5 rooms.
490 Hubbard-st., frame, 6 rooms, near Ashland-av.
102 Walnut-st., small cottage, 6 rooms.
978 Millard-av., 2-story and basement.
644 South Wood-st., brick, 12 rooms.
238 and 240 Campbell-av., brick, 9 rooms.
996 North Leavitt-st., two-story brick.

TO RENT—90 LOOMIS-ST., 11 ROOMS; ceilings hand-painted and walls papered; parlor and dining-room grained in cherry, and kitchen finished in ash, maple, beech, walnut, and oak. Will give two or three years' lease to a responsible party.
CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, 596 South Ashland-av. Inquire at 504 South Ashland-av.

TO RENT—953 WEST HARRISON-ST., 8-story and cellar stone, nine rooms, with furnace and gas-fixtures, and in complete order; to first-class tenant will rent at $30. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—NO. 55 WINTHROP PLACE, 9-room brick house 393. C. P. KENNEY, Room 20, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—210 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR Van Buren; 2-story and basement, 9 rooms above basement; all modern improvements and barn. SAMUEL POLKEY, 112 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—17 FILLMORE-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement stone front from July 1; $25 per month. DR. CHURCH, 839 South Halsted-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
1924 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement; 10 rooms.
25 Twenty-fifth-st., brick, near the lake.
2131 South Park-av., brick, 8 rooms.
2130 Vernon-av., 2-story frame, 5 rooms.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN BRICK 750 OAK-wood-boulevard. OWNER, 3029 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—3363 INDIANA-AV.—A TWOstory and basement brick house in splendid condition. SENTMACHER & CO., 60 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3149 GROVELAND-AV.—LARGE house, $35; 422 North La Salle-av., lower floor, $13. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE WITH BARN, 237 Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av.
C. J. ADAMS, 49 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND—A very mistaken idea prevails that it requires a large income to live there; a person in moderate circumstances can find a furnished COTTAGE AT NEWPORT. An inspection of the list now in our Chicago office showing choice places for sale or rent at low figures.
Furnished Newport cottages to rent cheaply.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO

Colbron, Chauncey & Co.,
(Late Day, Field & Colbron,)
STOCK BROKERS,
Grain, and Provisions,
123 La Salle Street, Chicago,
17 New-st., New York,
321 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Prompt Service—Connected by DIRECT Wires.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. DUPEE JR.
SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,
23 Chamber Commerce,
CHICAGO.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, AND Provisions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES TO WALL-ST., which guarantee immediate service.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00
Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
DIRECTORS.
John McCaffery, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar, John R. Drake, Geo. Strait,
Wm. H. Mitchell, H. W. Cram, John J. Mitchell.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN R. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. R. GIBBS, Cashier.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
176 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
BONDS { U.S., State, County, City, Town, and Schools, bought and sold. Total issues negotiated.
MONEY TO LOAN { At six per cent in Illinois upon real estate, in sums of $2,000 upwards.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 10 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange), N.Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits on interest allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

WANTED.
A party who has a large LUMBER operation on the Pacific Coast, including 15 miles of RAILROAD, in first-class order, desires a partner with CAPITAL AND EXPERIENCE in the sale of lumber. No one without the capital and commercial and financial experience need answer this advertisement. For further information address the FINANCIAL EDITOR of The Tribune.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, June 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Archer av, 98 ft s w of Ashland av, n w f, 25 ft to Ashland av, dated May 26 (Malcom Turner to Sarah J. Whitman)..... 3,500
West Van Buren st, 25 ft e of Robey, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 13 (C. and W. Mellus to John L. Pearsons)..... 3,000
Osgood st, n w corner of Garfield av, e f, 50x 158½ ft, dated June 13 (Jacob Heinse)..... 1,800
Archer av, n e cor of Thirty-first st, triangular, bounded by estate of Thompson J. S. Flint to Henry H. Porter)..... 18,000
Lot near intersection of Ashland av and Thirty-third st, known as Ashland Park, dated May 1 (Henry H. Porter to the Union Steel Company)..... 47,000
Sheffield av, 50 ft n of Wrightwood av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated May 28 (estate of James R. Hoyt to Sophia A. Pope)..... 3,108
West Taylor st, 142 ft w of Wood, s f, 20x165 ft, dated June 13 (C. and W. Dworak to Vaclav Tomisek)..... 1,600
Willow st, n e cor Sheffield av, s f, 50x132 ft, improved, dated June 12 (Carl R. Schultze to Albert Wagner)..... 9,000
Bonner av, 37 ft n of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 6 (C. F. Nieman to J. W. Bonner)..... 300
Bellevue place, 265 ft w of Lake-Shore drive, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 1 (Potter Palmer to Samuel H. Sheldon)..... 6,840
Hermitage av, 325 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 24 ft-9½ in by 125 ft, dated May 31 (Daniel Rugy to A. Corcoran)..... 650
Blake st, 184 ft s of Archer av, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 12 (F. and A. Kelly to F. Mc-Cahill)..... 250
Calumet av, 65 ft n of Roy st, e f, 41½x56 ft, improved, dated June 3 (Abner Taylor to Jane A. House)..... 11,650
Colorado av, 79½ ft e of Sacramento, s f, 24 ft 7½ in, dated June 2 (Samuel R. Gross to Ella R. Clingan)..... 2,100
West Monroe st, 210 ft e of Sacramento av, n f, 24x69 ft, improved, dated June 6 (same party to Olivia Cleveland)..... 1,900
Colorado av, 289 ft e of Sacramento, s f, 24 ft, improved, dated June 2 (same party to W. T. and R. Makepeace)..... 2,000
The premises No. 31 Elm st, dated June 12 (A. C. Thomas to Mary Schobin)..... 1,550
Ellis st, 216 ft s of Thirty-sixth, e f, 50x124 ft, dated May 28 (R. Shurlief to James O'Keefe)..... 725
California av, 365 ft n of Ogden, w f, 25x119 ft, dated June 11 (C. W. Seaman to Peter Dahl)..... 900
Indiana av, 99 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x 150 ft, dated June 10 (W. M. and J. S. Otis to J. Hubbard)..... 2,400
Hubbard st, s e cor of Leavitt, s f, 75 ft to alley, dated June 13 (Anna Hutchins to Lizzie Nordman)..... 3,800
Prairie av, 204 ft s of Thirty-fifth, e f, 26x124 ft, dated June 13 (Fannie A. Spink to Mary H. Forsand)..... 1,000
Fairfield av, 125 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 21 (L. and C. Matthei to H. Schiedel)..... 400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Racine av, 33 ft s of Garfield av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 28 (A. C. Clark to W. J. Henderson)..... 975

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Drexel boulevard, 30 ft n of Fifty-second st, e f, undivided ½ of 80x 75 ft, dated June 12 (Adolph Lesar M. Dazgetz)..... 3,000
Burnside st, 264 ft s of Forty-seventh, e f, 48x30 ft, dated May 1 (Sidney A. Kent to Robert Cooke)..... 2,000
College st, 228 ft e of Wrights, n f, 40x126½ ft, dated May 1 (F. and H. Linsenbarth to Mary Fernand)..... 1,000
Union st, 200 ft n of Fifty-fourth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 10 (E. S. Dreyer to M. M. Gaylord)..... 400
Calumet av, n e cor of Fifty-first st, w f, 125x 198 ft, dated June 13 (John L. Redick to George W. Hall)..... 13,500
Butterfield st, near Fifty-first, e f, 50x96 ft, dated May 28 (E. C. Allen to L. A. Brucks)..... 550

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Kimbell st, 125 ft s of Wabansia av, w f, 25x177 ft, dated June 7 (J. A. Mayer to A. Berg)....$ 350

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

William McRae, three-story store and dwelling, 21x58. No. 731 Van Buren street, to cost $7,000.
M. Wilson, two-story barn, 22x33. No. 231 Ohio street, to cost $1,000.
James Sandford, two-story dwelling, 22x34. No. 2505 Archer avenue, to cost $3,100.
Washington Boulevard Skating Company, skating rink, 112x200. Washington and Curtis streets, to cost $10,000.
George Kingles, three-story store, 44x108. Nos. 770 and 772 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $12,000.
G. Thomas, two-story stores and flats, 62x60. Nos. 97 and 99 North Lincoln street, to cost $6,000.
Michael Donovan, two-story front addition, 22x22. No. 67 Kansas street, to cost $1,000.
C. Jelinek, two-story dwelling, 21x42. No. 554 West Twenty-sixth street, to cost $2,500.
J. Seiner, two-story dwelling, 21x32. No. 735 Loomis street, to cost $2,000.
John Rebisch, two-story dwelling, 20x56. No. 1057 Blue Island avenue, to cost $2,200.
John Westrich, basement, 7x12. No. 19 Town street, to cost $600.
Albert Cross, three one-story cottages, 20x30. Hanover street, Turner junction, to cost $1,200.
W. J. Hickers, four one-story cottages, 20x30. Dashiel and Thirty-third street, to cost $6,000.
W. J. Hickers, four one-story cottages, 20x30. Dashiel and Thirty-third streets, to cost $5,000.
John Wardon, one-story cottage, 21x30. No. 3630 Dearborn street, to cost $1,200.
August Sackopsky, one-story cottage, 20x26. No. 67 Bonner street, to cost $1,000.
Board of Education, three-story school-house, Sedgwick, Rockwell and Hirsch streets, to cost $50,000.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Small & Lathrop, 7 cars salt; Ewart Manufacturing Company, 2 barrels cream-links; A. Borden, 94 barrels maple-sugar, 4 barrels maple-syrup. Collections, $6,715.

BUSINESS.

The Wall Street Stock List Pretty Strong—The Chicago Money Market Firm.

The Produce Markets Quiet—Provisions Rather Weak—Grain Stronger.

A Brisk Export of Breadstuffs Hindered by Scarcity of Freight Room.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 13.	June 6.
New York	$ 91,285,531	$62,254,799
Boston	9,622,091	9,021,553
Chicago	7,977,000	7,026,000
Philadelphia	9,543,651	
St. Louis	2,488,019	2,547,520
Baltimore	1,577,707	2,450,422
New Orleans	961,168	920,451
Totals	$123,522,091	$114,153,345

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:
Chicago, 25c premium.
Boston, par to 10c premium.
Cincinnati, 75c premium.
New Orleans, $1.50 premium.

The tendency of money is not downward, as was expected by many shortly after it was found that the worst of the financial crash was over, and those who put out funds at rates below the market at that time are now convinced that they made a mistake. The quotations, 5 and 6 per cent, fairly represent the condition of the market. Bankers say, however, that they are turning away a good many applicants and that they are still restricting the output of their funds as much as possible. The course of business has not strengthened their deposit accounts as much as many of them expected. Funds come back from the country slowly. The movement of currency outward is, however, small, and it is probable that as much is coming in as is going out. The Canadian institutions hold their rates firmly. There is somewhat more of a demand for money in the Dominion than there was a short time ago. If the Canadian Government withdraws its funds from deposit in the banks that will further strengthen the market and the influence will be felt in this city, for the banks of the Dominion are an important element in Chicago. Eastern exchange sold here at 25c premium per $1,000 yesterday, and closed strong.

There was only a fair supply of foreign exchange and the rates were higher. The posted figures were 486@488 for bankers' sterling, actual business being done at 485 and 487. Commercial sixty days was sold at 483¼@483½.

Investment securities were rather slow of sale. Governments were, however, ½ higher. It is thought that the cause of the advance was the fact that persons who have hitherto been under the necessity of selling their Governments to protect other properties have now got through this operation, and of course there are always good buyers ready to take these bonds in ordinary times. Sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $2,000 Cook County 4½s of 1909 at 105¼, $850 at 105½, $1,000 Mutual Union 6s at 64, and $400 West Division Railway 6s at 105¾.

The New York stock market was strong, but the sales were not large, footing up only 362,400 shares. The crop prospects led to good buying. Points were given out to purchase Rock Island. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Northwestern, and they were acted on by some of the Chicago operators. Missouri Pacific rose 4 per cent, to 92½, reacting only ¾ at the close. The movement was no doubt due to the covering of shorts, who are in the clutches of Jay Gould. Union Pacific was strong, and the report was revived that Chicago, Burlington & Quincy would soon have control of it. It was officially stated, too, that the net floating debt was only $3,500,000. The report that Fink had ordered freight rates on the trunk lines to be raised to 25c per hundred ten days hence gave some stiffness to the prices of the stocks of those roads. The market closed strong, but with evidence that Gould's manipulating hand was in it.

The Directors of the Mexican Central Railroad have voted to fund three coupons of the bonds bearing the dates of July, 1884, January and July, 1885, into five-year 10 per cent negotiable scrip, to be secured by the coupons in trust and the subsidy certificates to the amount of the principal of the scrip and the interest. The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia will pay the interest on the consols and fund the floating debt in debenture bonds to run ten years at 10 per cent.

The Bank of British North America has been so troubled by counterfeits that it has issued $5 bills of a new design, which are engraved in London, their bills having heretofore been engraved in Canada.

There has been a fair increase of business at St. Louis since the financial flurry. The offerings of commercial paper are free, but the banks are acting cautiously in the matter of lending. Money is quoted firm at 8 per cent.

Pittsburg people are not unnaturally discussing the value of oil certificates as collateral since the Penn Bank affair. The *Commercial Gazette* says:

Every certificate for 1,000 barrels is good in lawful holders' hands for 1,000 barrels of crude oil on demand. Whatever rumors there may be circulated from time to time that there are more certificates outstanding than there is oil in the tanks, this much is certain, that no individual person can gather enough certificates to force the pipe lines into default of delivery of the oil called for by the certificates presented. In other words, they certainly represent actual deliverable oil which has a market value and which is not obtained without the cost of production, the same as other commodities. The second point is, there is an actual open market every Saturday in which such certificates can be sold, and this is the most active market or exchange in the city, offering advantages for immediate sale at market rates that are not enjoyed by any other commodity in this city whatsoever. If advances are made on pig iron, for instance, there is the actual commodity, but there is no central, active, competitive market on which the pig iron can be immediately sold. It is also said that sometimes the value of certificates declines rapidly. For several years, however, there has been no decline in one day to exceed 12 cents. These declines may run through a succession of days and amount to a very large difference in the aggregate, showing that the market must be watched and the holder of the collateral move promptly for further margins when serious decline endangers, while the present conveniences for speedy communication careful and watchful men have usually plenty of time to protect themselves. There may be a question whether 10 cents per barrel is enough margin for security. This depends largely on the condition of the market. Under ordinary conditions and in banks easily accessible to the exchange, it would seem to be ample; but under panicky conditions or to remote banks, the situation may be different. This is a feature which applies to all collaterals.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Today's stock market may be described as a bull one, with variations. Now and then the bears interpolated some discordant notes, but upon the whole it was tunefully bullish. After some sce-sawing before midday prices began to rally sharply, and at about 2 o'clock the whole list showed an improvement ranging from 1 to 4 per cent. During the final hour the bulls in a measure lost their grip and values fell off, and the day finished with about one-half of the morning's improvement lost. Nevertheless, the whole list closed somewhat higher than it did yesterday. The improvement, such as it is, may be attributed to two causes—one to sheer manipulation, the other to the fact that many of the best kinds of stocks are being bought up and paid for by investors who buy them because they think them cheap and are willing to take the risk of their usual dividends being continued. This absorption is a slow business, but is certain to tell in the long run. Already we see its effects in the scarcity of stocks offered in the loan market. If you get back a holder of a dozen or more prominent speculatives was obliged to pay a bonus for having them carried, while now he receives a bonus for lending. This shows one of two things, or more probably both things—that stocks have been so largely retired from the market by investors or are so tied up as collaterals on time loans that the usual supply for borrowing and lending purposes has been greatly diminished. It so happens, therefore, that in a temporary way many prominent speculatives from day to day actually corner themselves, that a premium has to be paid for their use, and that they are bought in "under the rule." One of the stocks which the bears had to pay for today in order to make their deliveries was Missouri Pacific. This stock is practically cornered, and could be as well made to sell at par as at 90 should Jay Gould, who controls the situation, elect to make it do so. It is not probable that Gould (with a holy horror of past corners before his eyes) will do more than gradually advance the price, force the weaker bears to cover, and daily extort from the shorts a handsome premium for the use of the stock. There are indications that Western Union will shortly be placed in the same category and that the twist at present confined to Missouri Pacific will be extended to the short sellers of the telegraph stock also. Central & Hudson again cornered itself today, and was loaned at a premium of ¼ of 1 per cent. The stock itself was particularly strong, possibly upon the report that Mr. Commissioner Fink would shortly order the restoration of Eastern freight rates to 25 cents per hundred pounds. The Pacific Mail Directors did a wise thing yesterday in creating an insurance fund by placing $500,000 cash in the Union Trust Company, and resolving that $1,000 per month should in the future be deposited to the credit of this account. The railroad bond market continues to be shaky and is made so by bear manipulation. The plan of the bear brokers is to scan the "crowd," and if it appears that no buyers are present to hammer prices by freely offering bonds on long options and at figures much below market. These prices are quoted, of course, but when the investor, eager for a bargain, appears as a buyer the seller has either disappeared or his order has been withdrawn. In other words, his employer never meant that he should sell, but merely used him to terrorize the market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Sterling exchange firmer on the demand for settlements exceeding the supply. There is also a demand for remittances against the stocks sold here. Considerable May bills remain in second hands. Cotton is slow and prices about the same. New Orleans is selling late months in this market against the next crop. Government bonds steady, with a better demand for small lots. No large amounts pressing at the moment. Threes of fair numbers are wanted to carry over the summer. Bankers say the bank statement tomorrow will be another favorable showing, with a large increase in the reserve. Only $12,000,000 out of the $24,000,000 clearing-house certificates remain uncanceled. The Mexican National Railway leased lines report gross earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1884, of $356,082; net earnings same period, $49,876. Mr. Mitchell, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, telegraphed today from Milwaukee that he has just returned from an extended trip through Northern Iowa and Dakota and that the crops look superbly. A telegram from Philadelphia says the Circuit Court has refused the appointment of a Receiver for the Union Contract Company. This is the concern which built the Denver & Rio Grande Road. Foreign bankers say that London bought trunk-line railroad stock here this morning. The cool people say that there has been discussion between companies as to a restriction of mining in July, and the belief is that there will be no further suspension this year, and the rumors about a proposed disruption of the coal combination are thought to have grown out of the proposal to return virtually to the allotment plan of 1878. Prominent firms in the grain trade say that the trade is not in a prosperous condition, but refiners bear the losses. The decline in raw sugar is caused by the oversupply. The woolen-goods trade shows an improved feeling. It is stated that Mr. Tilden has just completed the purchase of 5,000 shares of Missouri, Kansas & Texas stock, bought from 16 down. It is reported on what is stated to be good authority that the next Lake Shore dividend will be 1¼ per cent.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last (June 13)	Last (June 12)
Alt. & Ter. H.	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	
Can. Pacific	1,700	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Canada Southern	2,000	50¼	49¾	49¾	49¾
Central Pacific	700	41¾	40¾	41	40¾
Chicago & Alton	19	125	125	125	125
Chi. & E. I.	1,500	111¾	111¼	111¼	111¼
Ches. & O.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
Den. & Rio G.	900	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Del. & Hud.	1,000	104¾	104¼	104¼	104¼
D. L. & W.	115,400	101	99¾	99¾	99¾
Erie	3,700	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do seconds		4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
E. Tenn. & Ga. pfd.	200	45	45	45	45
Do pfd.	300	69	69	69	69
L. S. & M. S.	1,300	105¾	105¼	105¼	105¼
Illinois Central	605	117¾	117¼	117¼	117
Jersey Central	100	41	41	41	41
Kan. & Tex.	3,000	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼
L. E. & West	200	9	9	9	9
Lake Shore	11,200	75¾	74¾	74¾	75
Louis. & N.	7,300	57¾	57	57¼	57¾
Manhattan	100	67	67	67	
Do 1st pfd.		97¾	97¾	97¾	
Do 2d pfd.		125	125	125	
Met. El. bonds		104¾	104¾	104¾	105
Mich. Central	200	91	91	91	
Minn. & St. L.	100	10	10	10	
Mo. Pacific	36,315	93¾	89¾	92¼	89¾
N. Y. Central	17,000	104¾	104¼	104¼	104¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	6	6	6	
Nor. & W. pfd.	200	29	29	29	28
Northern Pacific	400	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd.	10,015	48¾	46¾	48¾	46¾
Northwestern	15,600	96	94¾	95¾	94¾
Ont. & West	900	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	215	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
O. Transcon.	1,400	31¾	31	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	5,400	53	52¾	52¾	52¾
P., C. & St. L.	400	100	99¾	99¾	99¾
Reading	8,600	34¾	33¾	34¼	33¾
Rock. & Pitts.	1,000	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
St. Paul	38,350	91¾	89¾	91¾	89¾
Do pfd.	100	104	104	104	104
St. Paul & O.	400	28¾	27¾	28¾	28
Do pfd.	1,000	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,900	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Texas Pacific	1,040	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	77,000	61¾	60¾	61¾	60¾
W. Shore bonds	1,000	41¾	40¾	41	41¾
Western Union	22,250	83¾	83¼	83¾	83¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	136	Fargo	104
American	136	Pacific Express	67

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

2 per cent bonds	100¼	St. P. & S. C. lots, asked	116
United States 4s	121¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	23¾
United States new 4s	120¾	do Rio Grande	42¾
Pacific 6s of '95	123	Union Pacific first	112¾
Cent. Pacific 1st	112¾	do land grant	106
Erie seconds	104¾	do S. F., asked	105
Lou. & Wilks. (offered)	30¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	95¾	Tenn. 6s, new, asked	39¾
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
North Car. 6s	19	Va.-mat. coup. 6s	45
Tennessee 6s, old	35¾	do deferred	4

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$500 B C R & N 1st	101	$1000 NYL H & Wn 2d cn.	54¼
5000 C R & Q deb 5s	102	10000 do	54¾
5000 C B & Q 7s	129	10000 do	55
1000 C B & Q cr	129	10000 do	54¾
1000 C S P & M 1st	114	10000 do	54¾
1000 D & R G W 1st	103	10000 do	54¾
1000 D & R G W 1st coup	103	10000 do	54¾
1000 D & Hud '84	103¾	1000 do	54¾
1000 E Tenn 6s	100	10000 do	54¾
21000 do	54	20000 do	54¾
2000 do	54¼	20000 do	55¼
5000 do	54¾	20000 do	55¼
2000 Ells Lex & B S 6s	90	10000 do	55¼
2000 G H & S A 1st	92	10000 do	55¼
1000 H & St Jos con	107½	10000 do	55¼
1000 H & St Jos con	107½	2000 N Y C 1st reg	123
2000 Harlem 1st coup	127	4000 N Y W S & B 1st	69¾
1000 H & T C 1st	41	1000 do	69¾
1000 Kan Pac 1st cons	71¾	1000 do	70
2000 do	71¾	6000 do	69¾
1000 do	71¾	1000 do	69¾
11000 do	71	5000 do	69¾
12000 do	71	1000 N Pac 1st coup	107¾
1000 do	71¼	2000 N W Con coup 2s	75
5000 K P 6s—D Dass ntd	102	4000 N O & Mob 1st	57
1000 do	102¼	2000 O & L C Con 6s	118
1000 L & N con of '86	115¾	2000 Ohio Cent 1st	85
6000 L E & W inc	18	10000 O So 1st	77
1000 L S & M S 6s	118¾	2000 R W & O 1st	67¾
2000 M & S P 1st—La C D	113¾	4000 Tex Pac 1st—R G D	44
2000 Mich Cen 5s 1931	109¾	4000 do	43¾
5000 N Y L E & W 1st	104¾	2000 Tol, P & W 1st	93¾
10000 do	54¾	2000 U P 1st	106
20000 do	54¾	1000 W U Tel coup 1900	107¾

12 M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 U S 4s coup 1907	119¾	1000 Mob & O new m	105
1000 A & P—W D 1st	70	100 do	104
1000 do	69	1000 do	104
1000 do	69	1000 N Y S & B 1st	69¾
1000 do	69	5000 do	69¾
2000 C & O cr	32	2000 do	69¾
2000 C & E Ill 1st	100	10000 do	69¾
1000 D & R G 1st con	103¾	2000 do	69¾
11000 do	103¾	1000 N Y L & Wn 2d cn	54¾
10000 D & R G W 1st	30	1000 N Y C & St L cr	35
4000 D & R G 1st con	103¾	1000 N Y C & Hud	104¾
2000 D & R G 1st	45	3000 N Y & New Eng	42¾
12000 E Tenn inc 1 g	18	3000 N Orleans P 1st	56
7000 do	18¼	1000 N L & L M 2d	110¾
2000 E Tenn 2s	45	2000 Ore S L 6s	71
90 O F W & Den 1st	53	4000 do	75
1000 G C & S F 1st	103¾	2000 Tex P 1st—R G D	43¾
6000 H & St Jo 8s con	103	2000 do	43¾
1000 H & St Jo—D Dass ntd	103¾	2000 do	43¾
1000 Kan Pac 1st cons	71	2000 do	43¾
1000 Met El 1st	104¾	2000 Wab g m 5s	38
5000 Mas Pist—Ca P W	98¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s coup 1907	119¾	4000 K P 1st cons	71
5000 C Pac gold bonds	113¾	1000 Mas P 1st—S M D	109¾
7000 Cal Cen 1st—Sac Dix	100	1000 Mut U Tel 6s	85¾
10000 Can So 1st gld	100	1000 Mut U Tel 6s	85¾
14000 D & R G W 1st	31	6000 Mo Pac 1st cons	93
2000 do	30¾	2000 do	93¾
3000 do	30¾	2000 do	93¾
2000 do	30¾	2000 do	93¾
5000 E Tenn 1st	104¾	2000 N Y C & St L	35¾
2000 E Tenn inc	18¾	1000 N Y C & Hud	104¾
10000 do	18¾	3000 N Y W S & B 1st	69¾
5000 Ft W & Den 1st	53	21000 do	69¾
2000 do	53	2000 do	69¾
5000 do	53¼	2000 do	69¾
5000 do	53¼	2000 Rich & A 1st	55¾
11000 do	53¼	19000 U P 1st	106¾
1000 H & St Jo—M L	103	1000 Ann Arbor	48¾
1000 K P 1st—Den Dass ntd	103¾	100 U S Ex	48¾

NEW YORK, June 13.—Money market easy at 2@3; closed, offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, banker's bills, firm at 485; do demand, 487¼. Produce exports for the week, $1,697,000.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—Money continues quiet, rates of discount on good business paper remaining at 5½@6 per cent, with a fair amount of business doing. Balances between the banks at the clearing-house loaned today at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at from par to 10c per $1,000 premium. The gross exchanges were $9,629,021 and the balances were $1,961,569. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Bell Tel	10	103	103	103	103
New England Tel	40	22	23	22¼	22¼
Atchison	1,600	39¾	40	39¾	39¾
C. B. & Q	200	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Mex. Cent	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Pullman	25	161	161	161	161
Union Pacific	400	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Erie Tel	10	22	22	22	22
Cal. & H. mining	15	165	165	165	165
Second board.					
N. E. Tel	110	21	21	21	21
Atchison	1,400	40¼	39¾	40¼	39¾
C. B. & Q	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Mex. Cent	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Union Pacific	300	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Cal. & H. mining	25	151	151	151	151

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$000 Conn Val 6s	12	$000 N M & So P 7s	115¼
10000 Mex 7s	55¾	2000 N P 6s	109¾
10000 do	55¾	2000 Dayton Div 6s	11
10000 do	55¾	4000 Un Pac 8s	103
10000 do	55¾	1000 A & F 6s	97
10000 do	55¾	1000 K & Mo in Neb 6s	85

SECOND BOARD.

12000 Atch & P	118	1000 Mex Cent inc	7¼
5000 Atch & P 5s	95	1000 N Y & N E 7s	103¾
5000 Mex 7s	55¾	2000 U P 8s	108
10000 do	54	1000 Conn Val 6s	115¾
1000 do	54¼		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,845,651; balances, $1,011,243. Money 5@6. New York funds easy. The market closed steady.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	53¾	53¾
Reading	12¾	12¾
Lehigh Valley	54	54¼
Northern Pacific preferred	26¾	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	40¾
N. Y. & P.	15	15
Reading general	12¾	12¾
Oregon Trans	11¾	11¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—[Special.]—There is no change in the rates for New York exchange, sales continuing between banks at 75c and over the counter at $1.00 premium. Exchange is bought over the counter at par and 50c premium.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 13—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 99 11-16; do account, 99⅞.
United States 4s, 122½.
St. Paul, 73¾; Canadian Pacific, 44; Illinois Central, 121¾; Pennsylvania Central, 54⅝; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 14⅝; seconds, 55¼; Reading, 12¾.
PARIS, June 13.—Rentes, 79f 27½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The mining market was without feature of interest. Sales included Eureka at $3.00, Lacrosse 11c, Horn Silver 5½c, Bodie $4.20, Consolidated Pacific 35c, Iron Silver 80c, Tip, Little Chief 36c, Robinson 22c, and Silver King $3.00.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	¼	Pewabic	1
Calumet & H	151	Quincy	97
Franklin	7	Tamarack	11

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.75	Hale & Norcross	$2.00
Best & Belcher	1.67½	Mexican	95
Bullion	1.30	Savage	3.30
California	10	Ophir	1.00
Chollar	1.50	Potosi	40
Consolidated Pac	15	Sierra Nevada	1.30
Con. Virginia	15	Union Con	25
Crown Point	1.12½	Utah	30
Ophir	1.30	Yellow Jacket	1.87½
Eureka Con	2.50		
Gould & Curry	80		

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again quiet yesterday, little being done except in wheat; but the feeling was steadier, with a little more strength in grain, due partly to the fact of smaller receipts. This led some to believe that the June deliveries are nearly all in, and more talk about an export movement helped to strength. The trading was again mostly local. The fine crop weather throughout the West is promising well for the small grain, and several heads were at work on the old conundrum: "How many miles per day does the re per travel northward at this season?" Yet news of rust in the wheatfields of the South furnished room for another question: "Can a bad beginning make a good ending?"

Provisions were quiet and easier, though the local hog market was quoted firmer. There was a fair trade early in the day for August, with sales at 68.45@68.70 for July, which were the latest prices of Thursday; but the market fell off 5c later, and closed tame, though a very good shipping demand for meats was reported. Lard was dull and steady, except that near 1 o'clock rather large quantities were changed from July to August at 15c difference; it closed unchanged at $8.35 for August. Pork was very dull and declined 15c, to $19.70 for July or August, with October at $19.30@19.35 and the year at $13.70@13.80, all closing at about the inside prices of the day.

Flour was dull and easier in sympathy

some orders here, but at prices below
Prices. No. Prices.
1,463 6.00 16 6.00
1,000 6.10 100 6.10
1,000 6.15 15 6.15
1,267 6.65 40 6.20
1,354 6.60 83 6.60
1,373 6.60 17 6.60
1,373 6.60 22 6.60
1,307 6.45 15 6.45
1,354 6.45 15 6.45
1,178 6.40 12 Texans.. 1,178 6.40
1,178 6.40 15 stockers.. 778 6.40
1,354 6.40 14 stockers.. 778 6.40
1,354 6.40 14 stockers.. 621 6.40
1,307 6.30 20 cows.. 1,307 6.30
1,157 6.30 10 cows.. 1,157 6.30
1,157 6.30 15 cows.. 1,157 6.30
1,157 6.30 26 cows.. 1,157 6.30
1,157 6.15 15 cows.. 1,157 6.15
1,066 6.10 11 stockers.. 1,066 6.10
1,354 6.05 40 Texans.. 1,354 6.05
1,354 5.95 191 Texans.. 1,354 5.95
1,354 5.95 40 Texans.. 1,354 5.95
1,372 5.30 157 Texans.. 1,372 5.30
1,307 5.30 110 Texans.. 1,307 5.30
1,157 6.15 65 Texans.. 1,157 6.15
1,157 6.15 65 Texans.. 1,157 6.15
1,070 5.95 17 Texans.. 1,070 5.95
1,070 5.95 17 Texans.. 1,070 5.95
1,100 6.00 33 Texans.. 1,100 6.00
1,100 6.00 33 Texans.. 1,100 6.00
1,085 5.90 33 Texans.. 1,085 5.90
1,085 5.75 50 Texans.. 1,085 5.75

ne steadiness developed toward the close
y market developed into a moderately
sterday, the improvement averaged about
were sales of poor lots at not more than
end again many prime hogs were sold
ther than paid for similar grades early in
ade opened active and continued so
y pogs, to choice light-weight, and a
erior mixed to choice heavy; though
st of the light and medium sold
d heavy; pigs and culls were tended
,694.91. Fully 12,000—partly in speculative
t over.

HOG SALES.

Price. No. Av. Price. Price. No. Av. Price.
$5 70 67 229 $5.45 $5 60 67 229 $5.45
5 70 60 228 5.45 5 60 60 228 5.45
5 70 69 228 5.45 5 60 69 228 5.45
5 60 51 273 5.50 5 60 51 273 5.50
5 60 69 260 5.50 5 60 69 260 5.50
5 60 153 216 5.45 5 60 80 213 5.45
5 60 80 172 5.35 5 60 80 172 5.35
5 60 111 198 5.35 5 60 111 198 5.35
5 60 74 204 5.35 5 60 74 204 5.35
5 55 70 234 5.35 5 55 70 234 5.35
5 55 43 234 5.35 5 60 43 234 5.35
5 55 70 234 5.35 5 60 70 234 5.35
5 55 71 221 5.35 5 60 71 221 5.35
5 55 41 234 5.35 5 60 41 234 5.35
5 55 74 234 5.35 5 60 74 234 5.35
5 55 74 219 5.35 5 60 74 219 5.35
5 55 74 219 5.35 5 60 74 219 5.35
5 55 51 183 5.30 5 60 51 183 5.30
5 55 74 219 5.35 5 60 74 219 5.35
5 55 74 178 5.35 5 60 74 178 5.35
5 55 74 178 5.35 5 60 74 178 5.35
5 55 74 178 5.35 5 60 74 178

SKETCHES.

Lilia's Widower, and How Their Severed Hearts Were Reunited.

The Love-Letters of Men Who Have Been Famous in the World's History.

Girls Climbing a Fence—Fixing a Fly-Screen—A Leap-Year Episode—Current Poetry and Humor.

Lilia and Her Widower—A Little Tragedy in Green Street.

SCENE I.

Drawing-room in Mayfair. Enter COL. THEOPHILUS STACER, *handsome man of 40, with a dash of gray on the temples; and* MISS LILIA DELANCY, *sweet girl of 19, with no visible temples at all.*

Lilia, lovely but irate—"No, I couldn't have believed it; no, I couldn't! No, Theophilus, all is over between us; you have deceived me, duped me, made a fool of me——"

Theophilus—"A fool of myself, rather."

Lilia—"After you had yourself heard me, and ever so many other people had heard me too, say that I would never, never, never, marry a widower, and you to be a widower all the time! O Theophilus, I couldn't have thought it of you, and you to be a widower all the time!"

Theophilus—"My darling, I own——"

Lilia—"O yes, you own it now—now when you have got me to love you and all! And you know, you know," sobbing, "how I hate widowers, and if I had ever had the least, the very least idea, I would have hated you! But—now—when—I have—got to—to love—you——"

Theophilus—"Yes, now when you have got to love me, you find you have got to forgive me, too."

Lilia—"How—how could you do it?"

Theophilus—"I was tempted and I fell. Your may I call it prejudice on the subject was well known—better known than my history; I had but to hold my tongue and no one would inform you of my early and unhappy marriage. It was soon over, and as I had no children the very memory of it had almost passed away. If my brother officer Jack Doodles had only not happened to be in England at this moment, and to go about telling everybody——"

Lilia (with a start, tears falling to right and left)—"Then, O Heavens! every one knows as well as I! O, this is too dreadful, this!" Wrings her hands.

Theophilus (very gently)—"I made a great mistake, and am most heartily sorry for it; but, Lilia, you will not for this——" takes her hand, draws her within his arm, is just about to——

The door flies open, and in whirls the Lady Blanche Malingerer, the veriest old cat in town; has an eye to Stacer for herself, no objection to widowers, and every sort of objection to girls of 19, Lilia Delancy in particular.

Lady Blanche stops short, and throws up both her hands—"Goodness—gracious—mercy—saints and angels—O, la! what have I done? O, we know all about it, all about it, you naughty, wicked, gay deceiver! And this is the reconciliation! O, pardon on my knees, I fly like the wind! And yet it is too delightful! O you base man, to play her such a trick as that—ha! ha! ha! Delicious! Come, my sweet Lilia, join in the laugh. What though he did hoax you just a little bit! O, fie, what a face! The tempest isn't over yet, then? I am just a little premature, am I? Then send for me again when it is all smooth, and I'll just cree-cep in. Ta-ta!" kisses her hand. "Off I run!"

Lilia, quivering with passion like a big lily knocked about by the wind: "You needn't run; I am going. Col. Stacer, you may think that because I am only a foolish girl, and haven't seen the world, nor been to India," with scornful emphasis, "that you may cheat me, and laugh at me in your sleeve, and make all my friends——"

A grimace from Lady Blanche.

Lilia, stamping with the prettiest little foot in the world: "But you are mistaken, sir! I hold myself free from this moment; anything I may have said last night——"

Deep interest on the part of Lady Blanche.

Lilia—"It cannot hold me now. A gentleman who, under false pretenses, gains a lady's regards——"

Deep gravity on the part of Stacer.

Lilia—"Must understand that all is at"—tremolo—"an end—between them—when—the truth is out."

Lady Blanche—"Bah! nonsense! Hear the silly little birdie chirping its little ridiculous defiance!"

Lilia—"Ridiculous! Do you dare——"

Lady Blanche, retreating precipitately in mock fright—"O, I dare nothing! I dare nothing! have pity! Col. Stacer, let me hide behind you! O, she's coming!" Tries a little scream and clings to him. Stacer throws her off as if she was a wasp, and rushes from the room.

Lilia, tragically—"Is he gone? O, is he gone?"

Lady Blanche dryly, all trace of either mirth or terror vanished—"Gone? No doubt about that, my dear."

Lilia, sinking back in a chair: "And I sent him away! And he will never come back again!"

Lady Blanche mockingly—"O, you want him back again already, do you?"

Lilia, remembered herself—"No indeed! Want him back? Never, never, never do I wish to see his face more!"

Lady Blanche—"Come, come, my dear, there is no need to make believe before me. And you are quite right, too. Theophilus Stacer is a catch in his way—five thousand a year and a fine looking man, though a little, a little old for you, perhaps; but that is nothing to his being a widower—bless me! what am I saying? It is you yourself, you foolish child, who have set us all against widowers; and, to be sure, it was too bad of Theophilus—but there, we'll say no more. Take my advice, my dear, and welcome back the dear Colonel with your sweetest smile next time he comes."

Lilia, with dignity and fresh resolution—"That's enough. I see you do not believe in me. Wait."

Lady Blanche, with renewed spirit—"Yes, I'll wait; I'm not afraid to wait; I shan't have to wait long. A very few hours will see the gallant soldier advance again to the attack; the sly widower will try another trick. Now, my dear, now spare my ears," putting up her fingers to them. "No use, no use, shan't listen; he comes back, he comes back!" Escapes laughing and nodding. (Aside)—"But if he do, it will be no thanks to me."

SCENE II.

A week later. A little drawing-room in Green street. Everybody knows all about everybody, except the host and hostess, who are delightfully innocent and ignorant—only, just passable, you know; in short, not quite "the thing."

Enter LADY BLANCHE MALINGERER *and* MISS DELANCY, *almost the last arrivals.*

Lady Blanche—"Are we the last? O, how shocking! Not the last? O, how lucky! Dear Mrs. Goodheart, how have you got here? Everybody. How d'ye do? how d'ye do? how d'ye do?" all round.

Miss Delancy—"How d'ye do? how d'ye do?"

They seat themselves and conjecture who is to be their fate. The party is nearly complete, and it is being rapidly coupled by Mr. Goodheart, florid, short-breathed, anxious, white-waistcoated; paper in hand, he has gone the round of the circle, but no one has yet been brought up to Miss Lilia Delancy.

The door opens and—a thunderbolt falls. It admits Col. Theophilus Stacer, late and hurried, and he is Miss Delancy's man.

He knows her? O, will he kindly take her in to dinner?

The gentleman bows, the lady bends; Theophilus feels his heart bumping against his waistcoat, Lilia's is throbbing in her throat; the eyes of the room are upon them, and—they know how to behave themselves.

Theophilus—"A lovely day! So warm."

Lilia—"Delightful! So cool."

Theophilus—"You have been—anywhere?"

Lilia—"Everywhere. I—I mean, I did not go out."

Theophilus—"It was—ah—pleasanter indoors."

Lilia—"Pleasanter—almost out of doors. Yes." They are not upon the subject.

Theophilus, hurriedly and low—"Lilia, this is dreadful! But what are we to do? We cannot have every one staring at us; we cannot let it go through over us."

Lilia—"No, no; wherever we do, not that."

Theophilus—"Can you put a brave front upon it? It is but for an hour."

Lilia, energetically—"I can"; feels herself a heroine in distress, and dares the worst that misfortune can do. "I can, and I will."

Theophilus—"I am so sorry for you—it is for you that I mind."

They are at the turning of the stair; Lilia trips over the mat in her earnestness and impressiveness.

"Pray—pray don't you mind Theoph—Col. Stacer; it is—it is for you that I feel."

Theophilus—confidentially—"We shall have to speak to each other."

A tiny pressure of the arm.

Theophilus—"You will speak to me?"

A nod.

They are at the dining-room door. Lady Blanche is there before them; is there anything she can do to separate the pair? It is really quite too awful, quite too hideous! She can explain it to the Goodhearts afterward; turns round and says, "Lilia, Lilia, my love, I know you hate the fire or the sun—it is just in your eyes; do come round and sit by me; positively you must."

Obtuse host—"No occasion, Lady Blanche. The blind can be let down." (Aside)—"Hang it all! am I not to have the arrangement of my own dinner-table?"

Wretched hostess, who has just learned the truth up-stairs—"Col. Stacer, I am afraid I must ask you to—to come and sit here by me. It is so awkward—we are such an awkward number; but I fear I must part some one pair."

Indignant husband, in an unmistakable "will-be-master-of-my-own-house" tone—"My dear, Stacer is seated. We do very well as we are."

Company in general (aside)—"Blundering idiot, he sees nothing even yet!"

Tragedy proceeds: A deep gloom, a terrible shadow pervades the meal; by the time the first course is over every one who did not before know the frightful state of the case has been informed of it, and in consequence an intermittent fever of delight, alarm, and curiosity makes every other topic flat as a pancake. Who can talk while that is going on? Who can do anything else than cast surreptitious glances up and down the board, varied by awful frowns and internal threats directed against the miserable author of the mischief? One tongue, however, never flags, never tires, nor stops to rest; and that is the tongue of Stacer. Stacer talks on, and on, and on. Stacer appears to have laid up a fund of information upon every conceivable topic, which he is now steadily giving vent to; even when the ladies rise, and Lilia rises with them, and he gives her back her glove, which had fallen under the table, he talks still. How good he is, how kind, how thoughtful! and how very, very sorry she is for him!

But up-stairs all the commiseration is for her.

"My poor child! My dearest Lilia! How unlucky! Such a mistake! Mr. Goodheart will never forgive himself!"

The last asseveration is Mrs. Goodheart's, and she is nearly weeping.

Lady Blanche consolingly—"Yes, my dear Mrs. Goodheart; it was unfortunate, most unfortunate, and shows—ahem!—that people should be conversant with—with what goes on. Of course you did not know: another time you will try to know, will you not, my dear?"

Mrs. Goodheart warmly—"I will never ask people to meet each other again unless I know the day of their birth, and their godfathers and godmothers, and—and—I—(sobs)."

Lilia—"If I could only go home now!"

She can and shall go home: no need to wait for her carriage. Mr. Goodheart will be only too glad, too sorry, too thankful to do anything; he will see her home in a hansom, it will not take him ten minutes, a message will bring him out of the dining-room, and he can be back before he is missed; and Mrs. Goodheart will have it so.

All right: Goodheart is delighted.

It appears presently, however, that he did not go in that hansom. Stacer had to leave early, he said, and he was going Miss Delancy's way, and so there was no reason why——

Lady Blanche—"Why! Good Heavens! you did not send Lilia Delancy home in a hansom alone with Col. Theophilus Stacer!"

Goodheart, peaceably—"It was better he than I, you know. He would be less missed. I put it to him."

What on earth does this mean? What has he done wrong? What is the matter? He looks blankly round on each in turn, plainly imploring information, pitiably at sea.

Matter! O you born fool, you blind, thick-headed jackass! Matter! He is told shortly and sharply what is the matter. And here we draw the veil. We can picture him for the rest of the evening wandering about the dim alleys, the back slums of the great gay room, a miserable outcast, a despised, enlightened, bewildered pariah; we can see him cowering beneath every withering glance, shrinking from every eye, scarce venturing to return the cold "Good-nights," far less to offer the parting arm; he has at heart, his afflicted family may dare to hope, the grace to feel his ignominy; he will never again in this world, they may rest assured, presume to meddle with matters so far beyond him; he is crushed, annihilated; a down-trodden reptile—a dead worm.

SCENE III.

An hour later. Goodheart's study. GOODHEART *resuscitated, brought back to life, radiant as ever, laughing as he has often laughed before, but as no one had thought he would ever laugh again; and* THEOPHILUS STACER *shaking him by both hands, as if his great end in life were to tear elbow from shoulder, and shoulder from socket.*

Stacer—"Ha! ha! ha! Ha! ha! ha!"

Goodheart—"Ha! ha! ha! Ha! ha! ha!"

Stacer—"Bravo, my kind old friend! The most splendid success!"

Goodheart—"Very fine, my brave young friend. The success lay all with you, though; or rather, you had the sweet, I the bitter, of the mixed cup."

Stacer—"No one but you could have done it. You, with your honest face and placid, guileless smile; you, with your fatherly, benevolent, domineering manner—O, how I laugh to think of it! And no one, not even your own wife, to suspect you! Goodheart, you are an actor born! The talent lay latent until now, but——"

Goodheart—"But I have to share the fate of all the truly great—to be misunderstood. Never mind: you are happy."

Stacer—"Happier than words can express. She is mine once more, and mine knowing all. I confessed everything to her before I asked her again, and we'll have no more secrets in future. No, Goodheart, I was bound to make one concealment pay the bad debt of the other. Lilia had refused to see me, to hear me, or to allow me a chance in any way of making up our quarrel; yet I knew that she loved me as I loved her, and was I to let our mutual happiness for life be spoilt by a whim? I had to resort to a stratagem; you were the only person I knew of who could and would help me, for you alone had had a real ignorance of the dilema until informed of it by me myself; and so when I arranged with you this most successful dinner-party——"

Goodheart—"And yet my wife tells me I am never to have a say in a dinner-party again."

Stacer—"Never again will you make such a point as you did on that occasion. She was sorry for me, so pitiful toward me, so grateful, so melting—in short, I had her fast. That hansom was the crowning glory of this glorious evening."

Goodheart—"And yet for it was I more unmercifully belabored than for all besides."

Stacer—"Those were the blows received in a good cause; they were honorable scars, wounds to be Victoria Crossed; you will parade them on the great day of our union. Where was I? O, in the hansom with Lilia, who was flying from me, and whom you—yes, you—had so ruthlessly captured on my behoof. I bided my time; we were silent for the full space of sixty seconds, or one whole minute, and then—O, she will know the place again, I dare swear; 'twas where the wooden pavement is most smooth and noiseless, and where we met the full moon shining right into our faces. She could not get away nor turn to hide herself; I—that was my time, you know."

Goodheart—"So now it is all settled?"

Stacer—"And on a solid basis this time. The courtship began tonight, the wedding comes off in a month; and I think, Goodheart, I think, now that we have had our revenge on honesty, cheated truth and exalted fraud, we have every cause to pride ourselves on the results of tonight's little tragedy in Green street."—*London World.*

Some Remarkable Love-Letters.

Love-letters in every age, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 29, have been the most interesting kind of correspondence. From the blurred epistle written under the large umbrella of the Italian professional letter-writer, and the greasy note laboriously penned by the Russian village priest for a youthful member of his flock, to the delicately-scented billet-doux of the femme du monde, they all have a peculiar charm, at least to those who send and to those who receive. As a rule, however, it is a thing to be grateful for that most love-letters never see the light. All lovers belong to the category of inspired lunatics, and unless their inspiration greatly exceeds their lunacy their epistles are seldom worth preserving. The love-letters written by eminent men and women may, however, often be read with advantage, if only for the sake of the style; while as studies of character they are even more valuable. Hence we are disposed to congratulate the London Literary Society on the publication of a volume of "Remarkable Love-Letters," although in many cases the letters selected can hardly be described as love-letters.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND CICERO.

In several cases they are household letters, such, for instance, as that which prosaic Benjamin Franklin addresses to his wife, in which he tells her that "it rained yesterday and now again today, which prevented our marching, so I will sit down half an hour to confer a little with you." At the best of times Franklin was far from an ideal love-letter writer, and we lose sight of the fact that we are reading a love-letter when he continues to talk about his offspring, Sally, Grace, and Billy, about "all the things you sent me," and "Mr. Shoen's bills of exchange," even although he does become more playful, and towards the close writes in a P. S. that he has "scratched out the loving words writ in haste by mistake, when I forgot I was angry." There are several letters of this kind in the book; they range from the olden time when the exiled Cicero, some years before his divorce, wrote to Terentia, to the days when Charles Dickens wrote home from his temporary residence during a country ramble. Cicero writes to Terentia: "Do not think that I write longer letters to any one than to you, which I never do except when occasion requires it. The fact is, I have nothing to write about, nor do I find anything more difficult than such a thing at present." After lamenting his own cowardice, he recalls his wife's exertions to arrange "all our affairs courageously and lovingly," and then for one moment becomes inspired, and cries out, "Alas, my light, dearest object of my desires . . . that thou, my own Terentia, shouldst be thus afflicted and made to weep and insulted!" But the transient gleam expires in a moment, and, continuing, "With regard to what you mention about the house, that is the area," etc.

JAMES V. AND LORD NELSON.

Another kind of love-letter, penitential epistles addressed to offended ladies, will raise a compassionate smile on the reader's face. Among such the letter of James V. of Scotland to Mary of Lorraine may be mentioned. It is dated December, 1541, and runs as follows:

"I have received the letter which it has pleased you to write to me, for which I thank you humbly; but those who told you I would not quit this place have falsely lied, because I have no thought but of being with you Sunday. And touching my mother's things, I will not forget. Entreating you not to be so *thundering* until you know the truth, praying you to be of good cheer until my return, which will be Sunday, and praying our Lord to give you good life and long. Your humble husband,

JAMES, R."

Lord Nelson's letters to Lady Hamilton show somewhat of the same submissive spirit, although the sailor is not quite so humble as the King. His "beloved Emma" has apparently expressed the desire to join Nelson, who is cruising about off the coast of France. He pleads that he is never well when it blows hard, that "it will kill you," and continues:

I who have given orders to carry no women to sea in the Victory cannot be the first to break them.

. . . I know my own dear Emma, if she will let her reason have her own way, will say I am right; but she is very angry if she cannot have her own way. Her Nelson is called upon in the most honorable manner to defend his country! Absence to us is equally painful; but, if I had either staid at home or neglected my duty abroad, would not my Emma have blushed for me? She would never have heard my praises and how the country looks up to me.

Good excuses no doubt. Another of Lord Nelson's letters is of a different stamp. It is a reply to one in which he has evidently been cautioned by his lady-love not to forget that in times of war letters may be captured and read by others than the person addressed. "I shall only say," he writes, "*Quando Gannom Justum*, and that I love you beyond all the world! This may be read by French, Dutch, Spanish, or Englishmen; for it comes from the heart of my Emma, your faithful and affectionate Nelson and Bronte."

MARY WOOLSTONECRAFT.

Sometimes, but not often, it is the lady who is meek and lowly, but in such cases the letters move not to smiles but to pity. The following are extracted from letters written by Mary Woolstonecraft to Capt. Imlay, whose affection for her cooled gradually down till he finally abandoned her. The first letter, written at Paris in 1793, the year when first she met Capt. Imlay, is overflowing with affection and happiness:

Yes, I will be good, that I may deserve to be happy; and whilst you love me, I cannot again fall into the miserable state which rendered life a burden almost too heavy to be borne. But good-night. God bless you! Sterne says that it is equal to a kiss—yet I would rather give you the kiss into the bargain, glowing with gratitude to Heaven and affection to you.

It is only a year later that the tone of her letter is altogether changed, and, almost heart-broken at his coldness, she writes:

With eyes overflowing with tears and in the humblest attitude I entreat you. Do not turn from me, for indeed I love you fondly, and have been very wretched since the night I was so cruelly hurt by thinking that you had an indisposition in me. . . . God bless you, my love; do not shut your heart against a return of tenderness, and as I now in fancy cling to you be more than ever my support.

Her last letter, written in 1795, before her attempt at suicide, tells the end of the sad love-story:

Soon, very soon, I shall be at peace. When you receive this my burning head will be cold. I would encounter a thousand deaths rather than a night like the last. Your treatment has thrown my mind into a state of chaos; yet I am serene. I go to find comfort, and my only fear is that my poor body will be insulted in an endeavor to rid me of my hated existence. But I shall plunge into the Thames where there is the least chance of my being snatched from death I seek. God bless you! May you never know by experience what you have made me endure.

LAMARTINE'S GRAZIELLA AND MLLE. LESPINASSE.

Even more pathetic than the above are the letters of Lamartine's Graziella, the Italian girl who died for the love of him without whom she could not live. With the following letter she sent her long black hair to him, which she had vowed to the Madonna "for his sake":

The Doctor says I shall die before three days. I wish to say good-by before my strength fails. Oh, if you were here, I should live! But it is the will of God. I shall speak to you soon, and for ever; from Heaven above. Love my soul! It will be with you all your life. I leave you my hair, cut off one night for your sake. Offer it to God in some chapel in your own country, that something of mine may be near you.

Mlle. Lespinasse, whose salon was a century ago the resort of most of the literary celebrities of the time, is another letter-writer of this kind. She was hopelessly in love with a young officer, who cared nothing for her. The year after his marriage she died, "the victim of an unhappy passion."

Ah, why did you enter my soul? Why show me yours? Why form a bond between two whom everything divides? Are you not as guilty of all this torture I endure? . . . My friend, I do something better than to love; I know how to suffer; I could renounce my own pleasure for your happiness. . . . I have no longer any opium, either in my head or in my blood. I have something worse than that—something that would make one thank Heaven and cherish life, if what one loves were animated with the same feeling; but, my God! what one does love is precisely made to be the torment and despair of a sensitive soul. . . . Yes; you ought to love me unto madness. I exact nothing, I pardon everything, and never get in a bad humor, my friend. I am perfect, because I love you perfectly. . . . I have already told you that these words are engraved on my heart, and that they pronounce my doom—"To love you, to see you, or to cease to exist."

HENRI QUATRE AND GOETHE.

The letters of the unfortunate Henri IV. count among the chefs-d'œuvre epistolaires of the seventeenth century. A goodly number of them are written to his mistresses. Among these is the following, written in the autumn of 1596 to Gabrielle d'Estrées:

MY DEAR LOVE: It must be owned we love each other well: certes, there is no woman like you, and no man is my equal in knowing how to love. My passion is still the same as when I loved you first; my desire to see you again is more ardent than ever; in a word, I cherish, adore, and honor you in a marvelous fashion. Would that this absence might pass as it began and went on! for in ten days I hope to put an end to my exile. . . . Good-night, my heart! I kiss your hands a million times.

Among the many loves of Goethe his attachment to Frederica Brion was one of his earliest. There is no doubt that his love was returned. After their first separation Goethe concludes his long letter by saying: "Many thanks, and many sincere embraces to your dear parents. To your dear sister many hundred—what I would so willingly give you again." More impassioned are his letters to Charlotte von Stein, who was 33 years old, the wife of another, and mother of seven children at the time of their first acquaintance:

Adieu, angel! I shall never become more prudent; and have to thank God for it. Adieu! and yet it grieves me that I love thee so—and precisely thee! . . . Wherefore must I plague thee, dearest creature! Wherefore torment myself and plague thee? We can be nothing to each other, and yet are so much to each other. Believe me, thou art in all things one with me—but because I see things as they are it makes me mad! Good-night, angel, and good-morrow. I will see thee no more . . . only . . . thou knowest all . . . my heart is . . . All I can say is mere folly. In future I shall see thee as men see the stars.

He did not carry out his heroic resolution, for not long afterwards he writes:

You are a darling to have told me all. When one loves one should tell everything, dearest angel; and I have again three words which will set you at rest, but only words from me to thee! I shall come today. . . . Dearest lady, I dare not think we are going away Tuesday, and that you will be away from me for six months. For what avails all else? It is presence alone which influences, consoles, and edifies. Even though it sometimes torments, torment is the sunshower of love.

BYRON AND BERLIOZ.

Shining lights among the model love-letter writers are three great men of different nations —Byron, Berlioz, and Beethoven. The letter which Byron wrote to the Marchesa Guiccioli was written during her absence from Bologna, at which time he daily sat in her garden at the time when usually he visited her:

MY DEAREST TERESA: I have read this book in your garden. My love, you were absent, or else I could not have read it. It is a favorit book of yours, and the writer was a friend of mine. You will not understand these English words, and others will not understand them, which is the reason I have not scrawled them in Italian. But you will recognize the handwriting of one who passionately loves you, and you will divine that over a book which was yours he could only think of love. In that word, beautiful in all languages, but most so in yours—*amor mio*—is comprised my existence here and hereafter. I feel I exist here, and I fear that I shall exist hereafter, to what purpose you will decide; my destiny rests with you, and you are a woman 18 years of age and two out of a convent. I wish that you had staid there, with all my heart, or at least that I had never met you in your married state. But all this is too late. I love you and you love me—at least you say so, and act as if you did so, which last is a great consolation in all events. But I more than love you, and cannot cease to love you.

This is a young man's love, who soon forgets. Hector Berlioz's attachment to Mme. F——lasted a lifetime; the great musician loved little Estelle at the age of 12, and after a long life the gray-haired man still clung to her who had been the wife of another and now was a widow. It is touching to read his pleading notes, in which all other thoughts vanish before the great desire to see her once more:

Remember [he writes] that I love for forty-nine years; that I have always loved you from my infancy, in spite of the storms that have troubled my life. . . . I have loved you, I love you now, I will always love you. Oh, Madame, Madame! I have but one aim in life, which is to gain your affection. Let me try to obtain it. I shall be obedient and reserved: our correspondence shall be as seldom as you wish; it will never become for you a tedious task. A few lines from your pen will be sufficient for me. My journeys to see you cannot but be rare; but I shall have the consolation of knowing that our thoughts will henceforth be in unison, and that after the lapse of so many sad years, during which I have been nothing to you, I have at last the hope of becoming your friend, and few friends will be found so devoted to you as I shall be. I will surround you with a tenderness so profound and gentle, with such a complete affection, that the feelings of the man will be confounded with the naïve effusions of the heart of the child. Perchance you may find in this some charm, perhaps at last you may one day say to me: "I am your friend," and you may be glad to acknowledge that I have well merited your friendship. Adieu, madame! I read over again your note of the 23d, and I observe at its close the assurance of your affectionate regards. Tell me this is not an empty form; is it? Yours forever. HECTOR BERLIOZ.

BEETHOVEN AND LUTHER.

It was an Italian lady who inspired Beethoven with the one great passion of his life. It vibrates through the sonata dedicated to the Countess Giulietta Giucciardi, and it irridates all the letters which he addressed to her. It is said that it was owing to his timidity, which prevented him from "proposing," that he was never married; but there is nothing of timidity in the letter which during the summer of 1800 he wrote to her:

My Angel! my All! my Second Self! Only a few words today, written with a pencil (your own). . . . Can you alter the fact that you are not wholly mine, nor I wholly yours? . . . Love demands all, and has a right to do so, and thus it is it I feel towards you, and you towares me. . . . Even before I rise my thoughts throng to you, my immortal beloved! sometimes full of joy, and yet again sad, waiting to see whether fate will hear us. I must live either wholly with you or not at all. Indeed, I have resolved to wander far from you till the momest arrives when I can fly into your arms and feel that they are my home, and send forth my unison with your into the realms of spirits. . . . Continue to love me. Yesterday, today, what longings for you, what tears for you! for you! for you! my life! my all! Farewell! Oh! love me for ever, and never doubt the faithful heart of your lover, ever thine, ever mine, ever each other's.

We conclude our extracts from this very readable little volume by quoting Dr. Martin Luther's comfortable epistle to his wife as a corrective of the passionate ardor of Beethoven:

To my gracious girl, Katherine Luther von Bora and Zulsdorf, at Wittenberg, my darling. Grace and peace, my dear girl and wife Kate. Your grace must be informed that we all here are—God be praised!—fresh and sound; since we eat like Behemoths (yet not much) and drink like Germans (yet not much), and are joyous. For our gracious Lord of Magdeburg, Bishop Amsdorf, is our messmate. . . . God be with you, amen! Make the children pray. May the dear last day come soon; amen! The Bishop of Magdeburg greets you kindly. Your darling, MARTIN LUTHER.

How the Fashionably Constructed Girl Climbs a Fence.

Did you ever see a girl trying to climb a fence? It is more of a show than a circus with a whitewashed elephant. This is the way she does it:

First she looks around to find out whether anybody is in sight. Then, if the coast is clear, she puts one foot on the second rail of the fence, and looks around again. Then she gives a little hop and gets her other foot up on the second rail. Here she stops for a moment to rest and straighten her hat.

The next maneuvre is the critical one—to get one foot up over the top rail. She steadies herself for a moment, then gives a quick little upward kick that does not quite reach the mark, but causes her to jump down on the ground again with a tiny scream and tuck her clothes in all around her. Again she surveys the surrounding country and again hops up on the second rail.

This time she is bolder and throws her foot clear to the top of the fence, where it catches by the heel on the top rail. It is now or never with her then—something must be done instanter. Grasping the top rail with all her might she pulls herself up till she sits astraddle of the fence, with the landscape spread out beneath her like a map. If anybody appears in sight she just drops off the fence as if she had been shot, and gathers herself up when she gets there.

If the coast continues clear, she proceeds in a very leisurely manner to get down on the other side of the fence. First she turns around, facing the way she came, and feels backward with the foot which is already over the fence for a good, steady, reliable rail. Having found such a rail, she plants herself upon it and sets to work to get the other foot over the fence.

This is a very difficult and embarrassing piece of strategy, and a good many girls will sit on the top of a fence half a day before they will attempt it. Some will even stay there till a horrid man comes along and lifts them off. Not so the truly courageous girl—she who is no more afraid to climb a fence than to sit in the same room with a mousetrap. She will never give up the fort till she gets off that fence in the ancient and honorable manner of her sex.

She grasps the top rail and leans as far back as her arms will allow, and then tries to coax the refractory limb over after her. Alas, it is too long, and she jumps back a-straddle, with a little laugh, and tucks her skirts around her again. After a brief rest she tries another wrinkle. She lies down flat on her face on the top rail and tries to slide off sideways, as she has often seen her little brother do.

This would be all well enough, and would place her on terra firma again, if she only had the courage to carry out her intention. But just as she is about to slip off pallid fear seizes her. She screams, rights up, and straddles the fence once more.

This kind of thing continues for five or ten minutes. Then the fair acrobat begins to get wrothy. She looks at the ground, only three or four feet away, and makes up her mind she will reach it some way or die. Die she will have to, some time, anyway.

So she settles her hat on her head with a determined look, steps back on the reliable rail, and with a mighty effort draws back her other foot to the very edge of the top rail, like an archer drawing an arrow to the head.

O, if it only were not for that French heel she would be free. But, alas, it holds her there with the dull persistency of fate. A look of terror and despair comes over her countenance; her eyes stick out like buttons. She gives a quick backward leap and lets go.

What surprise, what delight! She finds herself alighting, right side up with care, on the soft turf, without so much as a feather jostled in her hat. She can't imagine how it happened so. She fully expected to be picked up a complete wreck and carried home to die among her sorrowing friends. . . .

But now that she is really safe and sound upon the dear old earth again she looks up with unspeakable gratitude to the clear blue sky; then, brushing her skirts and beating them out so that they will hang straight, she vows that, should she ever have occasion to go 'cross lots again she will either go in a balloon or else have a young man alone to pull down the fence.

How Parson Newman Won His Wife.

Dr. John P. Newman had to fight for his bride—not literally, but mentally, and with the powerful weapons of winning ways. He was a New York boy, not long out of Wesleyan University, when he first saw Miss Angelina Ensign, a young lady of Saratoga, possessing brains and beauty. She was the preceptress of a large seminary at Port Plain, N. Y., at the time. Mr. Newman's heart went around several hundred revolutions a second when he first beheld her, but it was not a case of love at first sight. He was a budding Methodist pastor, she a model for scores of young ladies. Neither could afford such giddiness.

Two other suitors sought the heart of the beautiful Ensign, and it may have been this fact that spurred on the naturally pugnacious Newman. The young minister had the physical advantage over his rivals. One of them was too old; the other too young. The school-girls giggled as they saw the three familiar faces day after day and evening after evening, as they besieged the fortress of learning, in an endeavor to capture the lady generalissimo. The sympathies of the school were about equally divided between the youngest of the trio and Mr. Newman. They made the old gentleman's life very weary for him, but he straightened his wig and adjusted his teeth, and followed his card to the reception-room with an unterrified air. He generally found the sofa occupied by Mr. Newman or the young man, and if scowls could kill, the trouble in the Maidson Avenue Congregational Church would never have been.

But the old gentleman had money in his favor. The young man had small feet and centre-parting hair, besides a most delightful lisp. Mr. Newman's accomplishments outweighed those of his rival in a great degree. When the three suitors sat out each other with the fair Angelina, as often happened, two of the party were crushed. The old gentleman toyed with the family album and the young gentleman felt of his upper lip. Mr. Newman and the preceptress exchanged ideas which were Greek to the audience of two.

Things could not go on thus forever. The elderly suitor grew more and more tired of the existing state of affairs, and the young man, who wanted to marry solely for the sake of a home, felt his eyes fill as his scanty resources dribbled away. Mr. Newman felt his calling sure and smiled as the others inwardly stormed.

Miss Ensign, with her good heart, treated the trio with every consideration, but it was evident she had a leaning toward the young parson. But the school demanded some little attention, and she mildly asked each suitor to preserve an armistice till after commencement day, then not far off. So evident was the fight of the trio that the villagers watched the love conflict with great interest.

Commencement-day came and the people around flocked into the town. The graduates had been up all the night before putting on the finishing touches to their robes of purity. Still they looked fresh. The recitation-hall was crowded, as were the ante-rooms. Miss Ensign, the fairest of all the fair throng, led her pupils through all the mazes of seminary knowledge. The piano duet was a marvel, the "Maiden's Prayer" brought tears to scarred eyes, and to this day the citizens speak with admiration of the valedictory.

One of the committee, an unfortunate aspirant for Miss Ensign's hand, and one who had married that lady's dearest enemy out of pure pique, arose to make the usual application of flattery. Addressing the Trustee of the seminary, the gentleman said: "You must look out for your Ensign and not let her be carried off by an old man, a young man, or a Newman." In the laugh that went up the old gentleman hid behind a bonnet, the young gentleman shrunk into his collar, but Mr. Newman beamed without a wrinkle. Miss Ensign, who had disappeared when she heard what was coming, watched her admirers through the crack in the door. Mr. Newman's heroic bearing captivated her and riveted the bolt of love.

The climax came at the close of the exercises. The fortunate suitor slipped out of the side door with the prize, proposed on the way up the street, and was accepted. The two unfortunate men waited at the main entrance, subjected to cruel hints and insinuating, smothered laughter until the seminary was cleared. Still they waited for their hearts' desire. The sun went down and the moon came out. The old gentleman, hurt to the quick, muttered something very uncomplimentary to the young gentleman on the other side of the street. The young man was in no mood for such language, and he moved over to his rival and demanded an explanation. He got it immediately. The Marquis of Queensberry rules were utterly ignored in the discussion that ensued.

Having thus honorably won his bride, the Rev. Mr. Newman took her to Albany, where he was given his first charge. Hugh Hastings admired the new parson and styled him "The Rising Orator." The young couple next came to New York, presiding over the Bedford Street Church. They then went to Europe, and Mr. Newman visited the Holy Land, of which trip he often speaks with pleasure. Returning to New York Rochester University gave him the title of D. D. Then he went South to reconstruct the Methodist Church in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. After performing great work he was elected Chaplain of the United States Senate for twice reelected. His wife has shared his hard work with him, and a more devoted couple it would be hard to find. They are childless.

The Suits in Which Society Belles Will Bathe.

"Bathing suits? Yes, we have some, but the imported ones are not all in yet. The newest styles are of navy blue and Lansdowne blue flannel!" They are made with a pretty and coquettish vest front, buttoned on to the rather low front of the blouse waist, and a white braid trimmed the sailor-shaped collar and cuffs, while bloomers of the material had a ruffle with cord and tassel attached, or tied with blue ribbon and bow, according to the fancy of the wearer. There are some like last year's style, with body and trousers in one. A skirt is fastened to the waistband by straps or buttoned on. Except in some cases, where the plain yoke suited stout ladies best, they will not be worn this season. Flannel is the principal fabric with the dry-goods houses, unless a special order is given for other material. These cost $7 to $10.

A fashionable modiste received a New York reporter with perturbation until he explained that his errand was simply a desire to obtain information regarding the garment worn by "lovely woman sporting on the waves." One bathing-suit shown us, made for a Murray Hill belle last week, who leaves early for the coast, is of Boney Tafta silk, trimmed with Irish point-lace. The lace is "set up" on the gown. It has no sleeves, but the lace edges the place where the sleeves ought to be. This garment was made with a yoke, in blouse pattern and belted in at the waist; black cloth trousers completed this costume. It cost $90. A more costly one was also shown. It is for a well-known society belle's trousseau. It is of the purest silk also, and the blouse is longer in the skirt than some others. The flounce of lace is point de Venice of the finest quality. It is to be worn at a French watering-place during the honeymoon, and is a copy of one made for Mlle. Gauloire, a reigning belle in Paris. The shape of the garment is Vrain Parisienne, and the sleeves are long; so madame does, doubtless, not intend to exert her swimming propensities after marriage, as these sleeves so heavily laced would be in the way.

"What does that cost?" questioned the reporter.

"One hundred dollars; it is not much when you consider the lace."

"Do you ever make cheaper ones?"

"The lowest-priced suit for this year is a pongee silk of the new Lansdowne blue and trimmed with narrow sutaire braid. It is a plain plaited blouse and short skirt. The price is $35. Real lace encircles the neck and finishes the corded sleeve-band."

I hear that at some large French watering-places they are to have Ottoman silk, and pale lavender and purple hues will predominate.

Fixing a Fly-Screen.

He had a doubtful expression on his phiz as he entered a hardware store, and he spoke about the stove trade, the Wall street panic, the Greenback Convention, and several other other matters before he finally said:

"I think it is time to put up fly-screen doors."

"Certainly."

"You have springs, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you a spring which I can adjust?"

"We have. Here is one which a boy 10 years old can put on. The time for intricate springs has passed, and simplicity is the rule."

"Let's see. I wonder if I can put that on?"

"Of course you can. All you want are a screw-driver and three screws. Here—this end goes on the door—that end on the casing. See? When you have it on take this wire and turn here. When the spring has the right force drop those slots—thus. See? Why, a woman could put on one of those springs with her eyes shut—price 15 cents."

Bones hadn't lost any of his doubtful expression as he started out. He walked home, feeling of his ear and trying to remember just what the dealer said, and in half an hour he was at work on the floor. The dealer had held the upper end of the spring to the northwest, while his door opened to the northeast. He sat down and thought and thought, and finally decided to try it, anyhow. Mrs. Bones came out and helped him, and the spring was finally put on.

"Now what?" she asked, as she opened the door and saw that it remained thus.

"Why, we turn the ratchet, I suppose."

"Ratchet—what's that?"

"Hanged if I know: I've heard the boys say: 'Cheese the rat